

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT.

#### DHENSBURG:

#### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYL VANIA SS:

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 | conquered unto 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 ment, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence-and to cause the earth to bring forth 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 bands 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:

Beseecking 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 which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the

wh. le counsel of God :-And most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders, bellion 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

the State, at Harrisburg, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one onsand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR ELI SIMFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

### Audacious Assumption.

One of the most brazen-facedoussump tions that ever emanated from impudence itself, is the pretence set up by certain Democratic leaders, that the self-styled Democratic party must be restored to power to make a successful end of the war. They have issued a new edition of the old, stale story that the Republicans are not competent to govern the country, and that the only remedy is a return of hunkerism to power. This assumption comes with exceeding bad grace from a class of politicians who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating this rebellion. These demagogues seem to have forgotten that their votes and their influence made BUCHANAN President, and put that old traitor and thief, JOHN B. FLOYD, with other traitors, COBB, THOMPSON and TCUCEY, into the Cabinet, to lie and steal and plot treason and rebellion in the White House. They seem to have forgotten that their party organization for years has been entirely under the control of the blackest-hearted set of traitors that ever disgraced the earth.

The Democrats who talk so flippantly about the superiority of Democrats to rule, seem to have forgotten the fact that only n few years ago, they secured the services of that jesuitical traitor, JUDAH P. BEN-JAMIN, to travel from Louisiana to Maine, to instruct the people how to vote, and how they cheered him in Philadelphia and New York, and pronounced him Sir Oracle; and how they went away to Georgia to hunt up that tory, Howell Cobb, to assist the Jewish thief in expounding Democracy to the people of the Free States. We wonder if they remember their fulsome laudations of one JEFF DAVIS-how they recommended him to the notice of the people as a wonderful specimen of genuine Democracy, when he traveled a few years ago through the Free important decision: States to instruct the people in their polit-

In what kind of a condition are these Democratic leaders, to talk about the importance of restoring the country to Democratic rule, with their garments still covered with the leprous spots of treason, by their association with the villainous rebels of Louisiana, Mississippi and Geor-

BEN WOOD, JOHN VAN BUREN, JIM BROOKS, and ERASTUS CORNING, to persuade the people of New York to elect SEYMOUR Governor? Just the reasoning everywhere resorted to by secesh demagogues-"that if the Democrats can only hold the reins of government, they will bring this war to an end." And how will they do it? By "Compromise," exclaim the foels and traitors. And what kind of a compromise, pray tell us? -and here the wisest among the Democratic sachems are compelled to stop for the want of something to say. To talk seriously about a settlement of the issues involved in this war by compromise, is rank trea-THURSDAY:::::::NOVEMBER 27. son, and the man who proposes it loves JEFF DAVIS and his infernal rebellion better than he does his country. Every man possessed of common sense knows that the government has but one alternative left-it must either conquer or be

There is one of the most weighty reasons in the world why the Republican party should be kept in power, to wit : the whole tribe of traitors and secesh sympathizers are in the ranks of the Democratic party, and a Democratic triumph is everywhere in rebeldom hailed as a victory for to protect our free institutions and Govern- JEFF DAVIS. The recent elections in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New her increase, so that our garners are choked | York are claimed in all the rebel papers as secession victories.

The President has "inaugurated a new

policy," cry out the hundred and one Democratic organs, and has "left the old landmarks." What new policy, pray? The emancipation proclamation !- that is the ghost which now so terribly frightens the Democracy. What has been the policy of have near six thousand in our favor. the Democratic party since the commencement of the present war? We answer it Christian churches grace to hate the thing has been to save slavery first, and then save the Union if you can. What has this policy done, and what has it accombut a succession of defeats and drawn battles. How much nearer is the rebellion crushed out in Virginia than it was a year ago? And yet a great hue and erv is raised the moment a new, more vigorous and energetic policy is suggested. What do the fault-finding Democrats want? Do they want to hold on to a policy that will prolong this war for years and years to come? If they suppose this policy is to overthrow Mr. Lincoln's administration, and bring them again into power, do they count the success of the Democratic party of more consequence than the subjugation of the rebels? Is party with them above country? These are questions which suggest themselves in reviewing for the Presidency in 1864. the course of the self-styled Democracy upon the war, and they almost as naturally furnish their own answers. But these demagogue politicians tell us the President's emancipation proclamation has 'divided the North." How? We answer how: So long as the earnest, progressive patriots of the country allowed the Demcerats to dictate the whole movements of the war, and conduct it under the ban of a pro-slavery policy, just so long they would stand by their country, but after their policy had failed, and the President in obedience to the wishes of a large majority of the loyal people, struck a blow at the corner stone of the rebellion, then they would turn traitors and play into the hands of JEFF DAVIS and the rebels .-Disguise it as you will, that is the whole truth of it. Many of those who oppose the President's emancipation proclamation are a set of paid patriots, who are ready to pitch into the Administration the moment it departs one hair's breadth from the policy they dictate. They know their management of the war has already brought edium upon the Administration. They know a continuation of the same policy will in the end defeat the party in power, and this is, above all other considcrations, what they desire. The reason of a "divided North" is found in the disloyalty of the Democratic party. They would rather "reign in perdition than serve in Heaven." Ru'e or ruin, is their motto; and this is the reason why we now

