

BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

AIR and Comfort

Under the above caption, the Star last week complains that the political campaign which has just closed, was fought by their opponents upon false issues.

We think a candid and impartial view of the facts will show that the party of the Star made the issues, and forced them upon the people. If these were false issues, and if, as the Star intimates, the party was charged with doctrines which it never taught, action which it never committed, and principles which it never espoused, it has no one to blame but its own chosen leaders.

The convention which nominated Judge Woodward, emphatically endorsed Mr. Vallandigham, and thus committed its candidate to the obnoxious principles advocated by the latter. In vain did honest members of the party beseech and warn the leaders that such action was suicidal. In vain did men of long standing and great prominence in the Democratic ranks, plead with those who engineered through the platform on which Judge Woodward was placed: But stopping their ears to the voices of those whose position in the party gave them a right to be heard, and closing their eyes to the fatal consequences, which a rash perseverance in the course marked out by Hughes was inevitably bringing on, the leaders in that convention deliberately put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Administration, upon a vital point, viz: that of vigorously prosecuting the war. They undoubtedly commit the Democracy of Pennsylvania to the heresies of such men as Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour. The consequence was as might have been expected. The more intelligent and right-minded of the party, in every county in the State, openly repudiated the platform and the candidate; and so the party, or rather that portion of it which went to the polls, was left in the lurch—went to the polls as if ought to have done.

This, we conceive, is the cause of the defeat which has so justly overtaken those who have ruined the once powerful Democratic Party.

It is now our duty to call a meeting of the County Officers and leading citizens of the District to assemble at Washington, Washington Co., Pa., to adopt some uniform action in the several counties for the encouragement and promoting of volunteering under the recent call of the President.

We trust that every citizen and officer having the best interests of his country at heart will attend. By filling our quota a draft could be avoided altogether.

Volcan Capt. Cutbertson will furnish free transportation by application at his office. Thursday the 5th of November has been designated the day for the meeting. Those intending to go should leave here Wednesday morning by early train for Wheeling.

Official Majorities in the State.

The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania for Governor and Supreme Judge, complete:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Curtis (26396), Woodward (25417), Agnew (267197), and Lowe (26485).

ROBERTY.—The store of M. & S. H. Darragh, in Sharon, was broken into on Saturday night last, and robbed of \$20 in small silver, \$350 in U. S. bonds and certificates of deposit, 30 or 40 yards of alpaca, 4 or 5 pairs boots, socks, gloves, &c. The thieves made their entrance into the store through the cellar.

A MONSTER GUN.—The patterns have been made and preparations commenced at the Fort-Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, for the casting of a gun which will have a bore of twenty inches. Its length will be twenty feet, and its greatest diameter at the breech, six feet four inches. It will weigh about 114,000 pounds.

Acknowledgment from Committee of Bethel Church, Racoon tp. Beaver county, to U. S. Christian Commission.

Proceeds of Public Dinner, Aug. 20, '63. By cash, Dr. J. Kerr, \$36.60; Dr. Water Graden, 7.25; 15 lbs. Raisins, 1.25; 12 bottles Lemon Syrup, 4.00; Total, \$59.10.

Loyal Democracy.

