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Meeting of the Return Judges.

The Board of Return Judges met on Friday last to present and count up the result of the votes in the different districts in the county. The Judges from Palaski and New Sewickley, however, did not appear to offer their returns until all the other Judges had left except one, the President of the Board. In fact the returns from New Sewickley were not presented until about 9 o'clock at night, when there were none of the Board present but the President and Clerks. The President, as we learn, received the votes of these townships, although admitting that it was done illegally and contrary to law, believing, however, that justice and equity required him to do so. Of this we have no complaint to make. But we do complain that this Board has then constituted refused to receive the army vote when coming before it regularly certified by the proper officer. Will they say that they could not receive it legally? Then we ask them why did they receive returns that they knew were illegal? Have not our soldiers in the field as much right to get their vote counted irregularly as those of Palaski and Sewickley? Are they thus with impunity to be disfranchised because they are away from home fighting for our rights and our liberties by an arbitrary Board? We do notice it as a gross outrage upon our soldiers in the field, we care not who the authors are. We believe, however, that there is a remedy, and we hope it will be applied. It is probably due, however, to the Board as it claimed to be to say that we understood that they refused to count the army vote because there was a question in the act of Assembly which directs them to adjourn to some day in November. But they did not do this. If they believed the law required them to do this, it was their duty to do so. We hold that this section in the law is only directory, and was only intended to be applied to so much of the army vote as is not received at the regular meeting of the Board of Return Judges, and that they should have adjourned until that time to count the army vote not yet received. What we have said is not for the purpose of finding fault. We believe it was done honestly but mistakenly.

The State Election.

From the latest intelligence received it seems that the Breckenridges have carried this State by a small majority. As yet we are unable to give the figures. We have been swindled and cheated by misrepresentations and lies manufactured and circulated by the leaders of this party, for the promotion of the schemes of the rebels. The masses will see their mistake when to late. It is not strange that so many could be deceived by the very men who brought this war and this ruin upon us—by the very men who brought upon us all this enormous debt and taxation. Yes, by the very men who are using every means to continue this terrible rebellion, and finally to overthrow our good Government.

Reader, the election is over, but let us ask you to think of these things. Let them be remembered for all time to come. Although we have triumphed most gloriously in Beaver County we can and will do better when another election day comes around, and if we are defeated in the State let us not be discouraged; we may meet with reverses—truth may slumber for a while, but it is not to rise and finally prevail, and crush treason and the wrong, and cause the oppressors of the right to hide their faces in shame.

We fear from all accounts that our candidate for Congress in this District is defeated, unless the army vote is counted. Beaver and Lawrence has done nobly for the cause of the Union. But we fear that there has been enough of treason in Greene and Washington to overrule them. If so, we must bear it, however hard, and willingly submit to the Constitution, the Laws and the will of the people, and not do like the Breckenridges, by threatening resistance.

In our next issue we will refer to and point out some of the falsehoods and misrepresentations—some of the foul, corrupt and dishonest means resorted to by the Breckenridge Hughes Leitch party before the election to defeat loyal candidates and to secure the election of those who would assist them in their treasonable designs.

The Star of last week charges us with dealing unjustly and ungentlemanly with them in our last week's paper; but looking upon this language as exceedingly mild and courteous on the part of the Star as compared with its former course, and as we desire no controversy with it so long as it deals anything like fairly, and whilst we still claim to be just and gentlemanly we seek no quarrel with our neighbor, therefore come with a flag of truce. Yet, still we cannot let misrepresentations of our candidates and party upon the eve of an election go unrebuked. The Star must abandon the idea that "anything is right in politics." Political dishonesty is moral dishonesty, and whatever is politically wrong is usually wrong, and there is no rule of right by which a man can be justified in vilifying and misrepresenting his opponent for the sake of political or personal victory, and there is no principle by which he can be justified in doing a thing before the election that is wrong after it.

We would advise the Star not to allow itself to become so easily "netted" —not to become so "blinded" by partisan malevolence and gangrened by political opinions, as to lead it from the paths of honesty and truth. We invite it to return from the evil of its way and go with us and aid us in our efforts to uphold the constitution and the laws, and in putting down this monstrous rebellion. It has as much interest as we in the future welfare of this great and glorious country, or at least it ought to have. Then let it rise above all its petty and party jealousies and unite under our banner—that Star Spangled Banner that has so long waved over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Let it come and stand by the old flag and it will receive a hearty welcome. Our readers will excuse us for again referring to the Stars and Stripes. We reverse them and can't help the allusion.

We again say to the Star, come and let us stand together in battling for our common country. The Draft in Beaver County was made on the day to which it had been postponed by the Governor, viz: Thursday, the 16th inst, in peace and quiet, and without an unpleasant occurrence. We are informed by the Commissioner, that in all his travels through the County, and with all his large and crowded meetings, not a shadow of a disrespectful word was uttered against any of the officers of the Government. Two hundred names have been drawn from the persons drawn in all the townships, which have been served, and all goes on quietly and orderly. The Commissioner has had a very trying task and duty to perform. He has devoted all his power of mind and body, day and night, in the discharge of his duty. He has not only superintended, but he has done the responsible part of the work himself, as we learn, except the actual drawing.