> DRAFTED MEN AND THEIR SUBSTIrures .- Gen. C. P. Buckingham, of the War Department, has made the following

find a divided North.

"When a drafted man furnishes a sub-

What was the argument resorted to by out, Md., for the benefit of the inmates. as an augur of good.

#### Quill-Drives.

Coming-the Holidays. Den Come -our Thanksgiving Turkey.

Winterish—the weather. Continues plenty-game of various kinds in this section.

The craft of the British administration the "Alabama."

Scarce-patriotism in the ranks o he pseudo Loco-Focracy. Thick as leaves in Vallambrosa-

shinplasters. At New Orleans General Butler has pu

into the field four negro regiments. D. & S .- Democrat & Sentinel.

D. & S .- Dilapidated and Senile. Gen. Lee may be an officer of consid erable penetration, but he couldn't penetrate

Truly a luxu-rye-coffee, as that popular beverage is now economically compoun-

much longer, it is feared that even the moon may find it difficult to change its quarters. The Dem. & Sent., in making mention

of its editor, calls him a ddot. He is a mere cypher, we believe.

Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Dr Holmes playfully limits the necessities of life in these war times to "bread and the newspaper."

The Dem. & Sent. spells the word "divine" with two e's-thus, devine. This is a clear case of mayhem-punching an i out of Some of the shinplasters circulating

in Western New York are made payable at Utica next July, in strawberries, provided the crop don't fail.

removal of Gen. M'Clellan from his command was perfectly "constitutional."

All of which is more than we expected.

Since the exchange of prisoners began over twenty-five thousand have been exchang- Fredericksburg all the way to Richmond. the traitors to march to and sieze the feded, and when the balance is struck we will

Dan Our neighbor up street recommends to our perusal "Fletcher on Flea Bites." Thank you. How would any constituted

authority on "Back Bites" meet your case? It is currently reported but not generally believed that Stonewall Jackson, the plished? What has it accomplished in Rebel generalissimo, has rented a house in Virginia, and on the Potomac? Nothing | Winchester, preparatory to removing thither

> In last week's Dem. & Sent., a single ord is the keynote of a whole mortal column of abuse of the President touching the removal of M'Clellan. The first few letters of this word are-Frement !

> In consequence of the tax on printing materials, the publishers of newspapers in Pittsburg have resolved to raise the price of advertising 25 per cent. Others will have to

Immediate and stringent measures are to be taken to bring back all army officers now wandering about the Northern cities, and those who cannot show sufficient authority for being absent will be severely punished.

At a great Democratic meeting in New York city on the 10th inst., Prince John Van Buren nominated Gen. George B. M'Clellan

Well might the General exclaim, "Save me from my friends !"

The Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, California, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Western Virginia have united in recommending Thursday, 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and

The Dem. & Sent., in groaning over a side-wipe we recently gave him, has some-

thing to say concerning a "journeyman." In view of the celerity with which it settled our neighbor's hash, our Devil is emphatically of the opinion that the "side-wipe" in question has proven itself to have been

> --- "Nae journeywork, John Anderson, my Joe!"

