



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 27.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA SS: In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIS, 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. Curtis, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that

THURSDAY, 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1862, 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 will of 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.

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Quill-Drives.

Coming—the Holidays. Come—our Thanksgiving Turkey. Winterish—the weather.

Continues plenty—game of various kinds in this section. The craft of the British administration—the "Alabama."

Scarcely—patriotism in the ranks of the pseudo Loco-Focracy. Thick as leaves in Vallambrosa—shinplasters.

At New Orleans General Butler has put into the field four negro regiments. D. & S.—Democrat & Sentinel.

D. & S.—Dilapidated and Senile. Gen. Lee may be an officer of considerable penetration, but he couldn't penetrate Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Truly a luxu-ry—coffee, as that popular beverage is now economically compounded. If the scarcity of change continues 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 dot. He is a mere cypher, we believe. 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 a preacher!

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

The Dem. & Sent. admits that the removal of Gen. McClellan from his command was perfectly "constitutional."

All of which is more than we expected. The exchange of prisoners began over twenty-five thousand have been exchanged, and when the balance is struck we will have near six thousand in our favor.

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 Rebel generalissimo, has rented a house in Winchester, preparatory to removing thither for the winter.

In last week's Dem. & Sent., a single word is the keynote of a whole moral column of abuse of the President touching the removal of McClellan. The first few letters of this word are—Fremont!

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

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 16th inst., Prince John Van Buren nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency in 1864.

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 prayer.

The Dem. & Sent., in groaning over a side-wipe we recently gave him, has something to say concerning a "journeyman."

In view of the celebrity 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 proclamation."

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 proximo.

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 the editorship of the paper down to a "dial"—the letters composing which word to be reversed in order to allow the joke of the thing to become apparent.

No, sir! That would be cyphering matters to the contrary too small a point.

In the matter of Generals for the war, the President has declared that he wants only "angurs that will bore." How would the editor of the Dem. & Sent. suit him?—Although only an auger of comparatively small calibre, he is a rare old bore indeed. 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 the right place." At present he is the right man in the wrong place. On these grounds we would hail his appointment to a command as an augur of good.

C. Greer & Co., have engaged in the enterprise of printing a weekly paper in Hammond General Hospital, Pt. Lookout, Md., for the benefit of the inmates.

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 secession sympathizers are in the ranks of the Democratic party, and a Democratic triumph is everywhere in rebellion hailed as a victory for JEFF DAVIS. The recent elections in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New 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 the Democratic party since the commencement of the present war? We answer it has been to save slavery first, and then save the Union if you can. What has this policy done, and what has it accomplished? What has it accomplished in Virginia, and on the Potomac? Nothing but 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 cry 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 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 Democrats 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 odium 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 considerations, 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 find a divided North.

DRAFTED MEN AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES.—Gen. C. P. Buckingham, of the War Department, has made the following important decision: "When a drafted man furnishes a substitute that is accepted, the two change places. The principal is liable to another draft, if made, just as he would be if he had not been drafted at first, and the substitute is bound by the first draft of the principal, just as if he had been drafted himself."

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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. McClellan with the intention of seizing the Blue Ridge gaps, 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 Gordonsville in safety before our advance 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 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 Fredericksburg 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 Aquia Creek. Again, the difficulty of waging war in Virginia renders it necessary that a large army in active operation should be instantly connected with its supply depot by a railroad, and this will be found leading from Fredericksburg all the way to Richmond. Two days' march along this road will bring our army to a point where it can obtain supplies from points on the Ware, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers. Three or four days' march from Fredericksburg will bring us in front of Richmond again, and give the Army of the Potomac a reinforcement of 50,000 men, besides wooden and iron clad gunboats in abundance. This route is the shortest 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: The advantages likely to result from this predilection of General Burnside are many and important. The army is now at least sixty miles nearer its destination, its line of communication is secured beyond the possibility of interference from the rebel General Jackson, it cannot possibly be delayed for want of supplies, and it is no longer crippled in its movements by the necessity of defending Washington. These are the more apparent advantages, and highly significant as they are there are others of much greater value, which may be reasonably anticipated. Gen. Burnside has flanked the rebel position at Gordonsville, which may already be abandoned by General Lee, or must be speculatively reached 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 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 capital, are one hundred and fifty miles apart, with the peaks of the Blue Ridge interposed between them as a barrier.

