

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY:::::NOVEMBER 20

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYL VANIA SS: In the Name and by the Authority of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Ourtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

anto God for all His mercy and loving kind-

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 | tration, since the commencement of the spirit and victory-and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings :-

Beseeching 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

Whele 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 bein 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 thank fulness 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.

ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

Removal of Gen. M'Clellan.

The removal of Gen. M'CLELLAN, not withstanding the multiplied assurances w received that the event would engender a wide spread mutiny among the rank and file of the Army of the Potomac, has failed thus far to create any undue excitement. Of the indefinite number of epauletted understrappers who were confidently expected thereupon to beat their swords into pruning-hooks and allow the light of their countenances to irradiate no more the cheerless "tented field" of Virginia, only some two or three have come to time An order from the War Department, directing that the names of those officers who make the removal of Gen. M'CLELLAN a pretext for tendering their resignations be stricken from the rolls in disgrace, has probably had something to do in the matter, by cooling their too ardent imaginations and affording them time to indulge in a "sober second thought"-providing, of course, there were any officers so disposed in the army in the first place. With the great mass of the public, the case is parallel. Some few, ignorant, ill-bred individuals grumble-which was to be expected; but by far the larger and more enlightened proportion accept the fiat of the Administration as an act eminently justifiable and fit to be made, by reason of the intricate web of adverse circumstances now surrounding us as a nation, and requiring a master hand to deliver us therefrom Like the New York Herald-a rabid M'CLELLAN paper-they acquiesce in the change of commanders as "an act which means the active prosecution of the Vir ginia campaign to Richmond, before the rains, snows, frosts, thaws, and mud and water of a Virginia winter shall have again rendered this achievement impossible till the return of Spring." This, all must admit, however, is a pretty large paper programme for the short space of time allotted, but God grant its provisions may be fulfilled.

had chief command in Virginia, the nation | the army and navy. placed great faith in his ability as a military chieftain. His appearance at the head of the army, directly after the first disastrous defeat at Bull Run, scemed to week. inspire confidence all over the country; and never did a man enter upon a military and never did a man enter upon a military into active service, and placed in command of command more firmly supported by the the fortifications around Washington.

enthusiasm of the people than did Gen. M'CLELLAN. He organized and disciplined a fine army-one of the best and largest the world ever saw. The people had responded to every call for men and means, and in the fall of 1862 expected active, vigorous, decisive operations. They were disappointed. Months rolled on, in which | inspire the heart of the patriot with hope followed the disastrous Peninsular campaigns. Still the American people, to a very great extent, clung to "Ltttle MAC," and would not give him up.

In passing over the eventful period from the winter of 1861-62 to the present time, the history of the war records with unerring finger the complete and utter failure of the conduct of the campaign.-Gen. M'CLELLAN has proven himself to be, if not a totally incapable commander, at least a wonderfully unfortunate one, in the long run. He has had ample time and material to do something, and if una-Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks | ble, must give way to somebody who can. His epitaph is carved by himself.

In this connection, read the letter from General-in-Chief HALLECK to the Secretary of War, concerning the lack of energy displayed by our Army in Virginia-to be found on this outside. A reasonably clear case of that high military offence known as disobedience of orders is made out against Little MAC.

President LINCOLN, in "taking the responsibility" and giving us a change of Generals, has but responded to the voice of the people, and no act of the Adminisrebellion, has ever met with a more enthusiastic approval. When this government is in the agonizing throes of dissolution, inefficient Generals-"augers that won't induce us to think that a great and sweepbore"-must not be kept in the way of ing change of policy as well as of men has success. Politicians and speculators and secession sympathizers may denounce and find fault, but the uncorrupted masses will continue to do as they have done-stand and truest Unionists the city contained. by the President, and give his administration their enthusiastic, earnest and unconditional support.

The Scott-Buchanan Difficulty.

