THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

National Union Nominations

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1 Robert P King	13 Elias W Hale
2 G Morrison Coats	14 Chas H Shriner
3 Henry Bumm	15 John Wister
4 William H Kern	16 D M'Conaughy
5 Barton H Jenks	17 David W Woods
6 Charles M Runk	18 Isaac Benson
7 Robert Parke	19 John Patton
8 William Taylor	20 Samuel B Dick
9 John A Hiestand	21 Everard Bierer
10 Richard H Coryell	22 John P. Penney
11 Edward Halliday	23 E M'Junkin
12 Charles F Reed	24 J W Blanchard

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THE CAMPAIGN "ARGUS" FOR 50 CENTS.

The *Argus* will be sent to Campaign Subscribers for 50 cents a copy, in advance. Send in your names immediately.

Meeting of Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Co. Executive Committee at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, the 22d of October, at 1 p. m. All the members of the Committee are urgently requested to attend.

The following are the names of the members of the Committee:

W. B. Clarke,	Samuel G. Caugley,
Geo. W. Hamilton,	George Neeley,
Jos. L. Anderson,	Wm. Henry,
W. A. Laird,	John R. Wilson,
Dr. John Murray,	Maj. David Warnock,
Dr. A. T. Shollenberger,	William W. Kerr,
Wm. Thomas,	Jos. A. Fleming,
B. B. Chamberlain,	John Wilson,
Hon. Agnew Duff,	Thomas Standish,
John Reeves,	John R. Mohler,
T. M. M'Cord,	Henry Bimber,
James Patterson,	R. H. Barclay,
Eph. Smith,	James Smith,
Dr. S. M. Ross,	Sherlock Stone,
Samuel Lawrence,	

JAMES S. RUTAN, *Ch'n.*

Rally, Boys.

Boys, we've got em. We have beat the Copperheads in Pennsylvania on the home vote, and didn't half try.—Now for a regular Waterloo in November. Let Beaver county roll up 1,000 majority. We know she *can* do it, and we believe she *will*. To work, then. Let no man stay at home. See your neighbors, bring them out, circulate the documents, make the people understand the issues of the campaign and it will all be right. We must not do like McClellan, after the battle of Williamsburg and Antietam—rest. But let us imitate glorious little Phil Sheridan, who not only sent them "whirling through Winchester," but followed them up and hit, em again. We sent them whirling through Winchester, now for a Fishers Hill skaddidle. One more great charge, and and the enemy is ours and the country saved!

☞ We are requested by the chairman of the County Committee to call the attention of all who have friends in the army, to the requirements of the law regulating voting in the army. See that all are assessed, the tax of ten cents paid, and receipt forwarded in due time. The township collector can receive the tax and receipt for the same on the back of the certificate of assessment. Those who paid the tax of ten cents, or who have paid within two years (that is since Nov. 8, 1862,) are not required to again. To avoid mistakes friends at home should send these receipts immediately to their friends in the army, enclose tickets, where soldiers are detached from their command, proxies should be forwarded to them at once to enable them to send their votes home in time for the election. The proxies, envelopes, and tickets, can be had by calling on J. S. Rutan chairman of the committee. We would caution those receiving proxies not to open them, as that will prevent their voting received by the election officers. Local committees in the townships are requested to see this at once. Have all assessed, and forward proxies, tickets and receipts to all requiring them.—[illegible] years to feed a [illegible] press. Apply immediately at the *Gazette* office.—[illegible]

The Result.

Glory enough for one day. The news from the three great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, is most glorious. Like the news of Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah valley, each successive report only enhances the value of the news. The contest in Pennsylvania was most earnest and intense. The Chicago-London-Richmond party had deserted all other points and concentrated upon the Keystone. Adopting the strategy of their friends in Raboldom, they *massed* their forces for an attack upon Pennsylvania, in the hopes and expectations of carrying it; but thanks to the loyal people of our good old commonwealth, the Keystone is all right. The enemy has been met and routed at every point. We have a clear majority on the home vote of 3,535, which will be increased by the soldiers to over 30,000. We have elected 16 out of 24 members being two-thirds of the Congressional delegation, and have a fair prospect of two more. We have carried both branches of the Legislature by sweeping majorities. If this is not victory, what is it?

