

The Allegonian.



THURSDAY: OCTOBER 30. Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA: In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness; Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, 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.

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.

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

Shame!

According to the teachings of that remarkable journal, the Dem. & Sent., enunciated since the Election, Cambria county, by having unfortunately given a Loco-Foco majority—a thing she has done for years and years—on the Second Tuesday of October, has repudiated the Administration, rebuked the efforts being made to crush Treason and Traitors, and cast the seal of condemnation on the further prosecution of the war for the maintenance of our free institutions.

Ergo—Cambria county, by having given a Loco-Foco majority, has repudiated and set at naught the patriotic efforts of her say fifteen hundred sons now in the tented field. Those who have fallen, have fallen in vain; those who still uncompromisingly endure perils and privations are entitled to no thanks. To do, and dare, and die in the cause in which they are engaged is reprehensible—insidiously teacheth the Dem. & Sent.

Such is what is meant, really and truly, by "repudiating the Administration." But is it so, that Cambria county has entered thus largely into the repudiation-business? Is it so, honest Democrat—you who have a son, a brother, a father, in the army? Was it with the implied understanding that, by voting for your political preference in the recent canvass, you also at the same time drove home a nail into the coffin of the Union? Can the act be tortured into anything savoring even of this significance? No! We know you indignantly repel the foul calumny.

The truth of the matter is this: The mass—the "bone and sinew"—of the Democratic party in our midst are loyal. Their very instincts lead them to the side of Law and Order, and they desire to see the Rebellion put down, at once and forever. But their "leaders"—those who dive down deep into the mud of politics—are rotten to the core. A pack of desperate, unprincipled BRECKINRIDGE fossils, they stop at nothing to retain a further grasp upon the reins of power now fast slipping from their unwilling clutches. For this, like ESAU, they would sell their birthright. Power is their God,

even though achieved upon their country's ruins. The former class have no organ inside their party in the county—the latter have. It is the Dem. & Sent. Look at it, more in sorrow than in anger, and then tell us—could a more fitting exponent of the doctrines of such men possibly be conjured up?

—As to Cambria county being opposed to the Administration and the further prosecution of the war, and in favor of a dishonorable peace with the Rebels—that is a grievous mistake. We were never more firmly resolved, as one man, upon the utter crushing out of the slightest semblance of Rebellion than we are just now. The authorities will be enthusiastically sustained in whatsoever action they may take looking to that end, so be it vigorous and energetic, bringing forth the proper fruit. The Union must be preserved, at any sacrifice, despite the combined efforts of JEFF DAVIS, FRANK HUGHES, the Dem. & Sent., and the devil.

Penalty for Refusing to Serve when Drafted.

Much curiosity is evinced to know the penalties under State and National laws for refusing to serve when drafted. The draft is enforced under an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, which states among other things, that "the President is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations in cases where State laws are defective as to the enrollment or execution of the draft."

An Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in 1822, (65th section, April 2d,) uses the following language:

"Each and every \* \* \* private of the militia who shall have neglected or refused to serve when called into active service in pursuance of an order or requisition of the President of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties defined in the Act of Congress of February 28th, 1795, or any other acts that may thereafter be passed."

On reference to the Act of Congress referred to, it will be found to embrace the following points:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States \* \* \* shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial \* \* \* and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that those who disobey the requisition are not employed in the service so as to be liable to the articles of war, but that they are liable to be tried by a court martial, under the above act. Such court martial must be constituted under the authority of the United States.

Congress and Senate—Official.

Following are the official figures of the vote for Congressman and Senator in the Eighteenth Congressional and Twentieth Senatorial Districts at the late election:

Table with columns for CONGRESS, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Millin, and Wallace's majority.

In 1860, BLAIR'S (R.) majority in this district was 2966.

Table with columns for SENATE, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, and Wallace's majority.

In 1850, HALL'S (R.) majority in this district was 611.

George Bright, a brother of the expelled Indiana Senator, is a resident of Shelbyville, Ky. When the rebels made their first raid into the town, the Union forces laid a trap to catch a regiment of their cavalry. Bright, who has been an avowed traitor since the inauguration of the rebellion, revealed the plot, and frustrated the designs of the Federals; so the people of Shelbyville say, at least. When the rebels left he accompanied them. He returned home a few days ago. In Confederate neighborhoods they usually shoot spies, but Mr. Bright was assured previous to his return, that he would not be molested.

The Indian massacres in Minnesota have produced great distress among the settlers all along the frontier counties. Appeals for contributions to aid them are being made in the principal cities, and no object of charity can be more pressing and worthy. The Governor of Minnesota states that at least thirty thousand miserable men, heartbroken women and subject children are wandering, homeless, naked and starving. Certainly our country affords no parallel of suffering such as this. Clothing is greatly needed by the suffering, for the rigors of winter are close at hand.