There always appeared to be a kind of charm in the word Democracy, because it expresses the sovereign power committed to the keeping of the people; but like all the great systems of reform, with their intrinsic value, Democracy has been most shamefully abused, and nowhere has this truth been more fully demonstrated than in the political history of our own country. From the birthday of Independence, when the charter of American Liberty, sealed by the blood of the revolutionary fathers, until now, true democratic principles have been espoused and faithfully advocated by the wise statesman and noble patriot, Jefferson, the great apostle and founder of that once powerful organization called the democratic party, yet forth principles which were the very lifeblood of our national prosperity; and from the perusing of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, until the present time, his name has been immortalized by the historian, and his praises sung by the admiring bard. Strange, however, as it appears to us, yet true it is, that a very considerable proportion of the professed followers of Jefferson and the worshippers of the name of Democracy, have allied themselves with traitors and are found battling against the true creed of their party, and seeking the destruction of our glorious Union. But whilst we denounce the rebels, Jeff. Davis, Vallandigham, Breckinridge and all their followers, as not only unworthy the name of Democrats, but richly deserving Haman's fate, yet we greet with pleasure and pride that portion of the Democratic party who have proved themselves to be the real followers of Jefferson, by a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States and a zealous support of the properly constituted authorities of the Government; they are to be found in the camp and upon the battle field engaged in deadly conflict with the treasonable enemies of our beloved country; their manly bodies fill the shallow graves that mark many a battlefield in the North and West, and their bones lie bleaching along the plains of the South; they are found in the Cabinet of the United States, at the head of our armies in the State Department, and upon the stump, and thousands of them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October, 1863. The glorious victories won at the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, were not achieved by Republicans alone,—the loyal patriotic Democratic election of John Brough of Ohio, a life-long Democrat of the Jeffersonian School, and Andrew G. Curtin, the soldiers' true friend, to the gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, Vallandigham the exiled traitor, and Woodward his partner, were not only chastised, but treason at the South, and copperheadism at the North, received a blow that will send them reeling to their graves; and the arm that dealt that blow was nerve by the Loyal Democrats, and yet some small copperheads ask you to believe that only a few renegades support the Administration in their faithful prosecution of the war. But let us name a few of these renegades. Oh! what a noble list, and how lengthy! It would comprise nearly all the men who have given tone and character to the Democratic party in its past history. Stephen A. Douglas, although dead, yet speaks for his sacrificed all party tie in behalf of his country and set an example worthy the imitation of his friends. Where stands General Logan, the war hero of Illinois Democracy; Lewis Cass, Gen. Grant, Rosecrans, and McClelland, the talented and influential Democratic leader, and Judge Catron, the ablest jurist of Illinois. Senator Rice of Minnesota, Wright, and Brough, the governor elect of Ohio, ex-Governor Todd, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, Gen. Canon of Delaware, Guthrie, Holt and Andy Johnston, Robert Dale Owen, United States Minister to Naples, under Buchanan, Gov. Coney of Maine, ex-Senator Foster, Dickinson of New York, Dix, Sickles, Meagher, and scores of others the acknowledged leaders of the party whom we might name. But what a contrast to this noble and loyal array is presented by the copperhead crew, who now pretend to lead the Democratic party—Vallandigham and little Pugh of Ohio, Bright of Indiana, Merrick of Illinois, Woodward of Penna., and the Woods of New York, all in sympathy with treason, and yet we find men even here, void of patriotism, who take these traitors to their embrace and disgrace the name by calling them Democrats.

EDITOR ARGUS.—The elegant and classic correspondent of the Star, over the signature of "Justice," denies that our report of Mr. Daugherty's speech at the Brighton township meeting is correct. That he was present at the meeting, and heard all that was said, and pronounced the story a deliberate falsehood, and that we ought to be sent to the Penitentiary. Why does not Mr. Daugherty come out and deny the statement over his own signature, if he is not guilty? The mere denial of the fact by an outside party, without further testimony, does not change the case in the least. If Mr. Daugherty denies that he made the remark attributed to him, let him do so over his own signature, and then further testimony will be forthcoming. As to the very complimentary remarks of this correspondent, we will only say that if he had had justice done him, he would now be serving his country in a drafted regiment.

Secretary Stanton and Colonel Stager, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs, on their recent trip West were "put through" from Pittsburg to Cleveland, by special train, in four hours and thirty minutes. To express his satisfaction with the arrangements on the road the Secretary has addressed the following complimentary note to the Superintendent:

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19th.—C. E. Gorman, Assistant Superintendent.—The Secretary of War desires to return his acknowledgements for the prompt and skillful manner with which he was transported over your road, and asks you to convey his thanks to the officers in charge of the train.

ANSON STAGGS, Col. and Supt. U. S. M. Telegraphs.

