

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, Editor

People's Union State Ticket.

For Auditor-General, HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN.

For Surveyor-General, WILLIAM S. BOSS.

County Ticket.

Congress. JOHN W. WALLACE, Lawrence Co.

State Senate. C. C. McCANDLESS, of Butler.

Assembly. W. HENRY, Fallston.

Associate Judge. ISAMAH WHITE, Lawrence.

District Attorney. MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene Tp.

Commissioner. JAMES S. RUTAN, Beaver.

Poor House Director. WILLIAM BARNES, Bridgewater.

County Surveyor. EAML WILSON, South Beaver.

County Auditor. AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver.

Trustees of Academy. WM CHANEY, Ohio tp.

JAMES ALLISON, Beaver.

HENRY HICE, Beaver.

S. M. Pentecost & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

TO OUR READERS.

The editor of this paper, T. C. Nicholson, is a man of...

The Late Call of the Governor.

The Governor's call for fifty thousand men...

Mr. A. Company, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men...

Mr. Davenport, the Assessor for this District...

SERIOUS AFFRAY—MAN SHOT.

Mr. Editor:—Please state in your paper that the Governor has extended the time of Draft in this County to the 25th inst.

Time of Draft Extended.

We are happy to notice that our fellow-citizen, R. P. Roberts, Esq. has been elected Colonel of the 14th Regiment P. V.

Major J. B. Rogers, of Mercer county, is the leading young man of this county.

We understand that there will be an Agricultural Fair held in this county this year.

The Candidates for Congress.

Hon. Jno. W. Wallace and Hon. Jesse Lazear, the opposing candidates for Congress, in the 24th District, were in town during the greater portion of last week.

As these two gentlemen will be the only candidates before the voters of this District this fall, there can be no chance for any one to vote unintelligently.

Every vote for Wallace is for the rigorous prosecution of the war, for the sustaining of the Administration which endeavors to put down this gigantic rebellion.

Every vote for Lazear is a vote against the Administration.

He who supports Wallace supports one whose record is such that every loyal citizen may be proud of.

His course in the last Congress was that of a consistent, patriotic supporter of the Administration, and the loyal citizens of Beaver county can in no way better testify their appreciation of his course than by voting for his re-election.

Gen. Lazear is an uncompromising Democrat, so wedded to his party that on every occasion, when the interests of party demanded, his vote is as a record recorded along with that of Vallandigham.

Now, voters of Beaver county, we ask you to choose between these two—if you are in favor of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, you must vote for Wallace.

CAPT. A. W. TAYLOR.—This gallant officer left last week to rejoin his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and has since had a severe attack of typhoid fever, which settled in his left leg. He has yet to use crutches, and we fear unless he is very careful he will never fully recover its use.

The Captain is one of the best officers in the regiment. At the battle of Fair Oaks he behaved in a manner to elicit the admiration of all, although he was very unwell at the time, and had to be helped off the field after the battle was over.

A brave, competent and faithful officer—we hope he may yet recover sufficiently to allow him to rejoin his company in the field and lead them on to battle and victory.

The case of Eli F. Sheets, for the murder of John Ansley, came up for trial on Tuesday of last week.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in selecting a jury. Eleven jurymen exhausted the panel—the twelfth had to be selected from the by-standers.

The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution commenced on Tuesday evening and closed on Saturday morning.

The testimony for the defence commenced on Saturday, and closed on Monday.

The case will probably go to the Jury to-day.

A company, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, commanded by Capt. Geo. Barker, left New Brighton last week for Harrisburg, in response to the call of the Governor.

We understand companies are forming in other parts of the county.

Mr. Davenport, the Assessor for this District, has appointed as his Assistants, in this county, Geo. W. Hamilton, Eli Reno and Wilson R. Trimble.

Mr. Hamilton takes that part of the county lying West of the Ohio and Beaver rivers.

Mr. Reno that part lying north and Mr. Trimble South of the Ohio river.

Gen. McClellan.

Whatever politicians may declare or the press publish to the contrary, Gen. George B. McClellan is in arms for the defense of the government.

Whatever may be his defects, those who are willing to risk life and limb under his command, do not acknowledge that he has any, but have the most unbounded confidence in his prudence and sagacity as a leader.

