



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

HARRISBURG:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA 88:

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. CURTIS, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness:

Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtis, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that

THURSDAY, 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—Giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our granaries are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor had its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies—and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit and victory—and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings—

Blessing Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things—

And especially praying Him to give to Christian churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God—

And most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders, zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIS.

By the GOVERNOR, ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

The Result.

Now that the smoke of battle has blown off, and the field of contest revealed in a clear light, it may not be amiss to sum up, in few words, the general result of the late Election.

In Cambria county—the "Star of the West," as she is poetically denominated by political leaders about election time—the entire Devo-Poco ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 1,400. The vote polled was unusually large—some 700 greater than last fall's average aggregate. Any reader who has a stomach for the undertaking is at perfect liberty to examine the official figures, published elsewhere, and make his own deductions. We haven't time, just at present! The Dem. & Sent, since the result, "breathes a lighter air, as through the broken clouds of despair they see the bright sunshine of hope stream through our ill-fated country." Anxious inquiry has developed the fact that this luster about "lighter air" is only wind in the editor. As to the "sunshine," of course that's all moonshine. We would suggest peppermint and green spectacles.

SAMUEL STEEL BLAIR, Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Congressional District, is beaten. The majorities in the several counties are about as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Blair, M'Allister. Rows: Blair (275), Huntingdon (599), Millin (127), Cambria (1437).

M'Allister's majority, 535. Contrary to general anticipation the day after the Election, Hon. LOUIS W. HALL, our talented candidate for State Senator, is also defeated. The following will be the probable complexion of the majorities:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Blair, Wallace. Rows: Cambria (1735), Clearfield (1745), Blair (2129).

Wallace's majority, 394. Notwithstanding the fact that it was a week reported far and wide that our candidates, Messrs. THOMAS E. BRAN and WILLIAM S. ROSS, were elected by "overwhelming majorities,"

the result appears yet to be a little in the dark. The latest report states that the probabilities are in favor of the success of the Democratic nominees! We hope, for the honor and credit of our glorious old Keystone, that this may be a mistake. A day or two will decide.

The State Legislature, it is supposed, will stand thus: House, 46 Union and 54 Democrats; Senate, 20 Union and 13 Democrats. By this count, the Democrats will have a majority of one on joint ballot.

In the election of Representatives to Congress, we have certainly achieved a great triumph, carrying fifteen districts to the Democrats nine. This, of itself, is abundant cause for gratulation. As a contemporary truthfully remarks—"On the candidates with whom the policy of the National Administration was an issue, the government has been triumphantly vindicated. The vote for Congressmen proves this fact. The principle involved in the election of Representatives was clear and unmistakable. It was for or against the policy thus set forth, and, as the victory on that issue is complete, we claim the late election in Pennsylvania as an unmistakable and a glorious vindication of the policy of President Lincoln."

In Ohio, the Democratic State ticket was elected, on Tuesday week, and 14 of the 19 Representatives in Congress are claimed on the same side.

In Indiana, the vote on the State ticket is close, the Democrats probably having the inside track. We get 5 Congressmen to the Democrats 5.

In Iowa, the Republican State ticket is elected by 10,000 majority. Representatives in Congress all Republican.

The Proclamation an Exercise of the War Power.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, advertising to the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, says: There can be no question as to what the proclamation must rely upon for its chief justification. The issuing of the proclamation was an act performed in the clear exercise of the war power. Hence we find Mr. Lincoln, in the very outset of the instrument, describing himself as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. He clearly understood the act as being performed by him in that capacity. It is upon this ground that the strongest friends of the President's new policy vindicate the act. As such we find such men as Joseph Holt, and many of the ablest constitutional lawyers of the country, rallying to its support.

For ourselves, we have no doubt that, without any legislation by Congress upon the subject, the President had the unquestionable authority to go just as far as he has done. Being at the head of the army, he had, without any kind of question, the same power which a General in the field, within his immediate jurisdiction, would have to take, use or destroy an enemy's property. Slaves are the property of a public enemy. If we admit that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, this proposition cannot be gainsayed. Who pretends that Gen. McClellan, Gen. Grant or Gen. Buell receives any power from Congress to confiscate the effects of public enemies, so far as needed for the use of their armies, and as may be deemed necessary for the service, additional to what was already conferred upon them by international law?

