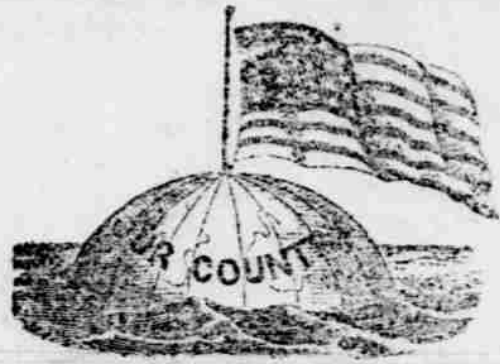


The Alleghenian.



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

HARRISBURG: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

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, INST., 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 garners 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 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. CURTIN.

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

A Few Words.

The Dem. & Sent. is—or at least ought to be—familiar with that rule of the parliamentary code which says, in effect, that while you are allowed the utmost freedom of criticism in relation to the principles of your antagonist, and the dangerous tendencies and results apt to flow therefrom, you are not at liberty to indulge in aspersions of his motives, or engage in a bitter personal attack. This is an eminently sound rule, and, if rightly observed, would have the effect of tempering and keeping within bounds much that would otherwise be violent and abusive. Gentlemen always accept it as the maxim of their deportment; it were a pity blackguards didn't, for then they would cease in a measure to be such.

Two weeks ago we printed in these columns an article giving our estimate of the principles governing the Dem. & Sent., and politicians of the BRECKINRIDGE persuasion generally. In denouncing them as venal and corrupt, we only stated our true views, and gave a reflex of the minds of loyal men—Democrats as well as Republicans—everywhere. We have since, we are sorry to say, had no occasion to change our opinion in the premises.

In answer to the charges preferred against it, what does the Dem. & Sent. say? Does it give either facts or figures, philosophy or logic, to controvert them? No. But here, forthwith, is its reply:—That we are an "old abolitionist," an "old hypocrite," an "old animal," an "old devil incarnate," a "base old mountebank," an "old cricker," an "old rhinoceros," a "scabby wretch," an "old biped," a "miscreant," etc., etc., for exercising our conceded privilege of pinning it and its heretical pretensions to the wall. Billingsgate is always a poor excuse for argument, and of no account whatever when waged against the inexorable logic of facts. It is but seldom pressed into the service these latter days—used only, we may say, when no other horn of a dilemma presents itself to view. Sad indeed, then, must be the fix of our neighbors, when it is reduced to the necessity of taking advantage of the fish-market vocabulary, and is content to abide under the load of obloquy we have heaped around it with no palliation or protest whatever other than a string of stale, worn out, and

more disgusting than otherwise expletives. Alas!

We would be perfectly justifiable, in view of the signal departure of the Dem. & Sent. from the parliamentary rule established as the criterion for controversy, to return blow for blow. We would not be blamed were we to say that the author of the billingsgate in question—not the editor of the Dem. & Sent., by the way, but "another man"—is a poor, contemptible pettifogger; a man whose bread and butter has been vouchsafed unto him from time almost immemorial by reason of his affiliation with the ruling party in this county; a man who, above many others, should be a true friend of the Union that pampers and protects him; a man who is not, perchance, subjected to "alternate phases of nigger on the brain," but is evidently afflicted with an undue proportion of bad whisky bearing down on the same locality; and a man upon whom, to quote from his thrice told tale, the "full effluence of the lunar luminary" hath an extremely baleful effect. But we are not disposed, just at present, to invoke the *lex talionis*. At some future period we may be induced to take an inside view of the Dem. & Sent. establishment, when the result of our observation will be duly spread before our readers. The names of its stockholders, of all and singular its editors, and of its different "blowers and strikers," together with brief political biographies of the same, would furnish ample material for a series of highly interesting sketches. In which case, the worthies aforesaid might possibly find us reasonably well "posted," and come to the conclusion that they have been BARKING up the wrong tree of late.

