

NOTICE

Having disposed of my interest in the Beaver Argus...

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The Enemies of the Government Routed!

We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends the glorious news that a great Union victory has been achieved.

Freemen, you have gained a noble triumph of which you will be proud, and the many patriotic and loyal Democrats who have stood by their country in its time of peril, are entitled to and have our most sincere respect.

Below we give the results as far as they have been ascertained, and shall give the correct and full state of the case as soon as possible.

The returns from Ohio, as far as heard from, show that the Union ticket will have a profit from 70,000 to 80,000 majority.

We can now see clearly that the end of this treasonable Southern rebellion, and the infamous treason of Northern copperheads is at hand.

The whole country and district of Pennsylvania.

Eric Co.—Eric City gives 207 majority for Curtin. The majority in the county will probably reach 3,000.

Westmoreland Co.—The Greensburg district gives Curtin a gain of 41 on his last vote. St. Clair gives Curtin a gain of 26.

Allegheny Co.—Oil City gives Curtin a majority of 91, a gain of sixty. Franklin gives Curtin 43 majority, a gain of 21.

Philadelphia Co.—Oct. 12.—The city gives Curtin 8,000 majority. The Union men gain three members of the Legislature as far as heard from.

Chester Co.—Oxford tp gives Curtin 22 majority, a gain of 23. East Nottingham, Curtin 8 maj., a gain of 49.

Letter From North Carolina.

PLANTERS, N. C., Sept. 16, '63.

Mr. Editor:—Inquiries contained in a private letter received a few days ago from a friend in Western Pennsylvania, as well as significant inquiries from other sources, received from time to time, have convinced us, that the minds of a certain class, the true position of the army, upon some of the prominent questions, connected with the prosecution of the war, is not even yet fully understood.

We desire, therefore, to occupy a short space in the columns of the Argus, as a medium through which to reply to these interrogatories, and define what we conceive to be the spirit by which the Union Army is actuated.

We are asked, "if we have not grown tired of the war, and discouraged at the slow progress of the cause and the reverses of the past?"

If it be meant to ask whether we are weary of the hardships, privations and exposure of a protracted campaign, the long exile from friends and home, the fearful waste of life and treasure, then our prompt and unhesitating reply is in the affirmative; but if it be meant to insinuate by this question that a compromise involving the principle for which we are contending, and for which so many of our patriots have accepted, then we reply still more promptly in the negative.

Who that has followed our country's banner through the smoke and carnage of battle, would now consent to yield a single star from his bright galaxy, over the fresh wounds that cover the cherished remains of murdered patriots.

There is nothing to fear from disaffection in the army. Having briefly answered these inquiries permit us to ask how you propose to act your part in election to the army and the prosecution of the war? If the people of the loyal States do not desert us, but still continue to sustain the measures of the government, ignoring all party considerations, burying forever the jealousies and animosities of the past and addressing themselves to the one great work of saving the nation, then by the blessing of heaven, we may hope that the "beams of the star of empire" will yet throw a new, a glorious lustre upon the history of our country.

But we have not forgotten that our fathers struggled for many years to establish the principles, which underlie our free institutions, and yet before three years have passed, we are seriously asked whether we have not grown weary and discouraged in the effort for their perpetuation!

The language of the Italian patriot? "Who despairs of his country is either a traitor or a coward," is endorsed by the army and meets an echo in every loyal heart.

Again we are asked, "how we view the policy of the Government in treating and arming slaves?"

The wisdom of the Proclamation of freedom, viewed as a war measure, seems not to admit of a doubt. The right to destroy slavery or any other element of power in possession of an enemy must be regarded, in times of war, as an undoubted resource of a power engaged in military operations.

Will the negro fight?—can he be relied upon in the hour of trial?—will he learn readily the use of arms and the art of war, were questions crowding for solution, but long since solved by his noble conduct in every conflict where the test was made.