Several weeks since, some private correspondence and memoranda of General SCOTT, relative to the early stages of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, were made public. In this correspondence, which created quite a sensation in the political world, the old veteran saw fit to criticize and freely condemn the course of the O. P. F. in not taking measures-as he had it in his power to do-to quel' the insurrection at its very inception. The documents are lengthy, the topics on which they treat embracing acts of commission and omission of the ex-President extending over a period of several months immediately preceding the close of his

. Mr. Buchanan has written a long and elaborate reply to this "undisguised censure of his conduct," as he styles it, and endeavors to clear his skirts of the charges of imbecility and treason preferred against him. The effort, however, seems to be generally regarded as a failure, leaving him sticking as deeply in the mire as ever. The principal point in his reply is, that enough soldiers were not to be had, when wanted, to garrison various enumerated Southern forts. That he certainly possesses the happy faculty of selfsatisfaction at his own deeds and misdeeds, together with a caoutchoue conscience, is apparent from the fact that, "after a careful retrospect," he calls God to witness that he "cannot reproach himself," etc., etc., with anything, etc., etc., since the existing troubles commenced. The old sinner also naively observes: "I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice." Which they won't, we fear, until they hang him!

A brief rejoinder to the ex-President's letter appears on our outside to day. Although writing under difficulties, General Scorr handles his "points" skillfully, and has obtained a clear advantage over his opponent. The truth of history and the judgment of his countrymen are with the venerable hero and patriot, and in thus unmasking one who would feign conceal his sinful identity with treason, he has performed for his country the most signal service of his long and brilliant

Poor old Buchanan!

President Lincoln has issued an order enjoining the strict observance of For a long time after Gen. M'CLELLAN the Sabbath as a day of rest throughout

> We have had no important news from Gen. Burnside's army, nor, indeed, from any other army, within the past

Gen. Fremont has been ordered

Exactly to the Point.

We ask for the following article, from the Philadelphia North American, a careful reading. There is not a sentence too much .-

There is much in the recent military movements of the national authorities to for the future. The delays which have embarrassed our progress have at length awakened the serious action of those who have the power to change the course of our armies and generals. It seems to be recognized that something more than endless preparations is needed; that patient waiting has produced no fruits, and that, so far from there being an inadequacy of forces, there are more men than the gen-

erals know how to handle. But more than all, it appears that the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief are now united in the ful determination to make success the test of all our generals, and to keep changing them continually, after failure, until men shall be found competent to subdue the rebellion. Entirely too much trust has hitherto been placed in the ability of commanders, who have nothing but popularity and prudence to show as their quali fications, whose disasters all seem to be carefully covered up, and whose slightest actions of a successful character are magnified into tremendous achievements.

This resolution is nothing new for the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, who have from the beginning taken it as their rule of action, as far as they had the power to carry it into effect. Now that the President has seen that his amiable lenience and good nature have been abused; that the country demands a change of leaders, and has made up his mind that the country is right, the skies are brightening, and there is a far better look of the future than ever before.

Let us group together the facts which been inaugurated. Gen. Wool has un- this winter. wisely complicated himself with one of the factions in Baltimore, and lately committed the blunder of arresting some of the best He is, therefore, superseded, and Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who has fought bravely in more battles than any other general of this war, will take his place as soon as his wounds will permit him. Gen. Schenck is a live man, full of enterprise, courage and ability, and a statesman as well as

General Buell, whose campaigns have been characterized by the most remarkable series of delays, mismanagement and inaction, who has lost in the West all that Halleck gained with so great an expenditure of blood and treasure, is at last finally removed and sent to vegetate at Indianapolis, while a military court of inquiry is to investigate his peculiar management. General Rosecrans, who has shown himself to be a man of high capacity, takes his place in Kentucky, and at the very outset received a sharp rebuke from the Generalin-Chief for suffering a delay of two days before leaving Corinth to take his new com-

Unable to get Gen. McClellan to pursue the rebels actively, or conduct the war with any view to a speedy conclusion, the government has superseded him and put in his place Gen. Burnside, the victor of Roaroke Island and Newbern, a careful, industrious, incessantly active man, obedient to orders, and who will do his best to carry out the views of the War Department without setting up any special will of his own further than is the duty of a commanding General. McDowell and Fitz John Porter are removed from the command of their respective corps, after delays which seem to the public unaccountable. Pope charged Porter with being the cause of all his disasters, and Sigel's report showed clearly that he was unfit for his post. Hooker, a real fighting man, takes Porter's corps.

