BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, October 15th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

S. M. Pentengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

ATTENTION !

The members of company F, 14th Regiment V. S. M., will meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 18th inst., with arms, for drill. By order of the Captain.

ROB'T. GILMORE, O. S.

☞ We are requested to state that all Appeals made to the Assessor, under the Excise Law, must be in writing, and must set forth the particular cause or thing complained of in the valuation or assessment.

Agricultural Meeting.

The Managers and Officers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of the indebtedness of the Society, and other important bussiness. It is suggested by some that we might have a horse fair this fall yet.

J. C. WILSON, Pres't.

Hon. John W. Wallace.

The *Star* of last week attacked Dr. Wallace, the Republican and People's candidate for Congress, in the most gross and infamous manner, charging him as being as dishonest as Judas, and a traitor, by betraying his associates, incompetent and a plunderer, and many other hard names. The election is over and we will not take the trouble to argue the merits of Hon. John W. Wallace at this time. He is better known to the people of Beaver county, than to the editor of the *Star*, and they have endorsed his honesty and capability more than once.—There was never an election occurred in this county that the *Star* has not slandered, vilified, and abused some of the opposition candidates in the most villainous and blackguard way. We will content ourselves at this time by simply adding that Hon. John W. Wallace has more honesty, loyalty and competency in his political little finger than there is in the whole loins of the Editor of the *Star*, or those who assail you.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. John Q. Laird, formerly a citizen of this county, which took place in the Hospital at Corinth, Miss., some time in the month of June. Mr. Laird enlisted in the 4th Iowa Regiment at the breaking out of the rebellion, and served with credit through the Missouri campaign during the summer and winter of '61 and '62. He was in nearly all the battles in Missouri. At the battle of Blue Mills the regiment was almost annihilated; yet he escaped uninjured. He went with the regiment to Tennessee, and was in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, and several others; but at last he was taken with that loathsome disease, the small-pox, and died far away from his home and kindred—with no kind hands to close his eyes, or wipe the death-damp from his brow. Thus is added another to the long list of the victims of this accursed rebellion.

"E Pluribus Unum" vs. "A Citizen"

A correspondent of the *Star* of last week, over the signature of "A citizen," makes a weak and base attack upon the author of a communication in the last week's Argus, signed "E Pluribus Unum." The argument of "E Pluribus" were so sound, convincing and overwhelming, that "A citizen" makes no attempt to meet or overthrow them, but in his usual style commenced making mouths and throwing dirt and calling all kinds of ugly names. He also says that "E Pluribus Unum" never was a Democrat.—We assert that he was; and as we have no concealments we will give his name, viz: JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., of Patterson tp., Beaver county—one of the most influential and respectable citizens of the county, too high-minded to make any reply to so filthy an attack upon his good name and character. He is too honorable to wrestle with a pile of dirt.

The writer in the *Star* knew well that he had been long a Democrat; but for political purposes, emphatically denies the fact. The same writer charges the Republican party with being abolitionists. We reply, by charging him with treason, and with aiding rebellion. We don't deem the communication worthy of further notice.

Wonderful Discovery !

