

BEAVER ARGUS. BEAVER, PENN'A. Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, Editor. S. M. Pentengill & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Lecture.

We are gratified to be able to announce to our readers that Hon. Daniel Agnew has consented to deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church, in this place, on Tuesday evening next...

We can promise to the public a rare intellectual treat, and trust that all those who desire to contribute to the comfort of our suffering volunteers will make it a point to be present.

How the Election was Carried in Greene County.

The silly vapors of the Breckinridge-Hughes-Loxley party, in this Congressional District, over the result of the election, not only merit the contempt of every right-minded man, but excite the pity of those who know by what means that election was carried...

We speak not of the money which was poured out like water, till the circulation of the Farmers' & Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg far exceeded that of all other Banks in the 24th...

had been there, would have melted; nor do we now propose to speak of the fighting around the polls, the inevitable accompaniment of a Democratic majority; but we do intend to say that false and illegal votes are said to have been polled for Lazard...

And now, in the face of all this, what base hypocrisy, and utter oblivion of honesty, for the editor of the Star, and his contemporaries of the Journal, Examiner, and Democrat, to herald forth such things, and such corrupt and damnable practices as a glorious Democratic victory.

We had intended noticing, in proper terms, an anonymous communication signed "New Brighton," which appeared in the Star of last week, but refrain upon ascertaining that it was written by a thief, resident in Bridgewater, who was lately dismissed from his position as a clerk in a grocery store, on account of his propensity to appropriate the funds of the establishment.

We presume the editor of the Star, having heard of the circumstance, engaged him at once as a correspondent for that sheet, for which his character peculiarly qualifies him.

We congratulate the people of New Brighton upon the fact that they sign nature was as false as the communication itself, and that the writer is not a citizen of that borough.

The United States Mint in Philadelphia coins daily from one to two thousand dollars of nickle cents, all of which are distributed as soon as made, but still they are scarce.

The Capture of Eli F. Sheets. In our issue of last week we briefly informed our readers that Eli F. Sheets, convicted of the murder of John Ansley, had escaped from the Jail of this county, and was recaptured by the Sheriff. We are now able more fully to inform them of the facts.

For some time after his trial, Sheets had been closely confined to his cell, but upon complaint to the Sheriff that his health was rapidly declining by reason of confinement, through the humanity and kindness of heart of the Sheriff, he was permitted during the day-time to sit and walk about in the corridor or yard of the prison, and again locked up in the prison in the evening before dark; but on Wednesday evening, the 22d of October, the locking up in his cell was postponed until rather a later hour than usual.

The person who was immediately concerned in aiding his escape took advantage of this circumstance to carry out the plans which had been previously concocted to set him at liberty. A person named Daniel Dumbarton had been employed by the Sheriff as turn-key and servant, in whom he had great confidence, as had every body else who knew him.

We can promise to the public a rare intellectual treat, and trust that all those who desire to contribute to the comfort of our suffering volunteers will make it a point to be present. The lecture will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Admittance 10 cents.

Suspicious arising from circumstances, which it would be unnecessary here to state, that Dumbarton had been concerned in the escape, he was arrested on the Saturday following.

he was committed, and becoming greatly alarmed at his situation he informed the Sheriff that if he would take him out he would show where Sheets was, and named the place where he then was. Although his statements about the matter were then considered wholly untrue, the Sheriff consented to go with him to where he said Sheets was secreted. The Sheriff, with a party of persons whom he had requested to accompany him to the place, after some parties entered the dwelling house of Mrs. Barker, widow of the late Dr. R. B. Barker, residing in this place, and after considerable search found the convicted murderer under a bed in the second story of the house, when he was immediately taken into custody and escorted to his old quarters in the jail, there to await until the time arrives when he shall receive such punishment as the laws of God and man have prescribed for him, who is guilty of wilfully, and with a malicious heart, of shedding the blood of his fellow man.