He is the favorite of the army. As regards him as the Nestor of his age, The President and his loyal advisers have confidence in him.

That confidence is shown by the repeated vindication of his character for the aspersions of those who refused to acknowledge that he was either fitted by education or destined by nature to be the leader of our armies.

In the face of this recognition—a recognition by the statement of the land, a recognition from the soldiers of the army and a recognition from the wounded and mangled heroes in the hospitals of the army, it is worse than folly, if it is not a species of treason, for the enemies of Gen. McClellan to persist in their attacks on his ability, his prowess and his personal reputation.

He is the senior Major General of the Army. In his hands is reposed the task of defeating our foes.

If we weaken those hands—if we detract from his merits, or impugn his motives and question his ability, we must not be over certain that we are not playing directly into the hands of the enemy.

Nay, it is probable that such a course is actually and practically contributing to the success of the rebellion.

To wit! occasion, a few days since, to indicate our disapproval of the manner in which the press and the people treat the commanding Generals in the field.

Factions are forming for the championship of the overthrown officers. Cliques howl in derision to-day, because his actions do not comport with their notions; while to-morrow they are either convicted or crazed because they imagine that another officer is fit to command in their stead.

Such a course is actually and practically contributing to the success of the rebellion.

Washington, Sept. 14.—[By a special messenger to associated Press.]—Frederick Saturday afternoon. On our way hither this morning from Urbana, after crossing the Monocacy, McClellan and staff passed through Sumner's corps, who opened their ranks for that purpose.

The enthusiasm with which he was received by these veteran troops is beyond description.

Before the rebels left Frederick they sacked and destroyed the Union newspaper office. The ladies here were forced to hide their American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off.

In the artillery duel yesterday, which lasted until one o'clock, between Gen. Pleasanton and the rear guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed and two men wounded.

The rebels, fearful of being surrounded by infantry, fell back three miles beyond the mountain top, Middletown, from which place they were driven in the afternoon. Our troops held the town during the night.

Sunday Morning.—There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive.

There is now no fear of an invasion of Pennsylvania. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of this State.

The sick and wounded rebels left here have been paroled.

Yesterday afternoon the 8th Illinois cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments of Cavalry and three guns, a short distance beyond Middletown on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took forty prisoners.

This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair.

We lost thirty men killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, during yesterday, double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn the half a mile of wagons to prevent them from falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reports that Longstreet was repulsed there in the afternoon.

At this writing, eight o'clock a. m., the battle has been renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing is rapid and heavy.

Our main column is thought, will come up with the enemy this afternoon, when a battle, it seems, must take place. The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were those covering the rebel retreat.

The men are in fine spirits, and are anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders.

MAINE.—The vote in 231 towns of Maine is 66,683 this year, against 65,995 last year. —Hes, 9,232. Last year Washington, Republican, had in these towns 21,797 majority; this year Coburn, Republican, has 4,801. Of the five members of Congress, Sidney Perham in the Second District, James G. Blaine in the Third, and John H. Rice in the Fourth, are known to be elected; and there is no doubt of the election of Frederick A. Pike in the Fifth.

A correspondent writes us from York county, that the Republicans have lost the Congress man in that (the 1st) District—M. L. D. Sweet having run out John N. Goodwin (Repub.) by 150 to 200 majority in twenty-odd thousand votes.

He says the loss is mainly caused by the great disparity in the members of the respective parties existing—which, so far as he has observed, is in the proportion of ninety Republicans to ten Democrats.

Some dissatisfaction at the choice of Postmasters contributed to the result, but the change is mainly caused by the above disparity. —N. Y. Tribune.

The government is using all the contabands that can be found. More are wanted than we now have.

RESUMED.—Business has again been resumed in Cincinnati.

The Situation.

It is useless to disguise the fact that our people have been alarmed, within a day or two past, at the conflicting and seemingly exaggerated accounts which have reached us concerning the rebel raids in Maryland, and the menaces which have been made on our own borders.

But this alarm is not stimulated by fear. It is the sense of danger which creates soldiers on the instant and elicits the courage and establishes the fortitude of men.