A correspondent of last week's *Star*, subscribing himself "JUSTICE," while travelling through the woods near Darlington—according to his own account, accidentally fell upon a "mare's nest." He was taken entirely by surprise, and the shock was so terrible that he fell sundenly to the ground. But, after a little while he arose up again; and on recovering himself, he looked, he gazed, and started back! He looked again, and lo, and behold! he saw a "Circular!" issued by the Republican and People's County Committee, calling upon the Loyal men of the County to turn out to the election! He gazed upon it, and exclaimed: "It reads, 'Loyal men—men who stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws.' Can it be?—Yes, it must be so. There it is, or I dream." He perched himself to see. "It is so. What *shall* be done? Ah! I see! I will hasten to our place of week'y meeting, (Sunday) about two miles from Beaver, and I will take counsel of my friends." After the secret conclave had assembled, the "Circular" was read, and they were all wonderfully amazed. Some declared that they would rather live under Jeff. Davis's Government than that of Lincoln. Others said that the Southern soldiers were fighting for their homes, and the Northern soldiers were fighting for pay, and that they would like to see the South triumph over the North. They all agreed that if the North was victorious, that some of the "niggers" might be set free. Whereupon they all agreed that "JUSTICE" must go forthwith to his office in the borough of Beaver, and write about this wonderful "Circular,"—this sneaking manner of electioneering, and have it printed in the *Star*. He started, and soon arrived at his office. Here he says to himself: "I will write and have it printed in the *Star*. Long is not for the Union. He pretended to be last fall; but he is all right now." Here he laughed, and exclaimed: "Am I not rejoiced that I whipped him back to the Breckinridge ranks. I can make use of him now; that is all I wanted." He writes as follows: "It is a secret circular. I am informed that it was intended to be kept private. But I saw it. How dare they do this without letting me know. Oh, I know; they are for the Union, and I am for the South and Slavery, and so is Long. But what will I say about it? Well it was intended to be secret. But what will *they* say? Did I not write a secret Circular a few years ago, in which I villified and abused the Republican candidates, and many of my neighbors, and yet they don't attack any one in this Circular of theirs. But they don't know that I wrote that slanderous Circular, and I will write." Here he seizes his pen, and writes again as follows: "They advocate no party, and the Circular says that we live in the midst of a bloody war, and yet in this hour of peril the Democrats are organizing their bands for victory, and that the Circular continues, 'That to crush the rebellion we must sustain and not weaken those in authority.' It says, too, that they who carry forward the war for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, are entitled to your confidence. They have said all this and many other things. Therefore, after summoning all the charity I profess to aid me as I say in conclusion, 'That the writer of this Circular, issued by this Republican and People's County Committee is insane, or nearly so.'" Here he subscribed himself "JUSTICE," and dated at Darlington, and dropped his pen and hastened up street to the *Star* office, and read to Long. "Good," exclaimed he, "we have got them now; you are always right, 'Squire. It is true, I left you last fall. I thought I could do better, but you have shown me the error of my way, and I have returned to my former love, and will make amends by doing all you ask. Oh, forgive this one time, and I will never sin against you again." "JUSTICE," replied, "I forgive you," and all this was printed;—the people read and were greatly astonished.

Apples for the Hospitals.

Central Office, Sanitary Commission,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2d, '62.

The enquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare.—Dried apples may be sent in barrels or in strong bags marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD,
General Secretary.

The Election!

Glorious News for the Army!

BEAVER CO. ALL RIGHT.

OLD BEAVER LOYAL to the CORE!

The Hughes Platform Repudiated by Loyal Men!

Wallace's Majority About 700!

Our Whole Ticket Elected!!

We have Triumphed—Triumphed most Gloriously! and sent the *Hughes Party* howling to their dens. Jeff. Davis is thus rebuked by Beaver, and all his satellites with him.

The majorities on the County ticket will range fron 500 to 700—one or two falling something below, owing to local causes.

We have again met the enemy and vanquished him! We congratulate the citizens of Beaver County upon A VICTORY WHICH FAR SURPASSES THE MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS. The most desperate efforts were made by the *Hughes Party* on yesterday. Slanders, misrepresentations and calumny were set afloat but all of no avail.

Below we give the returns of the Districts heard from, up to the hour of going to press:

DISTRICTS.	WALLACE.	LAZEAR.
Big Beaver,	92	48
Borough,	138	68
Bridgewater,	47	54
Brighton tp.,	63	59
Chippewa,	79	38
Darlington,	144	62
Economy,	76	119
Fallston,	57	27
Freedom bor.,	50	19
Greene,	188	72
McGuire,	75	68
Hopewell,	71	43
Industry,	57	59
Moon,	78	56
New Brighton,	231	66
New Sewickly,	61	121
North Sewickly,	64	105
Ohio,	121	37
Patterson,	23	10
Pulaski,	34	60
Raccoon,	108	65
Rochester tp.,	18	37
" boro.,	110	67
South Beaver,	130	44
	2115	1404

☞ The traitor, Vallandigham, is reported to be defeated. If true, it will be glorious news. He is more deserving a place on the gallows than the U. S. Congress; still he has friends in this county.