The cause of which the hysterics of the Dem. & Sent. is the effect was simply that we stated that that ancient institution and its adherents were not so patriotic nor so warmly interested in behalf of the Union as they might be. That, besides being lukewarm, their sympathies leaned to the side of the South. We reiterate the charge. If it were not so, where, let us ask, is their enthusiasm in the cause of the war—that enthusiasm which characterizes all true patriots? Where their support and moral assistance of the constituted authorities, who, in the name of the People, are waging that war? Where their denunciation of the unholy efforts of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. to compass our ruin? Echo answers—*nowhere!* In lieu thereof, they quibble and prate, and waste their time in denouncing the every act of the Administration looking toward the crushing out of the Rebellion as "unconstitutional," and as calculated to "enslave the liberty of the press and the privileges of the poor man." They don't desire to see their "poor misguided brethren of the South" hurt—especially if a compromise, be it to us dishonorable or otherwise, can be effected to patch up the difficulty, and secure their votes in the future to the great Loco-Foco party. Moreover, rather than have a peace conquered and the Union saved under a Republican administration, they would gladly see the whole war go by default, and the fair fabric of our liberties shattered from turret to foundation-stone—

"A broken gem—its inborn light Scattered, ne'er to re-unite."

The Dem. & Sent. has no sympathy or friendship to express for our cause, and nothing but honeyed words for the Traitors. "He that is not for us is against us."

We here say, as we have said before, that the Dem. & Sent. is the exponent of the principles of a purely BRECKINRIDGE clique. Its owners and editors yet follow in the political footsteps of that illustrious Traitor and Great Uhlung, and swear by his name as the Musselman swears by the beard of the Prophet. They conscientiously live up to the platform of principles governing his past and present career,—vile and infernal though it may be, and is,—and patriotism and self respect are alike impotent to swerve them a hair's breadth therefrom. Like their prototype, they oppose every official act of the Administration on the plea of "unconstitutionality;" like him, they assail the Emancipation Proclamation; like him, they veto confiscation; like him, they denounce the war as an Abolition crusade against the lives and homes of the dear South, and as such to be condemned.—And like him, they shape their course accordingly.

The Dem. & Sent., we are happy in saying,—and we want everybody to know and remember the fact,—represents the feelings and convictions of but a mere fraction of the Democratic party of this county. Outside of a small circle of BRECKINRIDGE brawlers, its course is universally condemned and its teachings

repudiated. The truth of this assertion must be patent to all who may have given the matter the slightest consideration.—Its "secessionism," and traitorous truckling, and bolstering up of the waning fortunes of the enemy, are town talk, and many be the anathemas hurled at its head for its departure from the faith of its fathers. Ask any honest, intelligent Democrat, and our word for it he will give you his estimate of the sheet, as above, without the least mental reservation.

The fact is, the "bone and sinew" of the Democratic organization appreciate too highly and value too keenly the blessings resulting from the untrammelled workings of our free institutions to allow the government to founder high and dry on the rocks of rebellion. This alone would cause them to be loyal men; but besides, they are possessed of an innate loathing against the very thought of bending "the suppliant hinges of the knee" at the behests of Traitors, be they that rag-tag-and-bob-tail of humanity known as "the chivalry," or their silent partners in the firm—the Northern doughfaces.

When the Dem. & Sent. speaks for the Democracy of this county, therefore, reader, remember that it does so without authority. The principles it promulgates are the principles entertained by a few BRECKINRIDGE fossils only,—who by hook or crook have obtained possession of an organ through which to give the world the benefit (!) of the phantasies of their diseased imaginations,—the same being repudiated *in toto* by the honest loyal masses. It is a paper without a party; a preacher without a congregation, a lawyer without a brief. Let it be so regarded.

They say that when a prophet loses caste with his own fellows, he journeys elsewhere in search of the article. Our neighbor, which used to be regarded as a perfect war-horse in the Loco-Foco party, has certainly allowed the prestige of its ancient name and fame to depart. It is now pretty generally considered to be a very broken reed indeed—a ship without a compass—a bucket with the bottom knocked out—a faded flower—a relic—a poor insignificant thing, without speculation or enterprise in its composition.—As it is by no means likely that it will ever regain its former splendor in our midst, we would tenderly suggest that it take its departure hence forthwith. Go! No tears will be shed. The serpent is welcome to evacuate Eden. The eradication of plague-spots is always in order.—Nuisances of right should be abated. Go!—and our prayers will waft you further and further on your way.