By an error in the official calculation the majority of Judge Agnew is made 218. The correct count gives him 312. But as this mistake will not affect the general result we suppose no action will be taken to correct the return. In the table published today, the figures are corrected.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, is raising eleven regiments of volunteers—seven of infantry and four of cavalry—at eleven different camps. It is intended that they shall be full by the 10th of November.

Col. D. B. Morris.

On a late visit to Pittsburg, we had the pleasure of meeting the above named officer, now commanding the 101st Reg. Penna. Vols., formerly Col. Wilson's. An that regiment has in it three companies from this county and was formerly commanded by that noble son of Beaver county, the late and lamented Col. Wilson, a brief notice of whose brave and gallant career would not be inappropriate. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Colonel, then Captain, Morris, was one of the first to volunteer. He raised a company, joined the 13th regiment, and with it served during the three months campaign. Returning when the term of service had expired, he was so popular as an officer, that he was offered the position of Lieut. Colonel in the 101st regiment, then being raised by Col. Hultz. When Col. Hultz was removed and Col. Wilson appointed to command the regiment, Col. Morris was continued in his position and with Col. Wilson succeeded in recruiting the regiment to its maximum, much sooner than many others who commanded earlier. The regiment was taken to the Peninsula early in the spring of 1862, shortly after its organization, and served through all that disastrous campaign. It is useless now to enumerate the hardships and dangers to which they were exposed. The history of that regiment is already well known by the citizens of this county. In two months the regiment was reduced from eight hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty by battle and disease. Col. Morris was with the regiment from the day it landed on the Peninsula until the battle of Fair Oaks. He was at the Siege of Yorktown and with the regiment at its first fight at the battle of Williamsburg. Shortly after that battle, Col. Wilson was prostrated with the fever of which he died, and Col. Morris assumed command of the regiment, then in the front of the army marching on Richmond. He was severely and it was feared dangerously wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. After months of suffering he so far recovered as to be able to take the field again, and has since been with his regiment in North Carolina. As an officer, Col. Morris has few if any superiors, understanding the drill perfectly, and commanding in a moment positions and remedies. He is strict and unyielding when in the performance of duty, at other times agreeable and winning in his manner. Col. Morris possesses a quality which is indispensable in every soldier, true bravery. At the battle of Fair Oaks, he was cool and collected, giving his orders in a firm and unhesitating voice when death was reigning thick and fast, and his regiment was melting away like snow before the sun. We may seem to speak in strong terms, yet we do him simple justice. No better man could have taken the place of Col. Wilson, and we are proud to point to him as the commander of a regiment, which Beaver county claims. We understand the President has recommended the Colonel for promotion to be commissioned as it would be just reward of an able officer who has proved his devotion by long service, and through many dangers.

We were shown an article that appeared shortly after the return of Capt. May, in which it was stated that he was not promoted owing to the petty jealousy of one man. It is proper to state, as some have misconstructed it, that it does not apply to Col. Morris or any one in the regiment. During Col. Morris' absence the regiment is under the command of that popular officer of this county, Col. A. W. Taylor.

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District No. 8, Brighton tp., Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 29, '63.

To the President of Soldiers Aid Society, A. W. TAYLOR, Esq., Secy. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the \$100.00 donation from the Soldiers Aid Society, from the collection in June last, of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the late Col. Wilson, and to express my sincere thanks for the same. The amount of \$100.00 is hereby acknowledged, and the receipt is hereby given.

Box No. 1, June 24th 1863. Five sheets, 3 bed ticks, 12 pairs drawers, 12 shirts, 12 pillow cases, 12 muslin rags, 12 handkerchiefs, 9 neckties, 2 packages bandages, 5 bed spreads, 1 quilt, 21 feather pads, 2 lbs white sugar, 2 lbs crackers, 2 lbs corn starch, 20 lbs small dried fruit, 30 lbs peaches and apples, 11 sheets letter paper, 6 envelopes, 1 can jelly, 1 can apple butter, 6 magazines, 1 package papers.—Total 204.