Allegheny County.

From Allegheny county the returns thus far received indicate the election of the Republican ticket by a considerable majority—between two and three thousand.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 14.—The election proceeded very quietly. The polls closed at 8 o'clock. From returns up to 8 1-2 o'clock, the Democrats concede that Mayor Henry, the Union candidate, has 3,000 majority. Eight wards of this city give Mayor Henry 5,000 majority, showing Democratic losses.

Broomall, Union, is reported elected to Congress over M'Call in the 7th district. First district, Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, is elected 1,500 or 1,600 majority. Second district, Chas. O'Neill, is elected over C. J. Biddle. Third district, Leonard Myers, is elected. Fourth district, Wm. Kelly, Union, is probably elected.

The Republicans claim a gain of four members to the Legislature from this city.

LANCASTER, Oct 14.—Thaddeus Stevens is re-elected to Congress by over 4,000 majority over Steinman Democrat.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—Glorious news from all parts of the State. Blair, Bailey and M'Pherson are elected by heavy majorities.

A great Union victory throughout the State has probably been gained.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Berks by about 400 maj.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The election passed off very quietly. The Democrats have elected their entire county ticket in Hamilton co. Pendelton, Dem., of 1st district, the present member of Congress, is re-elected.—In the 2d district Long, Dem., probably beats Gurley, Republican. Reports from other counties come in slowly. Vallandigham dem., of 3d district is probably beaten.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 14.—The Pioneer of the 11th says that a dispatch received by Gen. Pope from Gen. Sibley, reports that the Indian war, as far as the Sioux are concerned, is about ended. The entire force of lower bands have surrendered to General Sibley. He has probably two thousand prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of the Little Craw's and others who are making their escape. Twenty Indians have been convincted so far.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 14.—1 P. M.—General Negley is reported to have had a recent fight with guerrillas near Nashville, in which he took 300 prisoners.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED!

3,000 Rebel Cavalry Cross the Potomac at Hancock.

They Pass Above the Right of Our Army, Along its Rear and Escape Across the Potomac.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 20.—7:30 P. M.—Governor Curtin has just received the following dispatch from Colonel McClure:

"*Chambersburg, Oct.* 10.—Mercersburg was occupied by Stuart's rebel cavalry to-day. They are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took the horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals, but I have heard the force estimated at three thousand.

"The rebels are certainly advancing upon Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford telegraph wires. They are reported as near St. Thomas, which is about seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night. We had the rumor at four o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance as it would only exasperate them, and cause a wanton destruction of property and life.

"*Later.*—8 P. M.—About fifteen men on horseback, have come into town.—They are armed with carbines, and carry a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town.—They have a large force about one mile from town, and will enter in an hour. Col. M'Clure and Provost Marshal Kimmell have gone two miles from town to meet the rebel commander.

"Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the arrival of the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and came over the country to the Pittsburg pike."

Gov. Curtin is now pushing troops up the valley.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11.—Dispatches are constantly being received at headquarters of the proceedings of Stuart's Cavalry since they left Chambersburg. Private property was respected. The only exception was the entering of a store in Chambersburg, and carrying off about $260 worth of boots and shoes.

After leaving Chambersburg they proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg. About five miles from Gettysburg the farmers throughout the county assembled in considerable numbers and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the number of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburg, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to Harrisburg.

The railroad to Hagerstown is now in running order. The bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Scotland, not having been destroyed, as previously reported. Telegraph communication is also open direct to Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. Curtin, throughout the State, but as yet none have been accepted, as a sufficient force has been alredy sent forward to meet the present emergency. Gen. Wool is now in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania.

It is supposed that the rebels are making direct to Frederick, Maryland.

Gen. Brooks is in command at Hagerstown, where everything is quiet.