General Curtis has been overhauled for his strange inaction after the battle of Pea Ridge, and notwithstanding the responsibility of his position, we hope that the investigation will be prosecuted to the utmost that we may know whether it be true that he was filling his pockets by speculating in contraband cotton, when he should have been carrying the war into Arkansas. This is boldly charged against him, and it so readily accounts for his otherwise incomprehensible delay and inaction, that his course must now be fully investigated and

While we are very glad to notice this new policy, we would suggest to the government that it is hardly just to the men whose lives are sacrificed by incompetent or inefficient generals, nor to the country whose interests are at stake in this contest, nor to the people who are taxed so heavily to bear the burthens of the war, that the officers who cause us such serious losses should be suffered to escape with a mere dismissal from active command. These officers all have their partisans and adherents, who malignantly assail the government for removing them, and the change conveys with it none of the disgrace

which it should in order to be effective. The service demands that an example should be made of officers who disgrace

If we may judge by some recent conversational expressions by President Lincoln, his leniency toward ineffective and blundering commanders is based upon a desire not to "alienate the affections of the northern Democratic party," to which ong. We care not a fig for parties. We

them wrong. als, the President commits an egregious might have apprehended, by the force of fully identified with them in their feeling error if he supposes that he can satisfy their genius, the military magnitude of of respect and esteem for Gen. M'Clie the Democratic party by any reasonable America. But it was generally a dim lan, entertained through a long and most course. Indeed the knowledge that most speculation in Europe. Our basis of mil- friendly association with him, I feel that of the generals have been Democrats has itary powers were frequently ridiculed by it is not as a stranger that I assume their emboldened the Democratic leaders at the the English press, and passed as trans- command. To the Ninth corps, so lone North to a display of arrogance and dictation which has become insufferable. After that even these boasts fell far short of the say nothing. Our histories are identical the recent elections they asserted boldly reality. It has revealed to the world an With diffidence for myself, but with a that the people had declared in their fa- enormous power that overshadowed what proud confidence in the unswerving lovel. vor, that Lincoln and his Cabinet ought ever there is of military display in mod- ty and determination of the gallant arms to resign, that the emancipation proclama- ern history, and has amazed the most now entrusted to my care, I accept is tion must be recalled, and a national con- arrogant nations of Europe

vention called, &c., &c.

The President has taken the proper course by considering the popular elections of the war, in order to ensure which he has removed the tardy commanders, and of answering these arrogant demands for continual, conquering war. Let them see that the rebellion can be subdued. And above all, let these Democrats see that the which has been practiced toward the sub- under the hammer. alterns, and let the war be completed

Frightful Railroad Accident.

From the Harrrisburg Telegraph, Nov. 17. The passenger train due here on Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania Railfreight train standing on the track on a North and South. high grade. It was drawn by a very large other track.

engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. cars filled with passengers. He reversed | hostilities does not risk her subjugation. his engine in an instant, and rushed up | In this unchristian and inhuman calcuthe grade in order to meet the freight ears | lation, England has rightly estimated the and stop their descent, if possible. In spirit and resolution of the South. We this he was partially successful, but after are prepared to win our independence a slight check of the freight cars the with the great prices of blood and suffering whole train came down on the passenger | that England has named. But we undertrain, demolishing the locomotive with stand her in this matter. Behind her which Mr. Sharp had checked the prog- mask of conscience and pharisaical precisress of the train, and also the two locomo- ion there lurks a hideous and devilish tives which were drawing the passenger purpose. cars. This occurred about twelve o'clock on Friday night, in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep, in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seats violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only slightly scratched about the face. These injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head .-Passengers in the train relate that the destruction of three locomotives was al most complete, together with a large

number of cars. -This tragic accident and miraculous escape occurred within the limits of Cambria county. The engineer, Mr. Sharp, in perilling his life as he did for the safety of others, has performed a deed of heroism and lofty daring unparalleled in the history of the present century. Let his name be passed from lip to lip. The pas- his charge. To use a homely comparison, sengers on the train have taken steps to present him with a proper testimonial of their regard.