Various Rumors.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Herald says: We have received intelligence from a well informed source at Washington, which reduces to shape and consistency the vague and disjointed rumors which have been afloat in this city for some days past in reference to a new arrangement of the heads of the three principal positions in the army. This new and impending arrangement, it thus appears, will embrace:

First, The transfer of Gen. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac to the office of General-in-Chief at Washington, now held by Gen. Halleck. Second, The transfer of Gen. Halleck to his original command of the great Department of the West. Third, The promotion of Gen. Hooker, commander of the first army corps, to the command of the army of the Potomac.

[The Herald is a notoriously unreliable newspaper.]

CINCINNATI, October 24.—It is reported on good authority that the Governors of the loyal States are to assemble in Convention at Washington in the early part of next week for the purpose: First, Of demanding the removal of Maj. Gen. McClellan, and the appointment of a new commander of the army of the Potomac; Second, The removal of Gen. Buell from the command of the army of Kentucky; Third, To urge a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the immediate advance of the army of the Potomac, the enforcement of the confiscation act, and the treatment of rebels in arms as traitors. No more troops are to be furnished by the States until these demands are complied with.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurance that both the army and the navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and to such an extent as to prevent even the probability of failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources, for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to a prompt suppression of the rebellion.

The Administration is determined that further injurious delays shall no longer be a subject of general complaint. The programme, of course, includes an early movement of the army of the Potomac.

There have been several reconnoissances during the past week on the southern side of the Potomac, and much valuable information obtained concerning the positions of the enemy. Our troops had occasional skirmishes, and both sides lost a few men in killed, wounded and prisoners. A scouting party, which returned to Sigel's headquarters last night, report that rebel General Mumford, with a force of fifteen hundred, was at Purcellville, about twelve miles west of Leesburg, on the road to Fricker's Gap. A large patrol of the enemy is at Leesburg, Middlebury and Cotesford.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Harper's Ferry, on the 22d inst:

In my last I spoke of the preparations for a forward movement. In a recent visit to many of my friends, who behaved with gallantry on the Peninsula, at Bull Run, and in Maryland, I have seen and heard much which will satisfy the public that our Commanding General has been at work incessantly, although preserving an outward dignity, reticence, and ease, which elicits alike the wonder and admiration of all who come in contact with him.

I hazard nothing, I think, when I say that the advance of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, for Gen. McClellan is now engaged in making a series of reconnoissances, in every direction, which are giving him great advantages, and when these are finished, which will likely be during the coming week, I hope to be able to announce from here that our army is besieging Winchester, if the rebels should determine to hold that position against us, flanked as it is already. Our troops are now rapidly moving into Virginia, and our outposts are gradually taking advanced positions.

It is understood here that Gen. Halleck has submitted plans for the future conduct of war to the Government, and these have been accepted and will soon be operated upon in all quarters. Gen. Halleck will probably take the field in a short time, with the corps d'armee of Heintzelman, Sigel and Sickles, and perform the most important feat of the winter campaign by moving upon the enemy's communications, at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. Gen. Cox, with his own and the divisions of Generals Schenk, Milroy, Morgan and Kelly, will soon be over the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and threatening Staunton before the first hard freeze, meeting and forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac and the "Army of Washington" in that vicinity. Major General Peck will move up the south bank of the James river to Petersburg, and in time to check the rebel retreat South, whilst it may be the good fortune of Gens. Foster, Mitchell, and Butler, to give the "devils the last toss upon the pitchfork."

This is but a rough outline of the plan, and as it develops itself day by day, the people will behold the greatest treason that ever existed tottering, crumbling, pulverizing away. At last we are about to go to work in earnest, and make an honest endeavor to crush the rebellion.—If the people will only be patient a little while they will see the honesty and determination of our Government, which has been wrongfully abused in many ways.

The London Star on the Proclamation.

It (the Emancipation Proclamation) is indisputably the great fact of the war—the turning point of the history of the American commonwealth—an act only second in courage and in probable results to the Declaration of Independence. That it has been so long postponed indicates its immense gravity. That it follows on a great military success, not on a defeat, indicates the spirit in which it is adopted. But a few days earlier, it would have been universally regarded as a confession of despairing consciousness that the forces of the North were unable to grapple even on Northern soil with those of the South.

It comes now as a defiance to the power that is still strong enough to maintain its frontier, though compelled to relinquish its aggressive designs. And its promulgation will no doubt arrest the proposed dispatch of Commissioners from Richmond to Washington, to negotiate terms of "a just and honorable peace." The Federal Government has anticipated the Congress in such proposals. The only peace the rulers of the Union desire is one compatible with "the restoration of constitutional relations" and the abolition of compulsory servitude—peace with justice for its basis, freedom for its object, Federal laws and the universal sympathy of mankind for its protection.