Our citizens were greatly excited when the escape of the murderer was announced, and many were disposed to censure the Sheriff, and to charge him with neglect of his duty; but when it was ascertained that he had been liberated by the turn-key, who, by his general good conduct in the same capacity for five years, had acquired the entire confidence of the present and former Sheriff, W. W. Irwin, Esq., the most intense excitement was created. But the most extraordinary part of the whole affair was that he should be found in the house of Mrs. Barker, who, with her daughter, Mrs. Craft, were hitherto considered respectable, holding high position, socially. Dumbarton has, since the capture of Sheets, revealed all the circumstances of the escape and the persons who were concerned in aiding in it, both before and after, and we have no doubt that the persons guilty of assisting in turning loose upon society a wretch whom, we have no doubt, was justly convicted of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed, will meet that punishment which is so richly deserved for conduct so criminal.

We shall be glad, indeed, if Mrs. Barker and her daughter, Mrs. Craft, can produce such testimony as will show that they were not guilty, but as the matter is to undergo judicial investigation, we forbear to present

the facts upon which their arrest was made, or to comment upon a case so extraordinary and apparently mysterious. The Star has attempted to vindicate the character and conduct of the ladies; but we must condemn, as all good citizens will, such attempt to create sympathy or prejudice in their favor. At the proper time and place, they will have full opportunity to exculpate themselves if they can. If they cannot, and the facts are against them, let them be punished as others are and should be.

It must be manifest to every person, that from the beginning the hand of Providence is in this matter. Sheets has had many opportunities of escape before his arrest, and remained in the house of Mrs. Barker for six days and nights, and yet he was not permitted to get beyond the sight of the prison walls. The ways of Providence are mysterious in bringing to justice those who are guilty of violating His laws.

In vindication of the Sheriff we would say a word. Having entire confidence in Dumbarton, who had always proved faithful and honest, he entrusted the general care of the prisoner to him, and having done so, no negligence on his part could have prevented the escape; if Sheets, if he had locked him up in his cell, Dumbarton would have taken him out of it and liberated him as he did. That there were persons outside aiding Dumbarton can be proved; and if so, the Sheriff, not knowing of or suspecting any intention of the persons concerned, could not have been prepared to prevent them from carrying out their selfish conspiracy. The Sheriff is a perfectly honest man, as all must admit, kind and humane in his feelings, and would suspect no one of so outrageous an attempt to defeat public justice.

The Assessor of this (24th) District has been very busily engaged, during the last week, holding Appeals and revising valuations under the Excise Law. The Act is now in full operation, and we learn that a large revenue will be raised from Beaver county. As there have been several decisions by the Commissioner upon points submitted by Mr. Davenport, which are of importance and which have not been published, we hereby add a few, which have been handed us for that purpose by the Assessors:

The National Tax.

1. Drivers' stands, where cattle drovers are in the habit of stopping over night with their droves, and who

2. But if they furnish liquor they must take out license for that.

3. Keepers of Eating Houses must take out license as retail dealers in liquors, without reference to their amount of annual sales.

4. Cattle brokers who reside in different counties are required to take out but one license, if they are a legally constituted firm, and have not more than one office or principal place of business.

5. If a farmer buys and slaughters, and sells cattle from his wagon, he must be considered a peddler.

6. If a butcher has a stall and sells meat therefrom he must be licensed as dealer. If he goes about selling from his wagon he must be considered a peddler. If, however, he only serves regular customers, at stated periods, from his wagon, he is considered as a peddler.

7. The time of removal is the proper time for ascertaining for taxation purposes the value of goods about to be transferred from the manufactory into the hands of a commission merchant.

8. Farmers, who buy a number of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., in the spring, for the purpose of selling in the fall, must take out license as Cattle Brokers.

Our readers would do well to preserve these decisions, as they may be found of much value. Mr. Davenport has informed us that he will, from time to time, as various points are decided for him by the Commissioner, hand the same over for publication, for the information of all concerned.

The following is the letter which occasioned the arrest of Rev. Dr. Hay, of Harrisburg, by order of Maj. Gen. Wool, commander at Baltimore:

Editor of the Telegraph.—I have just returned from Baltimore. Whilst there I fell in with a lady of well known secession proclivities, who boasted of having brought away from Fort Mifflin, by permission of Gen. Wool, four of the wounded prisoners lately transferred from Frederick. I inquired if they were in any of the Baltimore hospitals. "No," they are in the hands of our friends. A dozen ladies scrambled for them, but I had already promised them to others, and they are well cared for."

"Now I wish to call public attention to this fact, which speaks for itself. Would the same General allow similar privileges to loyal ladies in behalf of loyal soldiers?"