their rank. For the man who jeopardizes the Army of the Potomac into three gen- from his District Institutes. We trust the destiny of his country in this war by eral divisions has been officially annound that no County Superintendent will fail to his blunders or negligence, or who causes | ced. The right grand division will be | comply with the order referred to. the useless slaughter of his soldiers, or commanded by Major General E. V. Sumtheir surrender to the enemy, a mere re- ner; the left, by Major General W. B. moval from active command is not suffi- Franklin; the centre, by Major General cient. He should be tried seriously by Joseph Hooker. A reserve, composed of J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, court martial, and, if convicted, punished the Eleventh Corps, with such other belonging to the Staff of Gen. M'Clellan, severely, by being ignominiously dismissed troops as may hereafter be assigned, will were sent to Washington Sunday morning from the army, by imprisonment, or by be under the command of Major General under arrest. The charges against them

The Greatness of America as an Unit--- England's Policy.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 8.] The greatness of America is a recent revelation to Europe. With the North States, I hereby assume command of the organization these officers are said to be- and South confederated under the old Government, the United States possessed the exercise of my every energy in the clamored more loudly and steadily against a military power and an abundance of direction of this army, aided by the tall Fremont during his Missouri career than resources which her citizens, even in the and hearty co-operation of its officers and any of the Democrats, and we have not excess of their self-complacency, never men, will, I hope, under the blessing of hesitated to denounce Hunter, Curtis and dreamed. But few minds in Europe had God, insure its success. Having been other Republican generals when we thought any idea of the power of the young giant sharer of the privations, and a witness of in the Western World. One or two of the bravery of the old Army of the Pa In the case of these Democratic gener- their public men, as Cavour or Napoleon, tomac in the Maryland campaign, and atlantic bluster. But this war has shown and intimately associated with me, I need

Within eighteen months of this war, the just cause must prevail." the North and South have raised armies larger than those of the first Napoleon; as demanding a more vigorous prosecution | iron clad fleets have been launched capable of destroying the combined fleets of Fingland and France; two millions of men | J. The fact is of no importance, so far as will continue to do so until he has purged have been put in the field; and yet the locality is concerned. Perhaps he indithe public service of those who have internal system of the industry of the cated that city as preferable for retirement blocked the way. That is the true method | country and the ordinary pursuits of peace | and hence the War Department specified have been but little interrupted, unless it as a point to which to report. The a resignation of the government. Give from the exceptional cause of the blockade main object was that he should leave the the people what they demand, a pressing, of the Southern seacoast. Had the North army when he should be relieved from acand South continued as one nation, there | tive duty. He might have indicated this could scarcely have been any limits to the city as a place to retire, or he might have achievements of their military power .- preferred San Francisco. The Department generals in whom they place their partisan | England could never have checked it. We | is of course indifferent as to the geograph. hopes can be as easily unmade as they are | could have overrun the Continent, taken | icul point of retirement of any of those made by the government. Let them apply Canada in the teeth of a combination of who are relieved from active duty for a to the generals the same vigorous course all the European powers, and crushed time. All that is required is to have a of prompt dismissals for military offences | England alone as an egg-shell is crushed | fixed locality, so that in case of demand

which this war has made of enormous these reasons Gen. M'Clellan was ordered military resources, has naturally given to to report at Trenton, N. J. Europe, and especially to England, an extraordinary interest in its continuation. Nothing could be more contrary to the fied with the aspect of things in the West wishes and policy of England than that since the removal of Gen. Buell. Nashthe war should end in reuniting the North | ville is once more available as a base of road did not arrive until evening about and South and consolidating and renewing operations, and Tennessee will soon be five o'clock. It left Pittsburg on Friday in rivalry to her a military power which liberated from rebel rule; while in Northafternoon nearly an hour after its usual is now wasted in internecine strife. That ern Mississippi the rebels are daily losing starting time, owing to some detention the Union never shall be restored is a ground. The Cincinnati Commercial says on the connecting railroads, but everything foregone and settled conclusion with the that since the commencement of the war seemed right until they arrived near Lilly British Government. It would not now there has not been a period when such exstation, some eight miles from Cresson, hesitate for a moment to recognize the tensive military and naval movements and where the train was brought to a stop by | South, unless firmly persuaded of our | preparations for active service were being the announcment that a freight train was ability and resolution to carry on the war, made as at this time. The naval preparaoff the track some two miles ahead. The and unless it had another object to gain tions are doubtless mainly designed for passenger train was drawn over the moun- besides that of a permanent division in the operations on the Miss issippi. tains by two large locomotives and in front | nationality and power of her old rival .of the passenger train was a very large | That object is the exhaustion of both