The opinion seems to prevail here in official quarters that the whole rebel force will be captured.

[We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city from Carlisle yesterday, that the rebels, on Saturday morning, destroyed the machine shops, railway and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburg. They seized about five hundred horses, and also took a large amount of Government clothing which they at once exchanged for their own dilapidated garments.—ED. DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The rebels are encamped at Emmettsburg. The operator at Carlisle telegraphs that the scouts report the rebels as moving on that place. The utmost excitement now prevails at Carlisle, and the excitement here is also very great—Trains are leaving for Carlisle loaded with troops from Camp Curtin and the surrounding country.

Twelve O'clock M.—The enemy left Gettysburg in the night, and crossed the B. & O. R. R. at New Market.—They destroyed the railroad track and telegraph, and then struck for the Potomac east of the Monocacy. Our cavalry were in pursuit, but probably too late to capture them. General McClellan may intercept them, but it is doubtful.

Ten O'Clock p. m.—A dispatch received this evening states that the rebels, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passed through Woodsboro, Liberty, New Market and Urbana, and then made for the Potomac river. They advanced from the direction of Gettysburg, destroying a small portion of the railroad track at New Market.

Gen. Pleasanton with about 2,500 cavalry, passed through Frederick, Md., this morning in pursuit.

THE LATEST, *Harrisburg*, 11, P. M.—Official dispatches just received stated that the rebels have succeeded in escaping. They crossed the Potomac, near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles in twenty-four hours.

Gen. Pleasenton's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His force marched seventy-eight miles during the last twenty-four hours.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The following is from the *American* special: When intelligence was received here of the crossing of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated they would endeavor to make their exit by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and Gen. M'Clellan immediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on roads leading in that direction. On Saturday we had intelligence of their having reached Emmettsburg from Chambersburg by way of the Fairfield road, where they halted for some hours, and, it is said, but not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburg, which is about 10 miles further north. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved after leaving Chambersburg, clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburg. During Saturday afternoon and evening large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick, to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the rebels to destroy these, as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy station. Other troops were also sent on different roads leading to the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received on Saturday night at 12 o'clock that the enemy was moving towards Frederick and had reached Woodbury, which is eight miles north-east of the city, they having diverged from the direct road to Emmettsburg, so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety. On reaching Woodbury, Stuart ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that Gen. M'Clellan had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protection to government property and Frederick.—This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the Potomac. Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening by railroad from Harper's Ferry, with additional artillery, to reinforce the force already at Frederick, which fact it has since been ascertained was reported to the enemy at Woodbury. On receiving information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting, besides the bridge, of twelve heavy engines, two hundred loaded, and great quantities of hospital and army stores and wagons, they started off in an easterly direction, by the Liberty town road to New Market, on Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a detour to reach the Potomac of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary to push for fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

FREDERICK, Oct. 12.—All the information received here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of our army along its rear, and recrossing into Virginia in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry. They numbered 2500 cavalry, four pieces of light artillery, and had no baggage train, except a few ambulances.

From Chambersburg they passed through Emmettsburg, Woodsboro, New Market, and crossed the B. & O. R. R. at Monrovia, early this morning. At Monrovia they cut the telegraph line and tore up a few rails.—From Monrovia they moved towards Nolan's Ferry, at the mouth of the Monocacy. At the ford they met the Third and Fourth Maine regiments with a battery of artillery. The rebels were severely shelled and replied with vigor, but not much damage was done on either side. Having no cavalry there, our force could not pursue the rebels, who finally moved down the river in the direction of Edwards' and Conrod's Ferry, where, it is believed, they crossed over this afternoon.

Gen. Pleasanton, with cavalry, was in pursuit, but was two hours behind the rebels. It was the opinion of some that only a portion of their force had recrossed.