The ignorant and vulgar prejudices against this race is without foundation; and is fast giving place to a more just and enlightened view of the capability of a race whose sighs of oppression, hitherto suppressed by the power of the nation, have long since reached the ear of the suffering God, and he is permitted at length to aid in throwing off the chains with which man's avarice has weighed him down, while he proves to the world the injustice of denying his natural rights.

The patriots of '76 did not hesitate to employ them in the military service against the tyranny of the Old World; nor were their services rejected in the more recent war of 1812. Such a man as Washington and Jackson thought it no disgrace to lead negroes to battle and victory; and why should we hesitate now to ally them with us in the effort to preserve our nationality and all that is dear and sacred to man?

"Will the negro fight?" Go to the blood-stained scenes of his recent conflicts, and inquire. In almost every engagement he has proved himself possessed of courage and bravery of the highest order—proved a fact yet to be proven by many who sneeringly ask the question.

The existence of this element in the character of the negro is too well conceded, also, by many in the North who, when conscripted, have even preferred to represent themselves in person, in the hour of danger, when courage alone will suffice. If actuated by motives of patriotism, surely those who have substituted

Rebel Reports—Bragg's Loss Set Down at Thirty Thousand.

The Richmond correspondents of the New York Daily News, in an issue of September 29, has the following in relation to the late battles in Georgia:

Bragg has fought a battle, and Bragg has reported to the Department that he gained a great victory. But General Bragg does not mention what his losses were, although we know that according to accounts of the sanguinary conflict, the battles near Chattanooga may be called drawn fights—both opponents are terribly tired up.

General Bragg has lost confidence of the people, from the fact that he has so often deceived them by false dispatches, crediting himself with victories when he actually suffered a most disastrous defeat—for instance, at Shiloh. But the public is credulous, and any rumor of a victory falsifies them, and no matter who is the leader, he is at once exalted.

The list of killed, wounded and missing will not fall short of thirty thousand. Among the latter is Brig. Gen. Adams of Texas, who was reported badly wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Thirteen Generals have been put hors de combat in the last engagement and have been either killed, wounded or captured.

The brave Gen. Kemper, who has recently been exchanged for the Federal Gen. Graham, remains still in this city. He is in very feeble health, but expects soon to assume active duties. His promotion is earnestly solicited by his numerous friends, and as soon as he is able to take the field, it will be as Major General.

Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Virginia, has been in town for two days past, consulting with the authorities as to future movements. It is understood that the army is about to go into winter quarters, but this information is imparted merely as "court gossip."

The general impression, however, is that Gen. Lee will not move from his fortified positions on the Rapidan and Gordonsville, unless sorely pressed by Meade's army, in which case he can readily fall back on the entrenchments around that city.

The fleetness of his army is at present with Bragg's Gen. Longstreet, being ordered to reinforce the army of the Tennessee, received permission to "pick his men." He selected his favorite Generals, the lamented Hood and Jenkins, who was the terror of the foe on the Nansemond last Spring and a number of others, well and favorably known.

Longstreet feels the disgrace badly, and only his great patriotism and devotion to country cause him to serve under an officer who is greatly inferior to him, as a man and a soldier. It will astonish no one to hear very soon that Braxton Bragg has been relieved and General Longstreet ordered to assume the command of the army.

Cheerful Letter from Mr. Bright. A letter from John Bright, M. P. to a gentleman in Washington, dated Richmond, September 26th, 1863, says: "I need not tell you how much I rejoice in the prospects of a termination of your grovelling war, and how much I hope that your independence of the Slave Power is being secured."

Mysterious Movement of Lee's Army, and its Probable Design. WASHINGTON, October 11.—Intelligence of an authentic character, that Lee's army had abandoned the line of the Rapidan, and retreated in a southerly direction. On the fact being known at Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, Gen. Buford's cavalry were sent across the Rapidan, and found that the enemy's evacuation of the south bank had been completed. On proceeding inland they came upon a portion of Stuart's cavalry, evidently covering the retreat of the rebel infantry.