And yet, while communities and the Commonwealth are thus alarmed at what the rebels are doing, no one seems to think it worth while to pause, and inquire what the government is doing. Where is McClellan? Are Banks, Wool, Sigel, Reno and their gallant hosts idle? The very suggestion of such questions should allay fear, but not arrest preparation on the part of the people.

We are expected to "second the struggles of the army in the field. The people are invited to arm that they may be fit to share in the glory of striking the last blow at the rebellion—the blow that is to end it forever.

We may feel perfectly confident that the government is not idle in this moment of peril, but that it is doing all it can to meet the foe, and punish him. We shall know all in good time that the government is not indifferent or idle.

In the meantime, troops by thousands are marching to the seat of war. A new army of three hundred thousand men will be in the field before a week is over, probably. Let us not give up to foolish panic, but let us meet the storm like men, resolving that we can and will conquer. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

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Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.

There is another rumor in circulation, and published as I see in the New York papers to the effect that Mr. Stanton has resigned his position in the Cabinet, and is succeeded by General Halleck.

I think it is about time that this thing should be stopped. I do not know what motive can actuate the gentleman who circulate these rumors, unless it is a silly love of mischief, or a wish that is father to the thought. I have at all times been ready to criticise Mr. Stanton, although I can see no good that is to be obtained by such conduct towards a public officer at this time.

If Mr. Stanton was an inefficient Cabinet minister, or a disloyal man, or incapable of comprehending his extraordinary duties, or in any way unreliable or lukewarm, his removal would be proper. (He has been wanting in none of these capacities, however, and the more I look at his administration of the War Department, the more I am disposed to censure the senseless abuse that has been heaped upon him.)

Many of those who claim special credit for being the friends of General McClellan who use his popularity as political stock in trade, and have sought to ruin him by that sort of friendship which is always ruinous, charge Secretary Stanton with being the cause of his misfortunes in the Peninsula. Let us look at this charge on its merits. Gen. McClellan was the commander of our armies. His duty was to conquer the armies of the rebellion. Mr. Stanton was Secretary of War. His duty was to organize, equip and supply the army that it might conquer the rebellion.

When Mr. Stanton took the position of Secretary of War he inherited everything at General McClellan's control. His commissariat was organized—his quartermaster's department established—his artillery made, perhaps, the most formidable array of artillery in the world—the resources of the nation were placed at his disposal. General McClellan himself, in terms of pride, retired to his well organized army on leaving for the peninsula.

What motive could the Secretary have for hampering the chief military commander of the armies he had created, and whose victory would be the happiness of the nation and his own immortal fame? But, apart from any motive, we have had the explicit evidence of the President of the United States, in his speech at the Washington war meeting, that Secretary Stanton had refused General McClellan nothing that it was in his power to send him. It may have been that there was an error of judgment in not calling enough troops into the field. —But the call for troops was not made by Secretary Stanton; the basis on which the army was organized was a basis accepted by Gen. McClellan himself. If an error, it was an error in which the whole world shared, and which cannot be justly laid to any one man, or any statesman, even if he holds the portfolio of the Department of War.

This is the most popular charge against Secretary Stanton, and I distrust it freely now because the appointment of Gen. McClellan to a new command shows that the best feeling exists between them both. Gen. McClellan would not accept a commission from a Minister whom he believed to have conspired against his military success; and endeavor to bring disrepute to his arms. Secretary Stanton would not hold the portfolio of War while a general directed the war operations whom he believed to be incompetent and weak. This one fact will show the utter recklessness of those who attempt to excite animosity and bad feeling by causing a quarrel between the friends of a general, when the secretary and general are laboring earnestly and harmoniously to bring triumph to our arms and peace to our homes.

It has been said, too, with much bitterness, that the Secretary has allied himself with what is called "Abolitionism," and is now endeavoring to bring about the ruin of the country in order that in the ruins of conscription and slavery may perish. When men use this language they are in my mind but a very slight improvement upon the Secessionists in arms against us over in Virginia. Mr. Stanton feels intensely on this great question of slavery—but his sentiments are those of almost every loyal man in the Union. Regarding slavery as the cause of the rebellion, he does not hesitate to declare that it should suffer the consequences of the rebellion. He would save the Union. If slavery lives he is satisfied; if slavery dies he is satisfied. I do not know what the opinions of Gen. McClellan may be; but judging from his latest proceedings on the Peninsula, his employment of negro labor in his camps, and his dreadfull experience of the perfidy and power of the rebellion, I should regard him as being as much of an Abolitionist as the Secretary of War.