The fanatical and ungrammatical Dem. & Sent. calls President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation an "assumptuous proc-

Assuming such to be the case, the Proclamation has still a clear advantage of three syllables over our neighbor-in this, that whereas the former is assumptuous, the latter

is admitted on all hands to be simply an ass. The President's Message is said to be nearly finished. In it, Mr. Lincoln will argue at length his Emancipation policy, not only in regard to the military Proclamation of Emancipation in the disloyal States, but in relation to his gradual Emancipation policy in the Border Slave States. The message will be unusually long, and will probably be furnished to the afternoon papers of the

country on next Monday, 1st proxime. The Dem. & Sent , in a spasmodic attempt at pun, says that, in case we take our threatened "inside view" of that establishment, we will ultimately be obliged to cypher reversed in order to allow the joke of the shinplasters. thing to become apparent.

to altogether too small a point.

In the matter of Generals for the war, stitute that is accepted, the two change the President has declared that he wants places. The principal is liable to another only "augurs that will bore." How would draft, if made, just as he would be if he the editor of the Dem. & Sent. suit him?had not been dratted at first, and the sub- Although only an auger of comparatively stitute is bound by the first draft of the small calibre, he is a rare old bore indeed. principal, just as if he had been drafted Could he by any possibility succeed in boring the rebels as effectually as he bores his readers, he would be exactly "the right man in C. Greer & Co., have engaged in the right place." At present he is the right the enterprise of printing a week!y paper | man in the wrong place. On these grounds

#### Burnside's Change of Front.

The Philadelphia Press speaks as follows in relation to the recent change of base of operations of the Army of the

Potomac :--That Gen. Burnside has changed his front in the face of the enemy creates no little surprise. Some weeks ago we observed in this column that the campaign inaugurated by Gen. M'Clellan with the and marching upon the enemy's communication and lines of retreat between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, was ended, for the hoped-for result was not obtained-General Lee and his army having reached cavalry had reached a point within twenty miles of it and it became optional with Lee to fight a battle with our superior forces, at the foot of the mountain, or fall back slowly and securely to his fortified If the scarcity of change continues | base at Richmond. As it was most impolitic in the rebel commander to risk a heavy engagement with little hope of success, he has retreated to his capital, leaving a force in the Shenandoah Valley as an army of observation and occupation for foraging and obtaining information. The advantage of moving to Fredricksburg are very evident. It may be no better or safer point from which to operate against Richmond than Culpeper, because the former position may be as easily turned or flanked as the latter. But Fredericksburg is an excellent point for a supply depot, because we can use the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers for the transportation of supplies all the winter through, assisted by the railroad from Acquia Creek. Again, the The Dem. & Sent admits that the difficulty of waging war in Virginia renactive operation should be instantly connected with its supply depot by a railroad, and this will be found leading from our army to a point where it can obtain supplies from points on the Ware, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers Three with the slave holders' conspiracy is as and give the Army of the Potomac a reinforcment of 59,000 men, besides wooden and iron clad gunboats in abundance. This route is the short one also, and by taking it we force the rebels immediately from the Shenandoah valley and open the road to Staunton for General Cox.

The same paper adds :

of communication is secured beyond the possibility of interference from the rebel General Jackson, it cannot possibly be delonger crippled in its movements by the necessity of defending Washington. These are the more apparent advantages, and ville, which may already be abandoned by ion. Such will be the verdict of posterity. General Lee, or must be specifly. Lee can reach Richmond sooner than our army, but Stonewall Jackson cannot. All his movements are now being closely watched by General Sigel, on whom the defence of Washington immediately devolves; and it is not at all improbable that the fate of "the doomed city" will now be decided, without the wily rebel general who is now penned up in the Shenandoah, miles away being consulted on the momentous subject After all the boasts which the rebels have indulged in, that they could always avail themselves of the policy of concentration, by virtue of their interior lines, the present situation of their armies is as novel as it is assuring to ourselves. The only two commands on which they can rely for the defence of their capitol, are one hundred and fifty miles apart, with the peaks of the Blue Ridge interposed between them as a

The policy of rapid concentration doubtless a very excellent one, but it is slightly inconvenient of execution when a mountain range beautifies or embarrasses the topography.