England proposes to effect the continu locomotive in front and another of the ation of this war, as far as possible, to the same class was pushing it in the rear. mutual ruin of the two nations engaged The front locomotive had been detached in it, by standing aside and trusting that, from the train in order to aid the freight after vast expenditures of blood and waste train ahead on the track, and the rear of resources, the separation of the Union locomotive was also detached and taken will be quite as surely accomplished by down the grade in order to shift it on the the self devotion of the South as by the less profitable mode of foreign intervention. While this process was going on and | To the advantages she hopes to gain from when the rear locomotive was nearly down this separation she desired to add those the grade, and in front of the two locomo- which she expects from loss and ruin to tives drawing the passenger train, the both North and South in a long war. Her present policy of neutrality with reference Powell Sharp, discovered that the whole to the war is founded in the confidence train was in rapid motion, coming down that the South is able to achieve her inthe steep grade on his locomotive, and the dependence, and that the prolongation of

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. We notice by the November issue of the Pennsylvania School Journal, that Superintendent Burrowes has taken an important and a highly justifiable step in regard to the rights of school teachers. This was made necessary by the fact that certain directors have been exacting twenty-two or even twenty-four days from their teachers as the school month. Where this is done, of course no time is afforded for the self-improvement of the teachers by the association and influence of the District Institutes. Some of the Directors, it is also alleged, go so far as to insist on opening the schools on Saturday, which is a practical ignoring of the law in regard to District Institutes. Secretary Burrowes requests all County Superintendents to notify his Department where the school time is thus insisted upon, and where also the District Institutes are thereby neglected. If the teacher is not afforded time to improve his own mind, he cannot be expected to improve the minds of those in the journeyman who works with edged tools might as well be debarred of the time to keep those tools in order, and then be expected to do good work, as the school teacher could be expected to be successful The organization of a portion of without the aid and improvement derived

A dispatch from Trenton, N. J. says that Lieut. Cols. A. P. Colburn and by either of the partners, at the stand of are unknown.

ADDRESS OF BURNSIDE -The follow ing order was issued by Gen. Burnside on his taking command of the army .

In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United Army of the Potomac. "Patriotism and control with the steadfast assurance that

Many persons are perplexed to know why Major General M'Clellan has been ordered specially to report at Trenton, N for their service, a summons to duty may The bloody and unhappy revelation reach them as speedily as possible. For

We have every reason to be satis-

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE .- We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number The title page for 1863, containing portraits of the chief contributors, is very handsome. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1863. It will contain 100 pages of double column reading matter 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery, or crochet, and 900 wood engravings-proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers In 1863, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the Latest and Prettiest! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a Dellar less than other Magazines of its class It is THE Magazine for the times! To clubs it is cheaper still, the following being the terms:

One copy one year, \$2. Three copies out year, \$5. Five copies one year, \$7.50. Eigh copies one year, \$16. Twelve copies of year, \$15. Sixteen copies one year, \$20. To every person getting up a club of Three, Five Eight or Twelve subscribers, an extra copof the Magazine for 1863 will be given. preferred, however, we will send as a premius instead of an extra copy) an Illustrated Lady Album, handsomely bound in gilt, or our Magnificent Mezzotint, for framing .- siz inches by 20-"Bunyan Parting from His Blind Child in Jail,"-a match picture to out former premium, "Bunyan's Wife Intercedia; for his Release from Prison." To every pe son sending a club of Sixteen, two extra cop ies of the Magazine will be sent, or any two of the other premiums.

Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .-J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones. In the Court Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex-

No. 15, October Term, 1862. And now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to tribute money in the hands of the Sherill arising from the sale of the real estate above named defendants, on above stated will of Vend. Ex., said real estate being situals partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg. on SATURDAY, the 13th day of December, 1862 where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor

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 settled Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all having unsettled accounts will save costs of ROBERT DAVIS, calling soon. JNO. P. JONES.

THOS. GRIFFITA Ebensburg, Aug. 12th, 1862.