Box No. 2, July 18th. Four bed ticks, 4 sheets, 17 pair drawers, 16 pillows, 13 feather pads, 19 pillow cases, 6 towels, 5 packages muslin rags, 12 handkerchiefs, 8 packages neckties, 2 packages bandages, 11 shirts, 1 lb fine soap, 2 pair slippers, 1 basket dried apples, 3 sacks small fruit, 1 can peaches, 1 can apple butter, 12 sheets letter paper, 12 envelopes, 1 pencil, 1 box lint.—Total 161.

Box No. 3, August 25th. Thirteen pair drawers, 17 shirts, 7 feather pads, 8 packages dried apples, 8 packages muslin rags, 1 pillow, 18 neckties, 2 pillow cases, 1 package papers.—Total, 65.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JENNIE L. GIVEN, Ass't Secy.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST REGT. P. V., Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 17. ED. ARGUS.—An election for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania was held in the camp of the 101st Regiment Penna. Vols. on the 13th day of October, which resulted as follows:

Curtin.....211 Woodward.....38 Company "A," being on detached duty and absent from the regiment, did not vote.

The vote of the 103d Regiment Pa. Volunteers is not less decided for Curtin.

We have seen it stated that two-thirds of the volunteer force now in the field are Democrats; the above, however, would indicate that "they are not with us."

The vote was taken by the commander of each company, and submitted to a judge and board of inspectors; none were allowed to vote but those who would have been eligible if they had not left their homes to defend their country in its day of peril.

Although disfranchised, we desire to show how we would have voted if we had not left our homes in obedience to our country's call.

A. W. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. 101st Regt. P. V.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.—The news is confirmed that Maj. Gen. Rosecrans has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland. He is succeeded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, who has established a reputation as a soldier second to none in the country. Major General Grant takes command of the Department of the Cumberland, Ohio and Kentucky; but General Thomas is commander in the field.—This is a most excellent arrangement. Grant and Thomas are the real heroes of the war in the Southwest, and they do all that can be done with the armies under them. Gen. Thomas was born in Southampton county Virginia, July 31st 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1840, and has ever since been in active service in the army. In the war with Mexico he was very distinguished, and he has done some of the most brilliant service that has been recorded in the present war. But for him the battle of Chickamauga would have been a fatal defeat. We look for new glory for the army of the Cumberland under his command.—Pitts. Com.

THE WESTERN ARMY.—This new command of Gen. Grant is a very large one, including as it does the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, half of Mississippi, and portions of Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia. While he will command all the troops in those States, the army with which he will more immediately operate will be the grand corps of Burnside, Sherman, Hooker and Thomas, the latter lately called the Army of the Cumberland. These grand corps are subdivided into smaller ones, official and named as follows: The exception of Thomas' corps, which now falls to Gen. L. H. Rosecrans, while Gen. Negley, it is said, will succeed to the command of Rosecrans' late division. Gen. Grant's headquarters will be, for the present, at Chattanooga.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The following order relative to the exchange of prisoners has just been published:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, October 17.—General Orders No. 329.—I. A declaration of exchanges having been announced by R. Ould, Esq., Agent for Exchange, at Richmond, Va., dated September 12, it is hereby declared that all officers and men of the United States Army captured and paroled, previous to the first of September, 1863, are daily exchanged.

The officers and men herein declared exchanged will immediately be sent to join their respective Regiments. By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Lieut. and Secy.

From the Washington Republican, October 21. The General Situation.

Today, from this national standpoint, looking to every military and civil Department of the Government, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande rivers, from Charleston to the Rocky Mountains, viewing especially the position of the Federal Army, and the relations with foreign powers, ANASTAS LEXWOOD, as the great representative organ of the Nation, is making a statement.

Today we have the news from Europe that the British Government has sent all the rebel rams, so that our great commercial interests will no longer be shut out, that the thought that American shipping will be swept from the high seas. This impugns our merchants with greater confidence in the Government. The same steamer assures us that the Austro-French complication in Mexico is assuming such a "questionable shape" as to puzzle the crowned heads of Europe.