The policy of rapid concentration is 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 circulation, notwithstanding its notices forbidding their use as change. This redemption will be made in postage currency and Treasury notes, as soon as the postage currency is sufficiently abundant to prevent further purchases of stamps for change. If the redemption were commenced immediately, stamps would be bought for the sole purpose of exchanging them for currency and speculating therewith. But this evil of speculation will soon be remedied by the abundance of postage currency and the public should take care that they accept no kind of change but such as will be redeemed by the government. Postage stamps are money, and will be redeemed, but the same cannot be said of any private shinplasters.

The capacity of the government for issuing postal currency has from to-day been increased to ninety thousand dollars per diem. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars per week is distributed in the States of New York, Connecticut, Vermont and eastern New Jersey. Overseventy-five thousand dollars is distributed in New York city. This currency must soon become so abundant, that its circulation will drive from use all the shinplaster trash which is now finding its way into the market.

It has been ascertained that there are 411 Postmistresses in the United States.

Demand for the Surrender of Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 21.—General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter demanding its surrender:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 21, 1862. "To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg—GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city should have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops.

"This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of General Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, on or before five o'clock this afternoon.

"Failing in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, six hours will be permitted to elapse, for the removal from the city of the women and children, the sick and wounded, the aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town.

"Upon obtaining possession of the city, every means will be taken to preserve order, and secure the operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

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 the river, Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city.

To the demand made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints should be remedied as far as the firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned. Also, that the rebels would dispute the occupation of the city by the Government forces. The Mayor complained of the short space of time allowed for the removal of the women and children and sick soldiers.

The proposition to afford more time for this purpose is under consideration. SATURDAY EVENING. The day passed off quietly without anything worthy of note transpiring. The church bells in Fredericksburg were ringing to-day, announcing the hour 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 resisted by the rebels, their chances have been heard for the last time. A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's words were somewhat extended, but no additional gains are visible. —And thus the matter rests for the present.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—The President of the United States has issued the following: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Nov. 13, 1862.—Ordered, By the President of the United States, that the Attorney General be charged with superintending and direction of the proceeding to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, entitled 'an act to suppress rebellion, insurrection, punishment and confiscation the property of the rebels, and for other purposes,' in so far as may concern the seizure, presentation and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of said act of Congress; and the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the Attorney and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and consistent touching all such seizures, prosecution and condemnation, and moreover to authorize all such attorneys and marshals whenever there may be reasonable grounds to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon every military officer in command of the forces of the United States, to give them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary services as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, EDWARD BATES, Att'y. Gen.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED AT ALLEGHENY FURNACE. One of the jobs at the head of Broom's Gap. LLOYD & CO. Nov. 12, 1862.

Slavery the Cause—Democracy the Incentive to Treason.

The people of the whole world, and more particularly the people of this country who are really and fervently loyal, are sincerely convinced that slavery was the cause and Democracy is now the encouragement of the slaveholder's rebellion.—

The proof of this is spread over the history of the Union, in the wrongs which slavery has inflicted on the government, and the excesses of which Democracy has been guilty in contributing to the extension and protection of slavery. If slavery had not existed, there never would have been a motive for destroying the Union—and if there never had been an organization to take refuge in the noble name of Democracy, there never would have been an encouragement afforded to arm for the defence of slavery by the destruction of a government founded on free principles.—

The slaveholders of the south were the first to discover that either slavery or freedom would have to give way to the progress and the settlement of the states and territories of the Union. The Democratic leaders were the first to make a clear issue on this subject, when they 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 measures tended to the degradation, in a national and political light, of the interests of free labor, or the elevation, in the same light, of the interests of the institution of slavery. So persistent have been the Democratic leaders on this subject, that, regardless of their oaths, a Democratic 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 the traitors to march to and seize the federal capital, as soon as the term of the said administration had expired.

The identification of modern Democracy with the slaveholders' conspiracy is as clear as their present identity with 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 perpetration. We might as well attempt to separate the action and excuse the ingratitude of Brutus in contributing to the death of Caesar, as essay to deny the influences of the Democratic leaders in the slaveholders' rebellion. All the blood, all the life, all the waste of treasure, all the desolation, all the present and future suffering, the agony, the remorse, the shame and the crimes of this rebellion must and will be justly ascribed to the leaders and the influences of the Democratic party.

If there had been no Democratic organization, with its attendant corruptions, plunderings, tyrannies and abasements, slavery long since would have been extinguished. If there had been no slavery there would have been no rebellion. Such will be the verdict of posterity.

Important from Mexico.

Semi-official advices from the city of Mexico, by the last steamer from Havana, have been received here