"CHARLES A. HAY. Harrisburg, Oct. 24, 1862."

We publish this week, on the outside of our paper, a speech delivered by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at a Union War Meeting in the city of Brooklyn, to which we call the attention of our readers. It will be remembered that this is the same distinguished gentleman who the Star so frequently quoted, and seemingly so heartily endorsed when it told us it was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war and of putting down this unholy rebellion. And we suppose it will not now, since it has left us and gone over to the enemy, deny that Dickinson was a Democrat and advocated the nomination and election of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency. Our readers will see that this patriot has left that treasonable party—that party whose leaders by falsehood and misrepresentation would sacrifice our country for office and power. He has abandoned the loyal party and upholds the constitution and the laws with all his power and ability. He loves his country and no party drill can drive him to the support of treason. We ask the Star to inform us whether it endorses the sentiments uttered in the speech referred to. What do you say, Mr. Star? Walk up to the scratch and let there be no dodging. If you can spare the time and space and like the subject we would be pleased to have your views at length and have you tell us whether you now subscribe to the doctrine preached through your paper a year ago, before you were bought over to the support of treason.

Letter from Kentucky.

We have been handed by a friend, a letter written by Mr. Jesse Darragh, a young son of Capt. Jno. S. Darragh, of Rochester, to his sister. He is a member of the original Anderson Troupe, a Pennsylvania organization, now in service in Kentucky. From it, we are permitted to copy the following extract:

Camp Near Crab Orchard, Ky. October, 18, 1862.

Dear Sister:—I sit down this morning to write you few lines hoping they will find you all well. My health is very good at present, and I hope it will continue so. I will not try to write all I have seen since I last wrote. We left Bridgetown on the 6th and got to Chaplin Hills, on the 8th, having traveled about 13 miles, when, coming out on the rebels, they opened a deadly fire on our troops. I have seen some little fighting, but never seen the like of this before. In the evening, about 4 o'clock, I was sent to Gen. Roseau with a dispatch, and on arriving I found the General on the

looked surprised at me. He then asked me how I had got there. I told him that I had some trouble, but got through safe. He said I had done more than he had expected. He then asked me if I could get back again. I told him that I could try. He then gave me one for Gen. Buell which I returned in safety. I then received one for Gen. McCook. On arriving on the field I made for his Headquarters, and on getting within one hundred yards of his quarters, I found to my surprise, a Rebel battery just getting ready to fire. I turned my horse and started back in double-quick. I found Gen. McCook about a mile back on the road. I told him what I had done; he told me that I would have to look out for them; about half an hour afterwards three of our boys was taken by going to the same place. This is all I can tell you about the fight; the papers will tell you more than I can. We have about 25 men for duty, and we are on horseback every day.

Your Brother, JESSE HART DARRAGH.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Further news from General Mitchell's recent brilliant reconnaissance Charleston S. C. show that Pennsylvania troops fairly carried off the honors of the day. The troops from our State that were engaged were six hundred of the 47th, under Colonel Good, four hundred of the 55th, under Colonel White, and the 76th. A correspondent by no means disposed to report matters in our favor is thus constrained to write:

"If heavy losses may indicate gallantry, the pain may be given to Col. Good's noble regiment, the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon this command the truth of the battle fell—Out of six hundred who went into action, nearly one hundred and fifty were killed or wounded. All the Keystone troops did splendidly." To this is to be added that the chief work done by the navy in this affair was splendidly achieved through Pennsylvania leaders. The naval command was held by that gallant South Carolinian, whose heart is as true to the Union as his genius is adequate to the important professional duties assigned him, Charles Steedman; while the finest frigate of the service, the pride of Philadelphia, workmanship, the Wash, handsomely seconded the efforts of Commander Steedman. The noble mate of the General Mitchell's undertaking falls only for want of material and men. Let him be regenerated speedily from those quarters that have just shown their native prowess, and the viper's nest of rebellion is doomed.

That biggart, Gen. Hindman of Ark. is now in prison at Little Rock.