Is not this a gigantic stride in the paths of christianity and civilized progress? Is not here a reason, abundant and unquestionable, why every man to whom personal or political freedom is dear, should pray for the success of the Union arms? Hitherto the sympathy of Europe has been repressed by an uneasy doubt whether the outposts of the Union armies and the boats' crews of Union fleets did not drive back with cowering terror the negroes who came out expecting friends and deliverers. There can now be no more such doubt, and there can be no more withholding of sympathy. From the banks of the Potomac, McClellan and Lee still stand confronting each other in equal strength—through Kentucky, where Unionists and Confederates are besieged and besiegers—in Mississippi and in Louisiana, where fighting is imminent, if not actual—in the Carolinas and in Florida, where the war seems about to be renewed—every Northern soldier or sailor counts now as an armed Abolitionist.

The slaves need wait no longer for the signal that their concealed and wary leaders have prudently withheld. In every cane-brake and rice-swamp—among the bales of hoarded cotton and the trees of the pine forests—the negro may hold his council of war and resolve to strike for freedom. He may safely and wisely forego his vengeance for past wrongs. His cause is at length the cause of a mighty and resolute people. The fiat has gone forth, and the heart of humanity will hail its execution. On New Year's Day, 1863, Slavery will cease to defile the American flag, and begin to disappear from the American soil.

A Very Large Bag Wanted.

With a very large bag, we also want a General who can bag the rebels. We have a number of straggled gentlemen in the field, who are adepts at planning captures, but unfortunately fail in the execution of their strategy. Whether the fault is with the bag, or whether the rebels are too sharp to be bagged; has not yet been clearly demonstrated. But that the failure is owing to a fault somewhere, most people readily admit. This fault, however, is not with the people, for God knows that they have furnished the muscle and the means for any quantity of bagging.—Though his purse is low, Uncle Sam authorizes us to say that he will pay a liberal sum to any general who will demonstrate his ability to bag the rebels. He does not require that this should embrace the entire rebel population, or even an army division. Let it be demonstrated that a brigade can be bagged, and the result will be acknowledged as a clear establishment of the bagging policy.

The Louisville Journal, referring to the same subject, says that people are getting tired of so much talk about bagging rebels. Our forces are always about to bag rebels, but don't bag them. The promise comes duly off, but the bagging doesn't. When Lee's forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland, it was published everywhere that our army would bag the whole of them—but it didn't. When Stuart's cavalry more recently made a bold dash 200 miles through Maryland into Pennsylvania, the country was vehemently assured that we should bag every man of them—but we didn't. When Gen. Sill a few days ago, made a rush into Frankfort, scattering Morgan's guerrillas, it is said, in all directions, we were cheered with the declaration that he could bag the last man of them—but he couldn't. When Bragg retreated after the battle of Chapin Hills, we were all exhilarated with the intelligence that Buell, Gilbert and Granger were on all sides of him, hemming him in, and that they would bag him just as certainly as he lived—but they did nothing of the sort. When we hear of rebel troops being completely "hemmed in," we can hardly help responding, ahem! As for bags the rebels generally give us the bag to hold, but not with themselves in it!

The official returns of the Ohio election give a Democratic majority for Supreme Judge of eight thousand seven hundred and forty. The Democratic vote has increased thirty-five thousand over last year; the Union vote has decreased twenty-eight thousand.—The total vote of the State has fallen off 78,000 since the Presidential election.

The Barrier to Recognition.

If anything were wanting to strengthen the previous impressions, (derived from various sources of European intelligence, during the past year,) that the Governments of France and England, and, indeed, every Government in Europe, would long since have recognized the Southern Confederacy but for the institution of Slavery, we think the latest European news will supply the slowest reasoner with sufficient evidence to put this matter beyond all further question.

So early as the period of imbecility in the Government, for which Buchanan is responsible, when he wrung his hands helplessly and refused to adopt the precautions proposed by General Scott, on such miserable pleas as that he would not exasperate the South, that he had no power to coerce a State, etc., etc.—even then, in the view of such feebleness, cowardice, and base subserviency, more than one of the Governments of the old world, who hated the Young Republic of the West, would probably have found or feigned some plea, (at least as plausible and sincere as Buchanan's for doing nothing,) for doing something to help the nascent Confederacy, which purposed to do the work of disintegration and destruction, so much desired by the despotic and aristocratic Governments of Europe. And that something would have been no less than recognition in the first instance, and afterwards, if required, such further assistance as sympathy and a community of interests would have dictated.

But the impassable barrier was slavery. Then, as now, no European government could afford, or, to express the idea still more emphatically, dared, to extend the right hand of fellowship and admit a new member into the fraternity of civilized nations, when, upon its record, Slavery as a domestic institution, and the reopening of the African slave-trade as a great desideratum of the future, were written so that all could read—and shudder.