Considerable skirmishing ensued, but it did not result in our ascertaining whether the enemy had fallen back on Gordonsville, or whether it was attempting some flank movement to get between Gen. Meade's army and Washington, in a similar manner to Stonewall Jackson's movement on Pope over the same ground.

The prevailing impression seems to be that the rebels have gone to Gordonsville and Richmond, where sufficient garrisons may be left, and the remainder of Lee's army sent to Bragg and Beauregard. If, on the contrary, the enemy are attempting a flank movement, our forces are fully prepared for it.

Col. Corbie, commissary at Gen. Meade's headquarters, has come up to night, and reports the rebel evacuation of the line of the Rapidan to be most complete, and has been very rapidly made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, '63.

Official dispatches from Rosecrans state that the rebels in his rear are defeated and driven off. Communication direct with Chattanooga is fully established. All was quiet there yesterday.

Lord Lyons and Admiral Milne of the North American British Squadron, had a protracted interview with the President this morning. The President is now engaged in making a reply to the "Missourian" which will be ready next week.

The garrisons of the various forts around Washington are busily engaged in constructing winter quarters for themselves.

Miss Charlotte Custisman is in this city, and is the guest of Secretary Seward. She will perform here this week for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Great activity prevails in the Army of the Potomac, but the details cannot be given.

A rumor is widely circulated here to the effect that large amounts of treasury notes raised from one to twenty, are in circulation. Government detectives seem inclined to the belief that they are manufactured in Pennsylvania.

Last night a party of mounted guerrillas moved to various localities on the south side of the Potomac, including Bailey's Cross Roads, Falls Church and Munson's Hill, and robbed the individuals of various amounts of money and other valuables. They exhibited no little boldness in their depredations at the first named place, within three miles of Fort Richardson, and the other points visited by them are in close proximity to our lines.

Count Garowski was to-day in the Criminal Court, found not guilty of the libel against Mr. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department, who had complained that the court had published this language for the purpose of inducing the belief, that he had repudiated in him as one of the officials.

Our forces in and about Harper's Ferry have met with pretty severe usage at the hands of Imboden's guerrilla force. In the first place a scouting party, belonging to Capt. Mead's cavalry, said to be boys, had a skirmish with Imboden's men, and were repulsed, losing one killed, three wounded and twenty prisoners. Subsequently the cavalry at Harper's Ferry and two regiments of infantry went out to meet the enemy, who were threatening an attack. They found them, had a skirmish, were driven into an ambuscade and badly cut up. Capt. Soiners, a brave and worthy officer, was among the killed.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863. A special dispatch to The D. Herald, dated Vicksburg, Sept. 30, says Joe Johnston was at Canton, Mississippi, with 15,000 troops, his supposed design being to prevent reinforcements from reaching Vicksburg. Johnston says the reports are useless unless they can crush Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

The Memphis Atlanta Appeal, speaking of their success at Chattanooga, says: "We shall now be reorganized. Our securities will rise. A Vandalism will be elected."

Inox City College, Pittsburg, Pa. There is no institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making through, practical and reliable accountants.

Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools, a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in business life.

The Faculty is composed of skilled, experienced men, who are at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the position they occupy. Every young man in the country should afford himself the benefit of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. JENKINS & SMITH, PITTSBURG, PA.

The London News does not think much of the plan of defence of the rebels, placing their women, children and prisoners in the centre of their systems of defensive works, and then appealing to the humanity of the besiegers.

The Boston Traveller says that Brig. Gen. Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, has nearly recovered. He is still at Newport, and is able to hobble about the streets by the use of crutches. He will soon procure an artificial leg, and return to duty.

President Lincoln denies emphatically that he has received any phylloxera from the rebels, as mentioned in a New York journal of Friday last.

MARRIED—Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. G. Taylor, of Beaver, Dr. James S. Elliott, and Miss Jane W. Winters, both of Beaver county.

DIED—August 28, 1863, Mrs. Susan, wife of David M. Cready, of Sharon, Beaver Co., aged about 50 years.

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