Letter from Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30, '62. Editor Argus: The good and loyal people of this city have lately had their patience again tested severely. The General's command here, if he does not sympathize with the aristocratic secessionists of the city, has certainly sympathized with them and with them exclusively. It has been said "straws show how the wind blows." But in his case there is no need of straws to show how violently the wind blows in that direction. Recently, Rev. Dr. Hay, of Harrisburg, one of the most loyal men, it is said, in your State, was arrested by this great General for publishing a simple fact in relation to the treatment of rebels.

Some of the most loyal citizens of this city have recently been dragged from their business and homes for daring to express their opinion of this same General.

Gov. Bradford, of this State, has gone to Washington, it is said, to ask the removal of Gen. Wool. I also hear that Gov. Curtin, of your State, has joined in this request.

As an old Parson Brownlow, in a late letter, wishes that sufficient gunpowder was placed under West Point to blow it into the Hudson.

Col. Benton frequently ventilated this hot-bed of aristocracy in the Senate. Many of his statements on the subject, now seem almost prophetic.

By a recent publication, it appears, the rebels have more graduates of West Point than the parent Government which educated them. I myself know more than one of these chaps, who are receiving pay, and are daily abusing the administration.

Unless there is soon a string of the false officers from the true and loyal, I fear for the result. It is too bad that men by the ten thousand should be sacrificed, that money should be poured out like water, and all of little or no avail, simply because we have so many incompetent or disloyal officers.

The Army Vote.

A few days since we published a letter from one of our correspondents in the army of the Potomac, containing among others expressions which we neither vouched nor endorsed, the following:

"Election day passed quietly. Very few votes were polled in our regiment, owing, probably, to the fact that but one set of tickets (Republican) was furnished us. We have all changed our politics since we left home, and do not vote that ticket now!"

We were content to publish the assertion without comment, preferring to allow our readers to form their own opinions as to the reliability of the writer. A soldier, whether an officer or a private, has it in his power to give a very little chance of forming a just estimate of the opinion of his fellow soldiers, beyond the immediate circle of his comrades in mess and battle, and as the wearer of green gaiters is apt to form a judgment chiefly colored by his own views. Inasmuch as the writer never was a Republican, or in any way identified with that party, his opinions as to a change of sentiment among the troops, would carry very little weight in any unprejudiced examination of facts. His nature is largely given to accepting as truth what he hopes may be true.

We make this sentiment for the benefit of those country papers which have copied and commented on the extract from our correspondent's letter, as a truth in some measure endorsed by the Dispatch. The army vote is liable to so many inaccuracies, and is so little to be relied on as a fair expression of opinion, that we have preferred to bise no comments on those we have already published.

Our contemporaries have chosen, however, to publish a rash assertion of a single soldier as the heralding of a great truth and they should be content to abide by the issue. To show how baseless and utterly unreliable the assertion was, we need only refer to the army vote as published in this and other counties of the State and the wrath of the opposition aroused by any proposition to count the vote in the general election returns.

From the returns of the Allegheny county regiment we find that the Republican vote polled was about ten to one in comparison with the Democratic.

Throughout the State a preponderance of Republican votes, almost as marked, were cast by the volunteers in service.—Pitts Dispatch.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 2d, 10 p.m.—To his Excellency the President:—I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 p.m., stating that he has full possession of the Gap, when Gen. Hancock arrived there; it was in possession of the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out. A column of 5,000 to 6,000 rebel infantry advanced to retake it and were dispersed by five of our rifled guns.—The position is a strong one from either side.

It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite Gen. Pleasanton has driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union, at three o'clock p. m., exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded left behind.

R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

Charleston, Va., Oct. 31.—Maj. Gen. Cox's army arrived here to-day. The rebel army under Generals Echols, Floyd and Jenkins, retreated from here last Monday. The march of our troops up the Kanawha Valley was conducted in the best military order, without a single casualty. The entrance of our army into this town citizens giving our troops a welcome.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Senate. The following are the members elect of the State Senate. Those marked thus (*) are the newly elected members:

1st District: Philadelphia. Jeremiah Nichols, v. a. Jacob E. Ridge, v. a. G. M. Donovan, d. George Connell, v. a. r.