In the meantime, friend of our early years, O! Dem. & Sent., instead of maligning and slandering your betters, turn your attention for a moment a little closer home. Be convinced that the People don't like Traitors, whether of the deep-black, cerulean blue or whitewashed genus, and cannot be prevailed upon to turn a listening ear to their diabolical distortions. They hate cant and hypocrisy, found in whatsoever form, and set their seal of condemnation on narrow-mindedness as applied to the agitation of our present National difficulties. They are affected not at all pleasantly by the dodge of carrying water on both shoulders. The partisan, in their estimation, should be sunk for the nonce in the patriot. They love their country.

In many of these particulars, neighbor, you fall far short of conforming with their oft-expressed views.

Look into the matter, soberly and calmly, and then, if some latent emotion of self-respect and respect for others still illumines the nooks and crannies of your ossified heart, you will be sure to come out of your exceeding wickedness into the light.

EMANCIPATION IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The wisdom and expediency of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation is fully vindicated by the results of the elections. In Delaware and Missouri, where, as in every other State, this measure of the Administration was made the issue before the people, the Administration has been triumphantly supported. The people of these States know better than any one else what slavery means and what emancipation will probably effect.—They are competent judges of the question. They are a jury of experts. They have lived all their lives in the midst of slavery, and know its influence on the social and moral condition of the people among whom it exists, and its blighting effects on individual enterprise and labor. They have been either actually within or closely bordering on the theatre of war. In every aspect in which the question can be considered, they have the practical knowledge, which enables them to form a correct opinion of the propriety of the policy announced by the President and his Cabinet, and they have said without hesitation, "We approve this emancipation policy and desire its success."

National Finances.

The leading article in the Circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co., for the steamer, Oct. 29, 1862, is on the National Finances. It contains facts of great importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct:—

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near the close of the present month. We may not give the exact figures in every case, but our statement will be found to be very nearly accurate.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of \$250,000,000, granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about \$118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 loan, \$150,000,000 is made up of the 7-3-10ths, of which about \$132,000,000 have been issued; \$50,000,000 6 per cent due in 1881, and \$50,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one half of these are already cancelled and are being retired at the rate of \$200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed "new issues" of demand notes.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter, about \$66,000,000 have been issued. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of \$600,000 daily.

Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s, \$18,571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposits with the Sub-Treasurers on call, is about \$65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Debt contracted prior to July, 1861 (\$18,000,000), Bonds bearing 7-3-10 per cent interest (\$132,000,000), Bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in 1881 (\$50,000,000), Certificates of indebtedness (\$66,000,000), Deposits with the Sub-Treasurers, and payable on call (\$65,000,000), Treasury Notes, new issue (\$180,000,000), Custom House notes (\$24,000,000), The Fifty-twenty year bonds (\$18,571,100), Total indebtedness (\$635,571,100).

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making the liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only \$39,214,266. But only \$149,571,100 draw interest reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to \$25,974,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal \$60,000,000, the present year, and the revenue from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burden of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support. Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans. They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the Government to borrow to-day than it was a year ago. We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of the people.

On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation far transcending whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while the military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vastly greater progress than is generally supposed. In the meantime, we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail in the end to conduct to complete success.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

The great topic of the day is the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and his retray from active service! The order was issued last Friday night, and was entirely unexpected to all. On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Burnside.

Gen. McClellan and his staff were to leave for Trenton, where he is ordered to report. His last official act was the issuing an address to his soldiers informing them, in a few words, that the command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them. As Gen. Hooker is to take the field, it is supposed that he is to take Gen. Burnside's place as late commander of corps d'armee.

Some of the reasons which led to Gen. McClellan's removal are given in the following extract from an official letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War:—

"Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington, the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once, and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads.

"On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac, and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. I said to him: 'Your army must move now while the roads are in good condition.' It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side."

The announcement which conveys McClellan's removal, assures the public that recent investigations of a most unexpected character are the cause of this step on the part of the Administration. Comment on this would be premature. It is not our business to conjecture the cause. Sufficient for us to know that the step has been taken at a moment when some action was necessary for the success of our military operations, and that those who make this removal cannot possibly have any other object in view than that of ensuring the safety of the Republic. We are not now struggling for the rise or fall of men. Rival leaders, however important they may become to their personal friends, are of no consequence to the great issues in which the nation is involved, and therefore, he who cannot sacrifice a personal or a political preference in this contest, has nothing worthy within himself of being sacrificed to the good and glory of his country.