Ball's cavalry and Rush's Lancers, who were sent out yesterday in the direction of Gettysburg, have brought in seven stragglers from the rebels. One of them with whom I talked, says their column was 5,000 strong. They crossed the Potomac at Dam No. 5. General Stuart was in command.—Their principal object was to get stores.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Governor Curtin has just received information, dated Perryville, Juniata county, from a reliable gentleman of Perry county, that a rebel force, 30,000 strong made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin county, last night at twelve o'clock, and had carried off fifteen hundred horses.—The farmers of Franklin county are moving all their stock into Perry county. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

HARRISBUG, Oct. 13.—Letters are constantly being received at headquarters in relation to the manner of making out the muster rolls of the companies of militia that were reported and arrived at Harrisburg under the late call of the Governor. The names and residences of the officers and men are all that is required, and when thus filled up should be forwarded to Adjt. Gen. A. L. Russell, Harrisburg, where they will be ready for future reference when required.

PHILLADEPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have received a dispatch from an irresponsible source conveying, on the assertions of a reliable gentleman, information of the same nature as the *Inquirer's* dispatch in relation to the invasion, but it has received no confirmation from any official on the road, and the Company place no confidence in it.—The rumor is supposed by some to be gotten up for political purposes.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—The *Democrat* learns that Capt. Bowle's quartermasters' train was attacked on the morning of the 8th by a party of rebels whom Major Bradford held in check near Frankfort, when Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen government wagons and ten or fifteen sutlers' wagons. The enemy captured five hundred and fifty of Sill's stragglers, whom they sent back to the train.

Among the Federals captured were Maj. Bradford, Lieut. Cassell of the 77th Pennsylvania, Capt. Bowle's Quartermaster, Lieut. Bailey of the 13th Indiana, and Lieut. Goldsmith of the 39th. Ohio.

The *Journal* says Gayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th of September.

Nashville is surrounded by the rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations, and the Federals are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices. The rebels captured forty Federal foraging wagons last week, nine miles south of Nashville.

Col. Bennett, guerrilla chief was routed on the 1st half way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to be mortally wounded.

It is reported by intelligent army officers that Gens. Cheatham and Polk (rebels) were killed and that the rebel loss at Perrysville exceeded ours by three to one.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—A squad of Dumont's men, under Col. Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty rebels, at Versailles, yesterday.

A portion of Dumont's command drove the enemy, on Saturday night, from Lawrenceburg toward Nicholson, wounding several and capturing sixteen prisoners. Federal loss nothing.

The Maysville *Eagle* says a dispatch was recieved by John C Breckinridge's wife to meet him at Danville on Monday last.

A deputation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission left at six o'clock this afternoon with a special train of ambulance wagons, containing supplies for the Perryville wounded.—They will have a government escort from Bardstown to Perryville.

The remains of Gen. Terrell and Col. Webster were sent to Cincinnati by the mail boat at two o'clock this afternoon. Gen. James S. Jackson was buried from Christ Church, under escort of the 25th Michigan and Capt. Miller's battery. Rev. Mr. Talbott officiated. There was hardly a dry eye in the Church. The remains were temporarily deposited in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Cannonading was heard near Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, to-day. Gen. Dumont sent reinforcements thither.

On the day of the inauguration of Dick Hawes, at Frankfort, Bragg while dining at the same table with the Misses Preston, was interrupted by a message. After refusing several times, the consented to hear he message. Immediately thereafter Bragg, Hawes and others, finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen and skedaddled just in time to escape the Union forces.

Louisville is all quiet, although the anomalous position of Kirby Smith causes some uneasiness.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF WEDNESDAY'S (PERRYSVILLE) FIGHT.

The Federal force was 16,000; that of the rebels sixty-two regiments, aggregate unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed, and 2,300 wounded and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed including one general wounded and 14 Colonels and lieutenant colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel medical director of Gen. Cheatham's division.

A dispatch from a member of the 1st Wisconsin says the first division lost 58 killed and 124 wounded.—Among the wounded are Major Mitchell and Capt. Green.

Dispatches were received, at headquarters stating that Col. Lyttle's wound is very slight. He has been paroled and will arrive to-morrow evening.