Mistakes may have occurred, yet we have heard of none but it cannot be expected that under the circumstances surrounding the Commissioner in his arduous duties, that no mistakes could have occurred, notwithstanding he has labored hard and taken all pains to avoid them and to keep and maintain a kindly and patriotic feeling toward the State and National Governments.

Mr. Patterson has done great credit to himself, county and State in the discharge of the duties of an office which was conferred upon him entirely unsolicited. We give in our paper of this week the official returns of the election in this county, which shows that we have carried the county by majorities ranging from about three to seven hundred, including the army vote so far as heard from. This is doing very well for old Beaver. Nearly all the townships have done their whole duty under the circumstances. If the voters in the army had been at home our majority would have been at least 1200 or 1500. Of those of our soldiers in the field, at least 5 to 1 belong to our party. Whether the votes given by the defenders of our country will be counted remains to be seen. Every effort will be made by sympathizers with treason to prevent it, we know, but whether they will succeed or not remains to be told.

The Army Vote. We have not yet received the election returns from all the companies in the army; but will give a full table of their vote next week. It may run our majority up to 800 or 900 hundred in the County, although but a small portion of those in the army had an opportunity to cast their votes.

We have elected our State Senator and Members of the Assembly from this District, all of whom will represent us faithfully, and will endeavor to thwart every effort of the Breckenridges in their treasonable purposes.

Beaver County Election Returns—1862—Official.

Table with columns: District, Name, Votes, and various counts. Includes districts like Big Beaver, Borough, Bridgewater, etc.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Table with columns: Name, Votes, and counts for various companies and regiments.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The official returns from Luzerne County give Senker, Democrat, for Auditor General, a majority of 2,821. For Governor, for Surveyor General, 1,859 majority. The official majority for Charles Dennison, Democrat, for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional district is 2,894.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Democratic majority for the State Ticket, is 438; for Lazarus, Congress, Dem., 511; for Assembly, Hopkins and Glenn, Dem., are elected over McGiffin and McDonald, Rep., by majorities of 417 and 476. The remainder of the Democratic county ticket has a majority of over 400.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by over 1,500 majority. Senker's majority 1,594; Barr, 1,614. The draft takes 1,807 men from the County. All the names except one were drawn in Tanquetta; it will be a peaceable village next season.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from two to four hundred. In the Legislative district composed of Armstrong and Westmoreland, the Democratic candidates, McCullough, Wakefield and Graham, are of course elected.

BEVERLY COUNTY.—The entire Democratic County ticket is elected by majorities of from 400 to 1,200. Cassals majority 1,000; Hays, 1,000. The draft takes 1,000 men from the County. Republican Union ticket is elected. In the 10th Congressional district Glenn W. Scofield is elected by a majority of 700, or thereabouts.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Archibald M'Allister, War Democrat, is probably elected from the District. The entire Union county ticket is elected. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The Republican ticket elected their entire county ticket by about 1,650.

A Grown From Bermuda.

Boston, Friday Oct. 17. A Bermuda letter published in the Halifax papers of the 11th inst, complains of the visit of Admiral Wilkes to that port with three United States war vessels at follows: "The Admiral arrived on the 25th of September, direct from New York, in four days, and remained in port about five days in defiance of the Queen's proclamation allowing only 24 hours stay."

In conclusion, the letter says: "It would seem that Wilkes had a double object in coming to Bermuda. To insult the authorities, for he must have known what a defenceless state we were in and to capture or destroy the vessels in port—six steamers that are engaged, either directly in the trade with the Rebel ports—and to destroy all the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle Harbor. The Admiral and one of his lieutenants has gone out of sight from the land, but the other one having a cooler and repaired, is cruising outside of St. George's. Complaints are also made that British vessels are occasionally brought to by Union guns while entering the harbor of St. George's."

A Tour Thro' the Rebel Army.

A Harper's Ferry correspondent relates the substance of a statement who has been within the rebel lines for the past few weeks. The Doctor corroborates the accounts we have previously had of their utter destitution in the way of clothing and subsistence, and says that an article of clothing, other than a pair of old worn out pants, and an equally dilapidated coat, is a rarity; that excepting at some of the General's headquarters, not a tent is to be seen; and as for a blanket, not a soul among them have even the semblance of so needful an article. He states, too, that since their visit to Maryland, and the consequent disappointment attending that movement, the officers are losing much of the count of over their men that they were wont to have, and that they (the men) are beginning to talk freely and frankly among themselves of the utter hopelessness of their cause; that the spark of mutiny is visible, and it may at any time burst forth in full blaze.

Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Returns of the Iowa election come in slowly. The Democrats acknowledge the election of five Republican members of Congress. Mahony, Dem., in the third district, is beaten by 8,000.