The advance of Banks into Texas, the flight of Lee, the pursuit of Meade, the victories of Burnside, the assumption by Grant of the command of the Western armies, the situation at Charleston, are military causes for rejoicing.

The recent political triumphs in Maine, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and the prospect of a Union success in New York, are additional reasons for the existence of a feeling of general confidence.

The best evidence in the world that this confidence is felt in the great money mart of New York, is the fact that gold—the financial straw which holds the course of the current—has fallen from 149, at the last board of yesterday, down to 143, where it stood at one o'clock this afternoon.

How the Soldiers Voted. The Copperheads have everywhere around the fire of the soldiers in the field. How else could any intelligent man expect honest, earnest men, to vote. The Copperheads will not, for the next generation, get rid of the position in which they stand with the soldiers. Our Pennsylvania troops, by the next November election, will be authorized to vote. The coming Legislature will pass the act authorizing the soldiers to vote next October. The vote can be officially declared before the time of the Presidential election, and the soldiers allowed to deposit their votes on that occasion.

In Pennsylvania, the soldiers could not, under the Supreme Court decision, vote. An informal vote was taken in many of the regiments, and we have never heard of but one company in which Woodward had a majority over Curtin. In one regiment, largely from this county, the vote stood: Curtin, 249; Woodward, 1. In all the other regiments that we have seen, the vote was from ten to fifty in the highest for Woodward. Had the entire vote of the soldiers been cast, of my fifty thousand over the age of twenty one, we have no doubt Curtin would have had 40,000 of a majority over Woodward.

In Ohio, the soldiers vote so far as heard at Columbus, foot up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Brough (26,890), Vallandigham (628), Woodward (24,681), Stone (4,174), Tuttle (Copperhead) (784).

In Iowa, the soldiers' vote, so far as received, foot up:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Stone (4,174), Tuttle (Copperhead) (784).

And so runs the thing throughout. Soldiers in the field, battling against Jeff. Davis' rebels, cannot comprehend why Copperheads at home should be constantly praising Jeff. Davis and finding fault with President Lincoln and his administration.—Pittsburg Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—A large meeting of unconditional Union men, was held at Eastern Talbot county, yesterday. Addresses were made by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Henry Winter Davis, and Col. Crewell. Judge Kelly announced himself to the crowd of slaveholders as a Black Republican from Pennsylvania, yet his speech was received with applause. This is the first instance of a Republican Congressman speaking in the slave region of Maryland, and Judge Kelly's reception was most stirring and patriotic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Fortess Monroe letter to the Herald states that Dr. Wright, executed for the murder of Lt. Sanborn, attempted to escape night before last by assuming his daughter's clothes, but was discovered by the sentinel after he had actually passed the guard.

A deserter from Richmond corroborates the statements of destitution in that city, and fears of another bread riot are entertained. The Herald's Army of the Potomac letter of the 25th, says: Infantry are maintaining long picket lines and cavalry brigades are daily making reconnoissances.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 25.—There is no news of any importance from Chattanooga. Hooker's force has crossed the Tennessee river, and fighting was reported yesterday. The telegraph was cut this morning, but is now working. The river is rising, with five feet on the shoals. No arrivals by river. Gen. Rosecrans left for Cincinnati at noon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The steamer Massachusetts has arrived from St. Johns, Florida. She left Charleston on Tuesday evening and brings dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren. The siege is progressing favorably. Gen. Gilmore's batteries were nearly ready to open on Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A Harrisburg special dispatch to the Bulletin states that all the counties have been heard from officially. Gen. Canby's army is in the field.

Counties to Volunteers.

The following circular, relating to the pay and bounty of men volunteering under the late call for three hundred thousand men, has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, and will be found interesting to all who are desirous to perform military duty:

Director: Agents are to be appointed by the Provost, Marshal, General to recruit volunteers and procure recruits. Twenty-five dollars premium will be paid to the agents for each accepted recruit presented by them, who has served in the army at least nine months, and been honorably discharged for other cause than disability. Fifteen dollars premium will be paid to all other accepted recruits.