The Government has made arrangements to redeem all postage stamps in from a single frontier State to the defence and effects of rebels and traitors, as a circulation, notwithstanding its notices forbidding their use as change. This re- thousand more from the State of Jalisco. and seventh sections of of said act of Co demption will be made in postage currency All the reactionary chiefs except one have gress; and the Attorney General is authorized the authorized and the Attorney General is a transfer and the Attorney General is and Treasury notes, as soon as the postage | sent in their adhesion to Juarez, and | ized and required to give to the Automotion currency is sufficiently abundant to prevent their services have been issued for the and Marshals of the United States states further purchases of stemps for change, fortifications of every defensible town. instructions and directions as he may If the redemption were commenced immediately, stamps would be bought for the tive branch of the Government in devo- seizures, prosecution and condemnate sole purpose of exchanging them for tion to the country. At its meeting on and moreover to authorize all such atto currency and speculating therewith. But the 20th of October all the Sates were news and marshals whenever there may this evil of speculation will soon be reme- represented. On the 27th a law was reasonable grounds to fear any force died by the abundance of postage currency passed giving President Juarez such ex- resistance to the act in the discharge and the public should take care that they traordinary powers to resist invasion as their respective duties in this behalf, accept no kind of change but such as will makes him virtually dictator for six months call upon every military officer in comme be redeemed by the government. Postage or during the war, being similar to those of the forces of the United States, to # the editorship of the paper down to a "daot" stamps are money, and will be redeemed, which were conferred at the last session them such aid, protection and support -the letters composing which word to be but the same cannot be said of any private on General Doblado, who has since re- may be necessary to enable them safe

> drive from use all the shinplaster trast | have arrived. market.

#### Slavery the Cause--- Democracy Demand for the Surrender of the Incentive to Treason.

The people of the whole world, and more particularly the people of this country MAC, Nov. 21 .- General Patrick, Provos who are really and fervently loyal, are Marshal General of the army, this more sincerely convinced that slavery was the ning crossed the river to Fredericksburn cause and Democracy is now the encour- under a flag of truce, conveying to the agement of the slaveholder's rebellion .- | civil authorities of that city the following The proof of this is spread over the histo- letter demanding its surrender : ry of the Union, in the wrongs which slavery has inflicted on the government, intention of seizing the Blue Ridge gaps, and the excesses of which Democracy has been guilty in contributing to the exten- of Fredericksbury-GENTLEMEN: Un sion and protection of slavery. If slavery had not existed, there never would have have been fired upon the troops of a been a motive for destroying the Unionand if there never had been an organiza- are furnishing provisions and the mater Gordonsville in safety before our advance | tion to take refuge in the noble name of | for clothing for armed bodies in rebell Democracy, there never would have been against the Government of the Unit an encouragement afforded to arm for the States. Your railroads and other men defence of slavery by the destruction of a of transportation are removing supplies in government founded on free principles .-- the depots of such troops. The slaveholders of the south were the "This condition of things must term first to discover that either slavery or nate, and, by direction of General Burn freedom would have to give way to the side, I accordingly demand the surrender progress and the settlement of the states of the city into my hands, as the rene and territories of the Union. The Demo- sentative of the Government of the United eratic leaders were the first to make a clear issue on this subject, when they noon used their power to advance the interests of the institution of slavery. History proves this, if it proves anything. The Democratic party when in power, never had a policy but that was impregnated with the interests of slavery. All its &c., which period having expired, I shall measures tended to the degradation, in a national and political light, of the interests of free labor, or the elevation, in the same every means will be taken to present light, of the interests of the institution of slavery. So persistent have been the laws and policy of the United States Government Democratic leaders on this subject, that, ernment. regardless of their oaths, a Democratic ders it necessary that a large army in President and his Cabinet actually armed and equipped the first traitor army, gave ships and material to the first traitor navy -and secretly, if not openly, encouraged Two days' march along this road will bring eral capital, as soon as the term of the said administration had expired.

The identification of modern Democracy or four days' march from Fredericksburg clear as their present identity with the will bring us in front of Richmond again, open, bloody and revolting assaults of the rebels on the government. While history preserves the record of the outrages of this rebellion, it will also contain the proof of Democratic association with its origin and precipitation. We might as well attempt to separate the action and excuse the ingratitude of Brutus in contributing to the death of Cæsar, as essay The advantages likely to result from this to deny the influences of the Democratic els would dispute the occupation of the predilection of General Burnside are many leaders in the slave-holders rebellion. All and important. The army is now at least the blood, all the life, all the waste of Mayor complained of the short space sixty miles nearer its destination, its line treasure, all the desolation, all the present time allowed for the removal of the woman and future suffering, the agony, the remorse, the shame and the crimes of this rebellion must and will be justly ascribed layed for want of supplies, and it is no to the leaders and the influences of the