Battle in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following was received at the head-quarters of the army to day:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwestern Arkansas. Gen. Schofield, finding that the enemy had encamped at Pea Ridge, sent General Blunt, with the post division westward, and moved towards Huntsville, with the rest of his forces. Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock a. m., on the 22d inst.

The enemy was under cover, and is estimated at some 5,000 to 7,000 strong. The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of six pounders, a large number of horses and a portion of their transportation, and camp and garrison equipage.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. Schofield pursued the rebels thro' Huntsville, and beyond, coming close upon him.

The enemy fled precipitately beyond Boston Mountain.

All the organized rebel forces of the West have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the Army of the frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen. Com.

Removal of Gen. Buell.

Gen. Buell has been relieved of the command which he has abundantly proved himself incapable of wielding, a fact that will rejoice the loyal North, not only because of its effect upon our military prospects in one Department, but because it will be regarded as indicative of a purpose on the part of the Administration to do justice henceforward without fear or favor in respect to individual Generals, and to conduct the war solely to the end of victory, using those means to that end which are indispensable to military success, without regard to the wishes of partisans.—Perhaps Buell's reinstatement, after the desired order for his removal went forth a few weeks ago, was necessary in order to convince even Kentucky that the game which he played was not the game of war. Now, as we are assured both by natives of the State hitherto favorable to him, who have just arrived here, and by army correspondents fresh from Louisville, Ky., whose influence for a moment overbore Ohio and Indiana, is converted from the error of her ways, and joins his soldiers, whom he has led everywhere but to battle, in begging that Buell be superseded by somebody who knows how to bring the enemy to a fight and to beat him. That Gen. Rosecrans, who succeeds Gen. Buell, is such a man no one need be told. His victory at Corinth proved to the popular apprehension what was known in the army before, that he possesses those qualities which conduce to success in the field.

The Army in Motion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—A special to the Press, from Harper's Ferry, says: News received here to-day from Gen. Pleasanton's advance confirms the report that the rebels are retreating rapidly up the valley. Winchester was evacuated on Monday, and Strasburg will not be held by any large force.

The entire rebel army is divided into two bodies under Jackson and Longstreet. Jackson's column is moving directly to Staunton, where it is said winter quarters for a large force have been provided.

Longstreet moves to Gordonsville. Gen. Burnside is now on his way to Winchester.

Our forces will occupy Winchester during the present week.

It is believed that Gen. Burnside will come up with the rear guard of Longstreet and a fight will ensue.

The entire army will move across the Potomac as soon as transportation can be procured.

Our troops are comfortably clad, and in good condition for a campaign.

The cause of the partial success of the demerits, (as they call themselves) was a great division in the party of the Union. One wing of the party went one way and another went another. They could not and did not work together; yet this division could not well be avoided. One part went off to fight against the demerits who live south of the Potomac and Ohio, while the remainder stayed at home to vote against the wing of the same party who live in the northern states. The breach will be healed when the war is over.

In addition to the already established camps or places of rendezvous for drafted men, at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, the Governor has issued orders for other camps to be established at Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg, and other points on the western border where convenience may be desirable. The men will be speedily armed and equipped.

A new regiment is to be furnished by the state of California. A regiment of one thousand men is also to be organized at San Francisco, as a private enterprise. The cost of transportation for a regiment from California is \$83,000.

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to Oct. 8, 1862: Allen George, Lower Jacob F., Lewis Miss Mary, Mathews Lorraine, Myers William, Rooney Miss Mary A., Roberts Richard J., Reece David R., Davis John D. (north), Ruffenburger Moses, Roberts A. W., Davis Miss Jane, Rowlands David E., Davis Miss Mary W., Rowland David, Davis Miss Catharine, Shoemaker Miss Mary, Evans David D., A. 2, Finlan Thos., Rachel Shryock, Glasgow James, Seamon Henry, Hughes Mrs Ann, Sick John, Hughes William, Stieber Michael, Harbaugh James, 2, Snyder John, James Thos., Shadrach Rev. A., Jones Win D., Tibbitt Mary M., Conner A. O., Thomas Valentine, Jones Orestes M., Williams Mrs Mary A., Jones Richard W., Williams Mrs Mariah, Krouse John, Wilmore Miss R., Kurtz Margaret Anna, Williams Thos R., Longenicker A. L., Wolf Miss Helena, Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M., Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1862.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS.

To sell Lloyd's new Steel Plate Colored Map of the UNITED STATES, CANADA, and NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 16, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. 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 of the United States and Canada, 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. Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished at our agents. Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition. 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, Rhoadesville, Nolan's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, not 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 Wm. 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. 20. 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. GIBSON WELLES, Secy. of the Navy, Oct. 23, 1862-3.