The money received from drafted persons as an exemption from service shall constitute a substitute fund for the payment of premiums and bounty to recruits.

The total amount of bounty to be paid to each recruit is four hundred and two dollars, of which he will receive seventy-five dollars cash before leaving the general rendezvous. The balance will be paid to him by installments according to existing regulations.

The monthly compensation of soldiers enlisted under this order will be at the following rates:

If continued in the service three years, Veterans Volunteers, twenty-four dollars; other volunteers, not veteran, twenty-one dollars and thirty cents.

If discharged at the end of two years—Veterans, twenty-nine dollars and seventy cents; other volunteers, twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

It honorably mustered out, in less than two years, the monthly rate of compensation will be increased as the term of service is diminished.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full term of three years, and they shall be honorably mustered out before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid the same as if the full term had been served. Legal heirs of recruits who die in the service shall be entitled to the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Any person practicing or attempting to practice frauds or imposition either on the Government or the recruit shall be summarily dealt with by a military commission.

Men enlisted under this order will be assigned to old regiments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. It has been extensively rumored today that Gen. Meade has been superseded by Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, of Sixth corps, but there is no foundation for it.

The Chronicle this morning says that Gen. Meade cannot move for three weeks, on account of the destruction of railroad.

Admiral Dahlgren is relieved. His son arrived this morning from Charleston. The Admiral will be here in a few days. Capt. Farmer of the Ironsides, takes Dahlgren's place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Special to the Times. E. A. Paul sends the following to this Bureau. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 24.—The enemy's infantry crossed the Rappahannock this morning in two pontoon bridges, near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge, and were driven back by Gen. Gregg's cavalry division, which lost heavily. He had a short engagement with two brigades of our infantry, one belonging to the second corps the other to the third corps. The enemy now occupy the line, the left of which rests near Beverly Ford crossing the railroad near Bolton Station, and extending toward Stafford Court House.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, '63. The Christian Commission, having received assurances from the Richmond authorities that packages sent to the prisoners in that vicinity would be faithfully distributed to the Union prisoners, have just dispatched 21 boxes of clothing, hospital stores, and reading matter to the Union soldiers in the prisons of Richmond.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—No news from the armies to day. Burnside is believed to be threatened by a heavy force from Bragg's army. Buckner is advancing into East Tennessee via London.

I have good authority for announcing that Gen. Buell will be Grant's chief of staff.

Exemption List.

Except on account of being father or motherless children, under 12 years. Archibald Clark, Merriam, Greene co; witnesses, David Loughman, Jos. Thompson.

Samuel Shelta, Wayne, Greene co; witnesses: Abraham, Fuston, J. Shamba, John J. Hook, Franklin, Greene co; Hiram, H. Burnett, Carmichael, Greene co; witnesses, N. M. Rohey, L. Murdock.

Samuel Lynch, Fallston; Beaver co; witnesses, H. C. Farley, Jas. B. Anderson, Parker M. Anderson, Morris, Greene co; witnesses, Barney W. Grant, Francis M. Bonham.

Exempt by reason of furnishing a substitute in 1862 for 3 years. Jos. Patterson, Whitley, Greene co; witness, Samson, Dunn.

Dani Zimmerman, Franklin, Greene co; witness, H. C. Farley, Jas. B. Anderson, Parker M. Anderson, Morris, Greene co; witnesses, Barney W. Grant, Francis M. Bonham.