The President Among the Rebels.

A letter to New York Commercial, speaking of the President's visit to General McClellan's Army, says: "The President's visit was fraught with many interesting incidents. After leaving General Richardson's headquarters, the President's party proceeded to a barn, which was used as a temporary hospital for rebel wounded. On entering, the aid scenes that follow battle met the eyes. Mr. Lincoln, after looking around, remarked to the Confederate wounded that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. The solemn obligations said he which we owe to our country and this war, and it follows that many on both sides must become victims, although they are our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances, he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with as much sympathy and good feeling as if they were brothers. After a short silence those of the Confederates who could walk came forward, and each of them silently shook hands with the President. Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan went to the bedside of those who were unable to rise and cheered them, saying that every care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their sufferings. It was a touching scene, and there was not a dry eye among the wounded."

Electon Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, October 19.—The result of the election in regard to the State ticket is in doubt, but the probabilities are in favor of Democratic majority. Fifteen Unions are no doubt elected in the 16th district. The State Legislature will probably stand as follows: House, 46 Union and 54 Imoco; 20 Union and 18 Imoco. It is generally conceded that there will be a Democratic majority of one on 34th ballot.

List of Persons Drafted for the County of Beaver.

Large list of names organized by township: HANOVER TP., NEW SEWICKLEY TP., NORTH SEWICKLEY TP., FRANKLIN TP., MARION TP., SOUTH BEAVER TP., NEW BRIGHTON BORO., HOPEWELL TP., GREENE TP., DARRINGTON TP., ROCHESTER TP., MOON TP., FREEDOM DIST., PHILLIPSBURG TP., BRIGHTON TP., MASON BEAVERING.

The War.

There are indications of the advance of the Army of the Potomac. Two strong reconnoissances were made on Thursday to ascertain the enemy's strength and position. One division of cavalry and artillery, commanded by General Hancock, advanced in the direction of Charles town. No opposition was manifested until our army arrived near Charlestown when the enemy made a decisive stand in an advantageous position, and resisted for three or four hours our advance, until our artillery compelled them to retreat. The latest report from this division is that they have advanced beyond Charlestown toward Winchester, and no enemy have been met with. The second under command of Gen. Humphreys, from General Porter's corps, crossed at Shepherdstown with resistance, and moved toward Martinsburg and Buckhannon, designing to co-operate with General Hancock beyond Shepherdstown. When they met the rebels a skirmish occurred, the enemy falling rapidly back. Musketry firing has been heard in the direction of our advanced columns.

The Washington Star of Friday afternoon states that the rebel General at Stuart, with a force of between 2,500 and 3,000 cavalry, reached Leesburg on Sunday last and halted until near noon of Monday. In the meantime a considerable force of rebel infantry and artillery approached within supportable distance of Stuart in hope that an attack would be made on Stuart by our army, not being aware that he was supported. Stuart, however, took good care to move to Winchester before a considerable force from the vicinity could get to him.

The rebel force commanded by General Anderson, Johnson and Martin, and which rode the steamer Hager, Bull on Wednesday, is supposed to have numbered 2,000. Groceries, clothing and powder were taken to the value of three thousand dollars, and they threaten to burn all boats falling into their hands after the first of November.

The Admiral and Philadelphia transports, were turned at Columbus day before yesterday, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Admiral, while burning, chased against the Philadelphia from which a thousand kegs of powder were taken before she was destroyed. Major Dodge was slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell. It is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

All the old rebel earthworks on the Potomac have been destroyed by gun boats. While engaged in destroying the fortification at Cooke's point, the rebels with four hundred pieces of their appearance, but a few shots however, caused them to refrain from any hostile movements.

Capt. Sperry, commanding a British Point, has returned from a scouting expedition, and reports the rebels in Mississippi county, Missouri, were in a recess, or the mountains, neighboring the Missouri river, ten miles from New Madrid. It is thought that the force in that vicinity is about thousand or fifteen hundred. Scouts of horsemen are scouring the country for their appearance, but a few shots however, caused them to refrain from any hostile movements.

Reliable information states that a rebel force of about 200 men, made a raid on Shawneetown, Kansas, on Friday, burning the greater portion of the town and killing nine citizens, and carrying off all the horses to be found on his way to Kansas, returning the same direction, and a large number of morning. Considerable excitement prevails here.

Gen. Stahl, on Saturday, with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of artillery, near Southgate, and attacked them, capturing 600 of the enemy and one caisson full with ammunition. The enemy is routed, and General Stahl is in pursuit. Telegraphic communication was re-opened with Paris, Kentucky, on Friday. A detachment of the Ohio cavalry, cut off from our army at Lexington, arrived at Paris and report that John Morgan, with about 1,500 men, entered Lexington at daylight this morning, driving off 100 head of horses. Sufficient reinforcements will reach Paris to night to hold that place. Gen. Prentiss says that the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The rebels in all their conversations alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Lexington large numbers were engaged, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the streets.