Democratic party. -If there had been no Democratic organization, with its attendant corruphighly significant as they are there are tions, plunderings, tyranuies and abaseothers of much greater value, which may ments, slavery long since would have been be reasonably anticipated. Gen. Burnside extinguished. If there had been no bas flauked the robel position at Gordons | slavery there would have been no rebell-

## Important from Mexico.

Semi-official advices from the city of lexico; by the last steamer from Havana, ave been recived here. They are regarded as extremly favorable to the prospects probably for the purpose of attending of Mexican success. The general impression conveyed by letters, both from the capital and other towns, coming from various persons, upon whose statements reliance is placed, indicate that the Mexican people are determined to fight to the last, and that they have good hopes of

The fortfications at Puebla have been completed, and the garrison is deemed ing: strong enough to hold it against any "EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington attacking force, but should it be lost, the Nov. 13, 1862 .- Ordered, By the Pre-Capital the fortifications of which are dent of the United States, that the Att. almost finished, will be defended to the new General be charged with superinte last extremity, and the people are deter- dence and direction of the proceeding mined that, even if the French should be had under the act of Congress of succeed in occupying the city of Mexico, 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an ac they will discover that they are merely at suppress rebellion, insurrection, pu

the beginning of the war. The different States are promptly send- rebels, and for other purposes," in so ing in their contingent troops. General as may concern the seizure, prosecu Comonfort alone had led five thousand men | and condemnation of the estate, proper of the Capital. Gen. Rojas brought two tioned and provided for in the fifth, six

The Congress is not behind the Execu- needful and consistent touching all su

No. sir! That would be cyphering matters | ing postal currency has from to-day been | a month and a half more for preparation, cers are required promptly to obey sil increased to ninety thousand dollars per which they expect to improve by rallying call, and to render the necessary service diem. One hundred and eighty thousand an army double that of the French, who as far as may be in their power, consisted dollars per week is distributed in the although thirty thousand strong, have not ly with their other duties. States of New York, Connecticut, Vermont | moved an inch, and will not make any (Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN and eastern New Jersey. Overseventy-five serious advance, as is believed, until the thousand dollars is distributed in New end of December, at which time their trans-York city. This currency must soon be. portation, which is getting ready partly come so abundant, that its circulation will in Cuba and partly in New York, will all

which is now finding its way into the The French army is now absolutely without any Mexican allies. Since Almonte was abandoned, his followers, two It has been ascertained that there thousand strong, deserted and it was ex- goon's Gap. in Hammond General Hospital. Pt. Look- we would hail his appointment to a command are 411 Postmistresses in the United pected that he would soon leave the coun-

# Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTO.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"To the Mayor and Common Com cover of the houses of your city sho command. Your mills and manufactorie

States, on or before five o'clock this after

"Failing in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixten hours will be permitted to elapse, for the removal from the city of the women and children, the sick and wounded, the pend proceed to shell the town.

. "Upon obtaining possession of the city order, and secure the operation of ;

Your obedient servant, E N. SUMNER. Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding the Right Grand Division THE REBELS REFUSE THE DEMAND.

On his arrival on the opposite side of he river. Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, when he was detained until the reply was reade In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troop are encamped a short distance outside

the city. To the demand made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer which was evidently written at the dietation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints should be remedied as to as the firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederal army was concerned. Also, that the recity by the Government forces. The and children and sick soldiers.

The proposition to afford more time for his purpose is under consideration.

Sunday evening. The day passed off quietly without any

thing worthy of note transpiring. The church bells in Fredericksburg were ringing to-day, announcing the ha of divine worship, although most of the inhabitants had fled the doomed city

It is certain that if the passage of the river by the Federal troops should be n sisted by the rebels, their chimes have been heard for the last time.

A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-di

During last night the enemy's work were somewhat extended, but no addition al guns are visible.

-And thus the matter rests for the

IMPORTANT ORDER -The Preside of the United States has issued the follow

treason and confiscate the property of and efficiently to discharge their resp The capacity of the government for issu. The Mexican government expects to have | ive duties, and all such commanding of

EDWARD BATES, Att'y. Gen.

30 WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED! AT ALLEGHENY FURNACE.

Day One of the jobs at the head of Bor

LLOYD + 00

Nev. 12, 1863