But apart from the confidence I have in Secretary Stanton, and my desire to see Gen. McClellan redeem his name, and justify the affection which his fellow citizens bestow upon him; I would impress upon all who value the liberties of their country the necessity for earnest united, and vigorous action. All feeling should be harmonized; all enmities should be buried away; for in the immediate future we have a task to perform which can only be performed by a union of sentiment as well as a union of strength.

If we are divided among ourselves—if we permit any partisan feeling, or the remembrance, even of any past wrong, to bias our judgement, and weaken our efforts for the country, we are traitors. I do not believe that in the masses of the people any such

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Three Miles Beyond Middletown, Sept. 14, 9:10 p. m.

—To Henry W. Halleck, General in Chief: After a very severe engagement the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road.

The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better. Gen. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part. The action continued till after dark, and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following later intelligence has been received from General McClellan.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 15 3 a. m.—Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:—I am happy to inform you that General Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the center and right and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with little assistance from our own artillery, every position defended by the enemy and infantry. I do not think our loss is very severe. The corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy dispersed during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them. I do not yet know whether they will next be found.

Information has this moment been received completely confirming the route and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported to be wounded and Gen. Garland killed. Gen. Hooker alone has over one thousand prisoners, seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 15.—Six o'clock a. m.—Reports received this morning state that Longstreet is in command of the forces occupying Hagerstown, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, those under Jackson crossed the river yesterday, their numbers being stated at 15,000, with thirty pieces of artillery. It is supposed they intend an attack on our troops at Martinsburg to-day.

During last night three rebels were captured by our pickets and are now locked up in Chambersburg.

No change of pickets in the condition of affairs generally. A large body of troops arrived this morning from Harrisburg.

It is now positively known that the rebel army evacuated Frederick yesterday, passing through Boonsboro and Hagerstown towards Williamsport. Eye witnesses state that the column was from nine a. m. till dark passing a given point. Their force is estimated by an officer who witnessed the movement at 30,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and about ninety pieces of artillery.

The reports of the arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Scott, with other Union citizens, is contradicted, and no property of any kind has been molested. It was reported that a Mr. Bolman's house had been entered and a Union flag beautifully painted on the ceiling, cut the party committing other depredations.

The rebels are recruiting all along their line of march and quite a number have joined their ranks.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash on our pickets at the State line near Newtow, and captured Joseph C. McBride, member of a company of regular cavalry from Chambersburg. They shot his horse, when he fell. They took his arms, and paroled him telling him they were going on North in a day or two. No advance has been made this side the line.

A gentleman who came from a near Martinsburg reports Jackson to have crossed with his army at Williamsport on Thursday, and camped six miles west of that place that night. He had about 15,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and forty pieces of artillery. He did not go towards Martinsburg, but took the road to Western Virginia, it is supposed either to attack Gen. Kelly, or to cross the river at Hancock and enter Pennsylvania at a point where he thinks no troops will oppose him. He is said to have cut the telegraph and destroyed the railroad. A wagon train, 2.5 miles west of Hancock, is reported as having been captured by some rebel cavalry. Another rumor is to the effect that General White and his forces at Martinsburg were all taken prisoners to-day. Everything up to this hour, 11 p. m., is quiet in front.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—On the receipt of the news here this afternoon of the occupation of Frederick by Gen. Burnside and the advance of Gen. McClellan, the people became wild, and the enthusiastic knew no bounds. The telegraph offices were besieged with anxious inquiries regarding the result, and great confidence was felt here as to the safety of the State Capitol. Troops are still arriving on foot and by rail, and forwarded.

MARRIED.—In Marietta, Ohio, on the 24th ult., by Rev. L. G. Leonard, TIMOTHY L. BUELL and LAURA THORNTON, of Marietta township.

DIED.—On the 25th of July, Mrs. CAROLINE POWER, wife of S. A. Power, of Rochester, Pa., aged 29 years.

—By an omission of those who should have attended to it, the above notice did not appear sooner.

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