Congress appears not to have assumed to make law upon this subject. It will be observed that the language employed in the acts of March 13, 1862, and July 17, treats the right of confiscation and liberation of slaves as already established.—Congress simply provides for the enforcement of this right, by prescribing penalties for its non-observance by our Generals. Take, for example, the act of March 13, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war." It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such: "Article 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing their forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service."

Remember that this act is antecedent to the confiscation bill, or any other Congressional legislation looking to the liberation of any slaves, except in the District of Columbia. Hence, it will be seen that Congress went upon the idea that the slaves of rebels were already free—made so by the rebellious conduct of their masters, and our generals, from the President, the Commander-in-Chief, down, had a perfect right to so treat them.

It is useless, then, to talk of further Congressional legislation to give force or vitality to the President's proclamation. Some of the men who look so much to this legislation, will next propose that Congress should revise or dictate the order which it may become necessary for every Major General hereafter to issue.

The Negro—How to Treat Him, and How Not to Treat Him.

Everybody will remember how came the negroes at Port Royal, S. C., down to the water's edge, with their bundles in hand, hoping to be taken off by our vessels to somewhere where they would not be slaves. There has been nothing more affecting during the war than this incident. In their minds, darkened by the long night of Slavery, had yet dawned the idea that our nationality was essentially antagonistic to it—that the stars and stripes expressed, not as a "glittering generality," but as a veritable truth, the grand sentiment that "all men are born free and equal." No such compliment was ever paid to national flag since the sun shone on one. Then our national policy was such that it might have shamed the recipients.

The behavior of the negroes, too, upon our occupation of the islands was all that could have been desired; they were generally industrious, always respectful, cheerful, and humble. Predisposed to look upon the new comers as friends and protectors, the roughest private in our ranks obtained a touch of the hat and propitiatory salutation from them. In numbers, many of the negroes—those who had been house-servants—might have claimed to be gentlemen. Indeed, before the rebellion, we have heard white South Carolinians assert the superiority of the negroes of their State over those of all others in the very characteristics enjoined.

It cannot be denied that much of this is changed. The negroes of South Carolina are not, now, as civil, to nor do they possess such trustful faith in men of northern birth as upon first acquaintance. General experience—despite the humane efforts of Gen. Hunter and the few who seconded him—has unlearned many of their expectations. With the exception of the field hands (who live in comparatively infrequent communication with the troops with the troops on the plantations), many of the ex-slaves, secretly, would prefer, not Slavery, but their former treatment at the hands of their masters to that experienced from Pro-Slavery Democrats in Uncle Sam's uniform. Some of the more intelligent confess this. Robert Small has declared that he has been subjected to more indignity in the North than in Charleston. And Gen. Hunter could only protect his colored regiment, not only from insult, but from absolute brutality, by detaching men from the ranks of regiments guilty of this cowardice and ruffianism to perform the servile tasks until then cheerfully undertaken by the abused negroes.

Now, without charging the majority of our soldiers with the inhuman and unchristian prejudice that finds a reason for injustice in a difference of color, we yet maintain that it is prevalent enough—both in and out of the army—to justify a word of caution, in view of the immense prospect opening upon us in virtue of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. If that operate successfully (as please God it may) we shall have the biggest kind of elephant upon our hands; let us be sure we know how to treat them.

In this we learn from the enemy. Men are not always as bad as their laws, and the abuse of irresponsible authority (of all temptations the most difficult to be resisted) only becomes diabolic in exceptional instances. Southerners of education and position are generally less exacting, more tolerant of the shortcomings of slaves, than a Northern man finds it easy to be. They seem to allow a certain margin of error, of idleness, and duplicity, as incidental to the condition of the slave. It is a politic and involuntary recognition of the necessity of tempering a huge injustice with minor indulgences. We must emulate their example in not expecting too much from the negro.

Of all conceivable human conditions an apprenticeship of Slavery is the worst prelude to the responsibilities of freedom. A "chattel's" problem in life is to be a thief, a liar, a sluggard in so far as penalty does not exceed the indulgence. Owning nothing, in the Satanic dicta of his oppressors, "possessing no rights that a white man is bound to respect," what earthly inducement is there beyond the fear of punishment or the greed of sensual good to induce him to be honest, industrious, and thrifty? And the heavenly one rewarding an obscure, life-long martyrdom can hardly be expected to be operative. That he is as good as he is, is a wonder, his poor average of excellence being rather in spite of his condition than accruing from it. Were it less, it would not absolve us from our duty of helping him; as it is, we have every reason for hope and encouragement.