Exempt by paying \$300. Saml P. M. Caslin, Hickory, Law co; Wm. Graham, Ohio, Beaver co; Isaac G. Hail, Wilmington, Law co; Abijah Clayton, Morgan, Greene co; D. O. C. Patterson, Patterson, Beaver co; Jacob M. Cracker, Scott, Law co; Jno R. Pattison, Upton, do; Jas H. Brinton, Greenfield, Wash co; Chas. Kelly, Union, Law co; Jno Porter, New Sewickly, Beaver co; Jno W. Roberts, Scott, Law co; Jno B. N. Cormick, Millboro, Wash co; Anderson Stewart, Mt Pleasant, do; Jos M. Cosh, Rich Hill, Greene co; Jas G. Kerr, Peters, Wash co; Robt D. Pattison, Union, Law co; Andw. Leech, Nottingham, Wash co; Bonj B. White, Chippewa, Beaver co; John Clark, New Castle, Law co; Wm. Purdy, Hanover, Beaver co; Wm C. Hunter, Brighton, Beaver co; Wm C. Aiken, Smith, Wash co; Thos. Beal, Raccoon, Beaver co; Allen Burr, Scott, Law co; J. H. Hammond, Hickory, Law co; Stephen Acklin, Morgan, Greene co; Henry Feaster, Rich Hill, do; John Mantz, New Sewickly, Beaver co; Isaac Clayton, Morgan, Greene co; Geo W. Oliver, Centre, do; Marked Lester, Wayne, do; Jas P. Conch, Fallston, Beaver co; Robt Anderson, South Beaver, do; Alex P. Shiras, New Castle, Law co.

Exempt on account of being the only son of aged parent or parents depending on his labor for support. Anderson Gibb, Hanover, Beaver co; witnesses, Archibald Ralston, W. P. M. Churg, Christopher Barber, New Castle, Law co.

Saml Hythebinson, Hickory, Law co; witnesses, Johnston M. Taylor, John H. Hutcheson; Geo M. Smith, Sp. Scrabble, Wash co; witnesses, Geo. Smith, Alexander Reynolds.

Exempt by election of parent. Robert List, Union, Wash co; witnesses, Benj. Lytle, Benj. Higber, Danl B. Short, Mount, Beaver co; witnesses, Danl. Flegly, J. M. Elliott, Wm H. Wilson, Moyningdale city, Wash co; witnesses, G. V. Lawrence, Mark Rothman.

Thos P. Atison, Centre, Wash co; witnesses, John G. Allison, Thomas, P. Atison.

Exempt on account of being brothers of same House in Service. John Painter, Neshankock, Law co; witnesses, Hannah Painter, William McCree; Michael Miller, Hopewell, Beaver co.

Exempt on account of being in Service March 3d, 1863. Geo W. Lewis, Washington, Wash co; Jas F. Kent, Franklin, Greene co; Joel Powell, New Sewickly, Beaver co; Robt Carothers, Darlington, do.

Exempt on account of being under 20 years of age. Nathaniel Crile, West Bethlehem, Wash co; witnesses, Jacob Crile, Jonathan Kuester.

Exempt on account of being over 45 years of age. Samuel Callendine, Independence, Wash co; witness, Geo. Plumer.

Exempt on account of being non-residents and unworship enrolled. Henry Neff, Somerset, Wash co; Nathaniel Crile, West Bethlehem, Wash co; witnesses, Jacob Crile, Jonathan Kuester.

Exempt on account of being in Service. R. W. Park, New Brighton, Beaver co; Morgan Kelly, W. Bethlehem, Wash co; witnesses, E. P. Gibbons, David Porter.

Adam D. Dean, Industry, Beaver co; witnesses, Wm. Dean, Frank Black, Simon Strickland, Franklin, Greene co; witnesses, John B. Gardner, A. F. Shriver; Alex. Ross, Patterson, Beaver co; witnesses, Saml Ross, Thos R. Henson, John Michael, Industry, Beaver co; witnesses, Geo. T. Miller, J. Michael, jr, Wm W. Waters, New Brighton, Beaver co; witnesses, Robt F. Davidson, Robt S. Davis.

Exempt on account of being Alien. Samuel Parry, Monongahela city, Wash co; witness, Wm. Morgan, Dennis Healer.

Exempt on account of being convicted of Felony. Jackson Coge, Franklin, Greene co.