It is reported that Walford's cavalry captured over one 100 rebel wagons, 1,000 prisoners, one battery, on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg.

Dumont is at Frankfort.

Marshall, it is said left Lexington on Sunday last with his whole (rebel) force 2,000 Infantry and 4,500 Cavalry. It is believed that his force were driven from Versailles are at Nicholsville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is understood that a dispatch from Gen. Boyle, dated Louisville, 10 p. m. last evening, says it was generally believed that the rebel Generals Bragg and Cheatham were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last near Bardstown. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was between 1500 and 2000, while that of of the enemy was larger. We held the field that night, and skirmished with them in their retreat the next morning. When this dispatch left Louisville a courier from our forces was expected to arrive in the course of the night, bringing details of the pursuit and the battle which was probably fought yesterday. Gen. Boyle expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of Bragg and Cheatham in the action of Wednesday.

STRANGER IN TOWN.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer Esq. the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinces us that not the Doctor's skill in compounding his medicines is alone concerned in the immense consumption of them; but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly has these abilities and the success of his house shows that he uses them. ["Memphis Whig," Tenn.]

Gen. M'Clellan's Order

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,

GENERAL ORDER No. 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the Presidents Proclamation of Sept. 22. A proclamation of such grave moment to the Nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the General Commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities of the Government.

The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding, and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. The fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier.

The principle upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing the Rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities; and the Executive, who is charged with the administration of National affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussion of officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government will be carried at all beyond the proper, temperate and respectful expression of opinion tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that steady, and earnest support of the authority of the Government which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of the army to the true relation between officers and soldiers and the Government, the General Commanding expresses a great evil against which it has been his advisable during long months to guard the armies of the Republic; in so doing he will not be misunderstood by any right minded person as casting any reflection upon loyalty or good conduct, which have been fully illustrated upon so many battle fields. In carrying out the principles of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the spirit of mercy and Christianity that never controlled its conduct toward defenseless.

By command of
Major-Gen. M'CLELLAN.

JAMES A. HARDEE, Lieut. Col.
Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. G.

HOMICIDE AT BURGETTSTOWN.—The evening of the first day of the Fair at Burgettstown, a shooting affray occurred at a negro shanty joining the town, in which one named George Wells was killed. It seems that Wells, who resided on the Ohio river opposite Beaverville, in company with one or two others had come to Burgettstown to attend the Fair, and on the night referred to, had gone down to the negro shanty above mentioned for a dance. Several colored persons were present and there being in the party, more or less of the number were under its influence. In the course of the evening an altercation took place among them which resulted in Wells and his companions being ordered to leave. On their departure the quarrel was renewed and according to the account of persons, stones were thrown at the house by the party leaving, when on Benjamin Wheeler the man who it seems occupied the house came to the door and fired a gun apparently without effect. A man who was standing a short distance from the house, and who it is said had not been in the quarrel, received something and started toward the door, when a second shot was discharged by Wheeler, and Wells immediately fell. He was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Dinsmore, but died almost instantly, having been penetrated in the breast and abdomen by a number of slugs, the weapon being a double barrelled shot gun. Wheeler is a notoriously bad man, having shot a man some four or five years ago in Cannonsburg. We are sorry to say that he made his escape and has managed thus far to elude pursuit. We trust he may be arrested and brought to punishment.—*Wash. Reporter and Tribune.*

☞ President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has created great excitement at the Rebel capital. It is intemperately denounced as a violation of the usages of civilized war, as an outrage on private property, and so far as we can judge by the Richmond papers and the Congressional debate on the subject in Congress, the Rebels contemplate the raising of the old death's head and cross bones, and Capt. Kidd, and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children as a measure of retaliation. They are just as mad as when they first heard of General Pope's subsistence order, and then they would hang every one of Pope's officers, sure; but after catching some 50 of them, and having time to think it over, they paroled, or exchanged them without the hanging. In Congress, a resolution has been reported to a committee, that President Lincoln's act "should be held up to the execration of mankind, and condemned by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure the withdrawal or arrest its execution."