To descend to lower and more selfish motives: Let us beware of persistence in injustice and prejudice against the negro, lest we have him against us. In but too many instances during this war we have deserved his distrust and obtained it.

A counter-proclamation by Jefferson Davis, initiating Emancipation, at an early date, as the policy of the Rebels, might—we do not say it would—bring thousands of blacks into the field against our soldiers. The slaves know their masters; in many instances they trust them; as they have hitherto beheld thro' a distorted medium, nor has our general behavior toward them been of a character to correct their early impressions. Davis will hardly venture on such a proclamation as we have suggested: when Abraham Lincoln's comes in force we want it to be acted upon thoroughly, in the spirit as well as letter—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Jefferson C. Favis, who shot Gen. Nelson a few days ago, has been released from arrest by order of the War Department.

Large table with columns for Districts, Names, and Votes. Includes names like Thomas E. Blair, William S. Ross, etc.

Democrats marked with a star, (*) an Independent candidate in italics.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT CHAMBERSBURG.

Three locomotives and the same number of passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad were utterly destroyed, and the railroad buildings fired and totally consumed. The rebels waited long enough to see that destruction would be complete, and on Saturday morning the whole party left the town, each man and horse a gilded cloaking establishment. The occasion by the explosion of the powder magazine was so great that it was heard at the distance of several miles down the Valley, and gave rise to a report that spread in that direction, that the walls of the warehouse were very strong, did not fall down after the explosion, which fortunate circumstance eventuated much damage to surrounding private property. None of the buildings were destroyed by the fire. The buildings were fired about half-past seven o'clock. Citizens of the town were galled together at different points, and, of course, had to endure the mortification of being passive spectators of the scene. A few straggling soldiers were in the town at the time the rebels entered, but they either remained concealed, or fled toward their escape towards Shippensburg or Harrisburg.

COTTON AND WOOL.

The extravagant prices which cotton has been inducing many manufacturers to adapt their machinery to the production of fabrics of wool and the business the latter article is growing more lively than it has heretofore been. The following item is from the Wheeling Intelligencer, which is located in a portion of the country in which this article is grown to a great extent: "THE WOOL TRADE.—There is a great excitement in the wool market hereabouts at this time. The number of dealers in the article have increased in proportion to the increase of the crop which is much larger than in any previous year. Wool buyers are visiting all parts of the country, and he contest between them is very warm. Heretofore the fleece has been in the possession of a few individuals, but now every farmer has become a wool raiser. The prices range from forty to forty-five cents per pound, according to quality, some fine fleeces commanding a better price. The article seems to be going up."

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A despatch from Washington, Oct. 15, says: A letter has been received here from Gov. Curtis, of Pennsylvania, in which it is stated that he has been informed, on good authority, that the generals in command of the troops at Hagerstown knew that the rebels had crossed the border at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Twenty miles by rail from Chambersburg were in our possession, and a like distance by good grades, and the rebels did not leave Chambersburg until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning; so that the whole force could have been captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved the disgrace cast upon them. The Governor desires a thorough investigation, and the military authorities have already ordered it. Meanwhile, active measures are being taken to protect the border from any further rebel raid.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17.—Gov. Curtis, upon application to the War Department, has been authorized to permit the drafted militia to become volunteers, by changing their term of service from nine months to three years. Inquiries and suggestions of this character have been received from all parts of the State, and the plan will doubtless result in the conversion of many drafted militia into volunteers for three years. This is an important move, as it probably entitles those who change their time of service to bounty, advance pay, premium, and in fact all the advantages heretofore enjoyed.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS.

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Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP, combined in one, giving every Railroad Station, and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

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J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhotersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell or the War Department—Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.—Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best that can be purchased.

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River, from actual surveys by Capt. Bart and W. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town and landing, and all places twenty miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$7 in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 29.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.—J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDSON WELLES, Secy. of the Navy. Oct. 23, 1862-3.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Nathan Keiser, a minor, indebted to the subscriber until attaining his majority, has run away, all persons are forbidden from trusting him on my account. MICHAEL M'GLADE

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, FOR 1862.