2d District: Chester and Delaware. Jacob S. Scriver, v. a. r. 3d District: Montgomery. John C. Smith, v. a. 4th District: Bucks. Wm. Kinsey, d. 5th District: Lehigh and Northampton. Geo. W. Stein, d. 6th District: Berks. Hoister Clymer, d. 7th District: Schuylkill. Bernard Reilly, d. 8th District: Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. Henry S. Mott, d. 9th District: Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming. William J. Turrel, v. a. r. 10th District: Luzerne. Jasper B. Stark, v. a. r. 11th District: Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren. E. Smith, v. a. r. 12th District: Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union. Henry Johnson, v. a. r. 13th District: Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia. Frank Bond, v. a. r. 14th District: Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin. Geo. H. Bucher, v. a. r. 15th District: Dauphin and Lebanon. Amos R. Boughter, v. a. r. 16th District: Lancaster. Wm. Hamilton, v. a. r. John A. Heistand, v. a. r. 17th District: York. A. Heistand Glatz, d. 18th District: Adams, Franklin, and Fulton. Wm. M'Sherry, v. a. r. 19th District: Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon. Alex. Stutzman, v. a. r. 20th District: Blair, Cambria & Clearfield. Wm. A. Wallace, v. a. r. 21st District: Indiana and Armstrong. H. White, v. a. r. 22d District: Westmoreland and Fayette. Smith Fuller, v. a. r. 23d District: Washington and Greene. George V. Lawrence, v. a. r. 24th District: Allegheny. John P. Penny, v. a. r. J. L. Graham, v. a. r. 25th District: Beaver and Butler. Chas. M'Canless, v. a. r. 26th District: Mercer and Venango. James H. Robinson, v. a. r. 27th District: Erie and Crawford. Mowry B. Lowry, v. a. r. 28th District: Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk. Chas. L. Lamberton, v. a. r.

RECAPITULATION. Senate.....20 House.....45 Breckinridge majority on joint ballot.....66

Letter from "Occasional."

Washington, Oct. 30, 1862. The departure of Major General Banks for New York, on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Various conjectures, near and wide of the truth, will of course be hazarded as to the design and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement.—The attention of the Government of the United States has, for a long time, been earnestly directed towards Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish, within their boundaries, a more free State, thus putting under progressive control and civilized civilization the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was seized to the United States in 1845. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition also looking towards Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Maj. Gen. M'Clernand of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in organizing the scattered remnant of Federal Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and generally considered by the military authorities, has now been formally accepted upon. Texas wrested from the rebels and a loyal Government organized at its capital and throughout the State will be an immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. The commercial and political results of the conquest of Texas will surpass in importance any and every thing heretofore attempted in this country, and looking to the same object, they soon will discover that the cotton country is being rapidly made tributary to the regular Government of the United States and is being taken from them the masses of men from this region now gathered to our armies in that barren and too late seek to fly back to their own section, to be incorporated in Union columns. The choice of the commanders of this movement is for many reasons a happy one. General Banks and General M'Clernand are both volunteer officers, and are already greatly distinguished themselves by gallant service in the Northern and Eastern States. General Banks enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people, while General M'Clernand has inspired the whole West with enthusiastic faith in his energetic, and military skill. The troops of New England and New York, under the leadership of Banks, will vie with the gallant soldiers of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, under the leadership of M'Clernand, and all will strive who shall show the greatest devotion to the Government, the most determined hatred of the rebellion, and the most gulfant zeal in closing out the war. Banks, the staunch Republican, and M'Clernand, the ardent Douglas Democrat, are specially fitted for this great mission, and specially qualified to lead these two armies to a crowning victory. The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have placed upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the auspicious prove to be what I have foreseen, and then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphant on their way.

RECAPITULATION. Senate.....20 House.....45 Breckinridge majority on joint ballot.....66

House of Representatives.

The following are the members elect of the House of Representatives:

Allegheny: John Gillilan, v. a. H. Gross, v. a. William Hutchman, v. a. Alfred Slack, v. a. Peter C. Shannon, v. a. Armstrong and Westmoreland: J. A. McCullough, d. Samuel Wakefield, d. Richard Graham, d. Beaver and Lawrence: Wm. Henry, v. a. C. W. White, v. a. Bedford: John Cessna, d. Berks: Wm. N. Fottelger, v. a. Chas. A. Kline, d. Daniel K. Weldner, d. Blair: R. A. McMurtry, v. a. Bradford: Bartholomew Laporte, v. a. Dunmer Lilly, v. a. Bucks: L. B. Labar, v. a. J. R. Boleau, d. Butler: H. W. Grant, v. a. H. C. McCoy, v. a. Cambria: Cyrus L. Pershing, d. Carbon and Lehigh: Samuel Camp, d. Thomas Craig, Jr., d. Centre: R. B. Barron, d. Chester: W. Wingle, v. a. P. F. Smith, v. a. R. L. McClellan, v. a. Clarion and Forest: W. T. Alexander, d. Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk: C. R. Earley, v. a. J. C. Boyer, v. a. Clinton and Lycoming: John B. Beck, v. a. Amos C. Noyes, v. a. Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan: Geo. D. Jackson, d. Jno. Elms, d. Crawford and Warren: H. C. Johnson, v. a. W. D. Broyn, v. a. Cumberland: J. E. Rhoads, v. a. Dauphin: James Freedman, v. a. Thos. G. Fox, v. a. Delaware: Chalkey Harvey, v. a. Erie: John P. Vincent, v. a. E. W. Twitchell, v. a. Fayette: Daniel Kaine, d. Franklin and Fulton: Jonathan Jacoby, d. Wm. Horton, d. Greene: Dr. Patton, d. Huntingdon: A. W. Benedict, v. a. Indiana: J. W. Hustin, v. a. Juniata, Umora and Snyder: S. R. Hummel, v. a. H. K. Ritter, v. a. Lancaster: Benj. Champneys, v. a. H. C. Lehman, v. a. Nathanel Mayer, v. a. B. Bowman, v. a. Lebanon: G. Dawson Coleman, v. a. Luzerne: S. W. Trimmer, d. Peter Walsh, d. Jacob Robinson, d. Mercer and Venango: James C. Brown, v. a. M. C. Bebo, v. a. Mifflin: Holmes M'Clay, v. a. Monroe and Pike: Geo. H. Rowland, d. Montgomery: S. W. Wimley, d. H. C. Hoover, v. a. Joseph Rex, v. a. Northampton: D. C. Nieman, v. a. C. Hoss, v. a. Northumberland: J. Woods Brown, d. Perry: John A. Magee, d. Philadelphia: Thos. J. Berger, d. S. Josephs, v. a. Samuel C. Thomson, d. Richard Ludlow, v. a. Geo. A. Quigley, v. a. James W. Hopkins, v. a. Francis M. Manus, v. a. Albert R. Scofield, v. a. Jefferson: J. Young, d. William Foster, v. a. Joseph Moore, v. a. Thos. Cochran, v. a. James N. Kerns, v. a. S. L. Panconser, v. a. Luke V. Sathpin, v. a. W. F. Smith, v. a. Edward G. Lee, v. a. Potter and Tioga: A. J. Armstead, v. a. C. A. Brown, v. a.

Senators: Edward Kennel, Conrad Graber, d. Adam Wood, v. a. Somerset: C. Musselwhite, v. a. Susquehanna: J. D. Warner, v. a. Washington: Wm. Hopkins, v. a. Wm. Glen, d. Wayne: Wm. M. Nelson, d. York: Joseph DeLoone, v. a. C. Ramsey, d.

RECAPITULATION. U. R. D. Senate.....20 House.....45 Breckinridge majority on joint ballot.....66

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Letter from "Occasional."

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Various conjectures, near and wide of the truth, will of course be hazarded as to the design and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement.—The attention of the Government of the United States has, for a long time, been earnestly directed towards Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish, within their boundaries, a more free State, thus putting under progressive control and civilized civilization the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was seized to the United States in 1845. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition also looking towards Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Maj. Gen. M'Clernand of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in organizing the scattered remnant of Federal Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and generally considered by the military authorities, has now been formally accepted upon. Texas wrested from the rebels and a loyal Government organized at its capital and throughout the State will be an immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. The commercial and political results of the conquest of Texas will surpass in importance any and every thing heretofore attempted in this country, and looking to the same object, they soon will discover that the cotton country is being rapidly made tributary to the regular Government of the United States and is being taken from them the masses of men from this region now gathered to our armies in that barren and too late seek to fly back to their own section, to be incorporated in Union columns. The choice of the commanders of this movement is for many reasons a happy one. General Banks and General M'Clernand are both volunteer officers, and are already greatly distinguished themselves by gallant service in the Northern and Eastern States. General Banks enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people, while General M'Clernand has inspired the whole West with enthusiastic faith in his energetic, and military skill. The troops of New England and New York, under the leadership of Banks, will vie with the gallant soldiers of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, under the leadership of M'Clernand, and all will strive who shall show the greatest devotion to the Government, the most determined hatred of the rebellion, and the most gulfant zeal in closing out the war. Banks, the staunch Republican, and M'Clernand, the ardent Douglas Democrat, are specially fitted for this great mission, and specially qualified to lead these two armies to a crowning victory. The people of the United States will also be glad to know that it is designed by the Government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have placed upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the Administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the auspicious prove to be what I have foreseen, and then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphant on their way.