As the successor of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Burnside brings to his command reputation and ability won and tested on the hardest fought battle fields of the continent. His enthusiasm and his action—his skill and his enterprise, will speedily win us victories of the most important character, unless he is embarrassed and thwarted by combinations within and without the army, of jealous politicians and military cliques. But let us trust that against all this he will guard by his promptness and the energy which always secures success.

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

This gentleman, who now fills the important place just vacated by Gen. McClellan, is a native of Union county, Indiana; was born in 1824, and is now in his 39th year. In 1843 he entered West Point Military Academy, and graduated in 1847, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery. He immediately joined that regiment in Mexico, but not until near the termination of that war. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant; but in 1853 he retired to the walks of private life, and held an important position on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Subsequently he removed to Providence, R. I., where, upon the breaking out of the present war, he raised the first Rhode Island regiment, which rendered such efficient service during the three months' campaign, and fought with honor at Bull Run.

General Burnside is one of the finest looking men in the service, of good stature—about 5 feet 11—erect and vigorous in his movements. His address is easy and gentlemanly, as much so to the common soldier as to his equals in rank. He is thoroughly loyal, and imbued with a strong sense of the enormity of the crime of treason and rebellion, and is in no way embarrassed with scruples about crippling the enemy in any way in which he can be reached. His policy will not be a milk-and-water one, and we may now safely hope that more than a mere defensive warfare will be waged. His vigorous course in North Carolina, and his uniform success in the important expedition he led in that State, in the face of appalling difficulties, are guarantees that he will not disappoint the hopes of the country in the high and responsible position he now occupies.

Gen. Mitchell, the hero of Huntsville, has fallen a victim to the yellow fever. He died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th of October, in the 59th year of his age. May he rest in peace!

Pennsylvania State Election—Official.

AUD. GEN'L. COLEMAN. SUB. GEN'L. BARR. Res. D. Res. D.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, AUD. GEN'L. COLEMAN, SUB. GEN'L. BARR, Res. D., Res. D. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding election results.

Total 218,981 218,266 218,654 215,485

Stenker's majority - 3,715 Barr's do - 3,169

In relation to which we have nothing to offer, other than that the Democratic candidates are elected by neat little majorities, notwithstanding the assurance given us immediately after the election that we had carried the State 'by thousands and thousands.' Such is life—in the Keystone!

The Election.

New York, the entire Democratic State Ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. Of the 31 Members of Congress, 13 are Unionists and 18 Democrats. As to the Legislature, the Assembly has a small Union majority. The Senate is composed of 22 Unionists and 10 Democrats.

In New Jersey the Democracy has swept everything high and dry. Their Governor will have perhaps 15,000 majority. Of the five Congressmen, four are Democrats. In the Legislature the Democrats will control both branches, and consequently elect a United States Senator.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Andrew, Union, is re-elected by a very large majority. All the Congressmen are Unionists, unless Mr. Sleeper, the peoples' candidate in the 11th District, should disappoint expectation. The others are all straight Republican-Unionists. The Legislature is, of course, overwhelmingly Republican-Union.

In Illinois the Democrats elect five Congressmen, and the Unionists nine. There are no important State officers voted for.

In Wisconsin the Democrats gain largely; they elect two Congressmen—the Unionists elect three, and one District is not reported.

We have nothing definite from Minnesota. St. Paul City is 500 Democrat; two other counties 1,000 the other way.

In Kansas it is believed that the entire Union-Republican State ticket is chosen. Little Delaware, a nominal Slave State, stands boldly up for the Union. For Governor, Wm. Cannon, Union, has about 100 majority.

Michigan keeps the true faith. The Republican Union State ticket is elected by 5,000 majority; four Union Congressmen are known to be chosen, and the other two Districts are open to chance, so far as the returns inform us.

Missouri sends three Emancipationists to Congress—Samuel Knox and Henry T. Blow from the St. Louis section, and Col. Boyd from the Springfield district. The contest between Knox and Frank Blair, Jr., is close.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Davis, Jones & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be carried by either of the partners, at the stand of Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all having unsettled accounts will save costs by calling soon.

ROBERT DAVIS. JNO. P. JONES. THOS. GRIFITH.