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House of Representatives.

The following are the members elect of the House of Representatives:

Allegheny: John Gillilan, v. a. H. Gross, v. a. William Hutchman, v. a. Alfred Slack, v. a. Peter C. Shannon, v. a. Armstrong and Westmoreland: J. A. McCullough, d. Samuel Wakefield, d. Richard Graham, d. Beaver and Lawrence: Wm. Henry, v. a. C. W. White, v. a. Bedford: John Cessna, d. Berks: Wm. N. Fottelger, v. a. Chas. A. Kline, d. Daniel K. Weldner, d. Blair: R. A. McMurtry, v. a. Bradford: Bartholomew Laporte, v. a. Dunmer Lilly, v. a. Bucks: L. B. Labar, v. a. J. R. Boleau, d. Butler: H. W. Grant, v. a. H. C. McCoy, v. a. Cambria: Cyrus L. Pershing, d. Carbon and Lehigh: Samuel Camp, d. Thomas Craig, Jr., d. Centre: R. B. Barron, d. Chester: W. Wingle, v. a. P. F. Smith, v. a. R. L. McClellan, v. a. Clarion and Forest: W. T. Alexander, d. Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk: C. R. Earley, v. a. J. C. Boyer, v. a. Clinton and Lycoming: John B. Beck, v. a. Amos C. Noyes, v. a. Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan: Geo. D. Jackson, d. Jno. Elms, d. Crawford and Warren: H. C. Johnson, v. a. W. D. Broyn, v. a. Cumberland: J. E. Rhoads, v. a. Dauphin: James Freedman, v. a. Thos. G. Fox, v. a. Delaware: Chalkey Harvey, v. a. Erie: John P. Vincent, v. a. E. W. Twitchell, v. a. Fayette: Daniel Kaine, d. Franklin and Fulton: Jonathan Jacoby, d. Wm. Horton, d. Greene: Dr. Patton, d. Huntingdon: A. W. Benedict, v. a. Indiana: J. W. Hustin, v. a. Juniata, Umora and Snyder: S. R. Hummel, v. a. H. K. Ritter, v. a. Lancaster: Benj. Champneys, v. a. H. C. Lehman, v. a. Nathanel Mayer, v. a. B. Bowman, v. a. Lebanon: G. Dawson Coleman, v. a. Luzerne: S. W. Trimmer, d. Peter Walsh, d. Jacob Robinson, d. Mercer and Venango: James C. Brown, v. a. M. C. Bebo, v. a. Mifflin: Holmes M'Clay, v. a. Monroe and Pike: Geo. H. Rowland, d. Montgomery: S. W. Wimley, d. H. C. Hoover, v. a. Joseph Rex, v. a. Northampton: D. C. Nieman, v. a. C. Hoss, v. a. Northumberland: J. Woods Brown, d. Perry: John A. Magee, d. Philadelphia: Thos. J. Berger, d. S. Josephs, v. a. Samuel C. Thomson, d. Richard Ludlow, v. a. Geo. A. Quigley, v. a. James W. Hopkins, v. a. Francis M. Manus, v. a. Albert R. Scofield, v. a. Jefferson: J. Young, d. William Foster, v. a. Joseph Moore, v. a. Thos. Cochran, v. a. James N. Kerns, v. a. S. L. Panconser, v. a. Luke V. Sathpin, v. a. W. F. Smith, v. a. Edward G. Lee, v. a. Potter and Tioga: A. J. Armstead, v. a. C. A. Brown, v. a.

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