The State of Ohio has voted even more decidedly than Pennsylvania. She sustains Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut, to the tune of 40,000. She has rebuked Sam Cox, Long, Pendleton and Pugh, by overwhelming votes, and has dealt Copperheadism just such a blow as Little Phil Sheridan did when he sent Early "whirling through Winchester."

But Indiana, glorious Indiana, with what meed shall we award thy praise? A State which had been considered doubtful by even the most sanguine. The state where Voorhees concocted his treason, and Dodge plotted in secret. A State where the McClellan and Pendleton party certainly expected to triumph. Oh, it was glorious! Oh, it was noble to hear the returns from that gallant State. Twenty-five thousand majority for Morton, nine congressmen, being a gain of four, and the enemy routed in every direction.

It was agreed before the election that which ever way these three states should go at the October election, they would decide the Presidential election.

What chance then is there for "Lincolnmack?" We believe that with proper exertions, "old Abe" will sweep every Loyal state, and not leave a single state.

☞ Hon. W. W. Ketchum is reported to have been elected to Congress in the Luzerne district. Although the district is largely Democratic near two thousand, so great is his popularity that he came near carrying it on the home vote, and with the aid of the soldiers will be elected. It gives us great pleasure to record his election. No man in the State is more worthy of the confidence of the people, or more deserving of Congressional honors. He is a gentleman of fine natural ability, improved by study and observation, of correct moral habits, and winning manners, well calculated to win popularity and command respect in any position. He will make an able representative. The people of the State will yet learn what many already know, that Mr. Ketcham is one of the best men he is one of the most promising men of the State.

Copperhead Lying.

It is most amusing to see the efforts made by the copperheads to figure out something of a consolatory nature from the returns. On the morning after the election they appeared very gubilant, and claimed that they had carried the State by 25 to 30,000 majority. They also had Lazear elected by an increased vote over that of 1862, and on Wednesday night they were running around, smiling and congratulating each other, and taunting unionists with their victory. Thursday morning they were a little more sober but still claimed the state by 20,000. Thursday evening they fell to 15,000. Friday morning they had come down to 10,000, and given up Lazear. Saturday they began to grow solemn and hadn't heard the full returns. Monday the vast majority had dwindled down to 122. Tuesday morning they give it up altogether, and acknowled that we had the State by a small majority.

☞ Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, formerly United States Senator, who has been stoutly claimed as for McClellan by the Copperhead papers, writes a long letter in which he expresses personal respect for McClellan, but says he cannot give him his support, because he regards his political principles, as expressed in the platform, a disgraceful compromise with the enemy.

☞ When you hear Copperheads boasting of their superior patriotism, throw in their teeth this pregnant fact: *Not a single Republican, from Maine to California, is in arms against the Government, while nearly every prominent leader of the Rebellion is a Democrat.*

Mr. Evan James Henry.

This gentleman, in the *Star* of last week and week before, wrote a letter to give his old line Whig friends his reasons for opposing Lincoln, and supporting McClellan for President. Mr. Henry was formerly a citizen of this county, but is now residing, off this the limits of the State of *Camden and Amboy*, the present residence of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, and no doubt from his more favorable position, looks down with great self-complacency upon his deluded friends in Beaver county who are going to support "Old Abe."

Well, we have read the letter carefully and attentively, to see what are the reasons which induce Mr. Evan James Henry to take a step which he deems so important, that it is necessary to publish the fact in the Beaver *Star*. We trust we shall not be considered discourteous if we intimate that possibly the old-line Whigs of Beaver county don't care a rush for Mr. Henry or his reasons, in fact they don't think it makes much difference whether Mr. Henry votes for McClellan or Lincoln, or votes at all for that matter! But when he proceeds to give, under the name *reasons*, a miserable tissue of the vilest copperhead slang, and that, too clothed in bad English, and conceived in worse taste, we think he deserves, and should receive, the castigation which he merits.

Know then, Loyal men of Beaver county, who have been old-line Whigs, that Mr. Evan James Henry formerly of this county and who voted for James Buchanan, proposes to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention—

1st: Because he loves compromise. He is so much in favor of compromise that he is willing to compromise the safety and dignity of the whole country, and we can assure him that he has already compromised his own reputation not only for loyalty but also for good common sense.

2d: Because he does not like the Republican party.

3d: Because the Republican members of Congress did not vote for the Critterden Compromise.

4th: Because the writ of Habeas Corpus has been suspended.

5th: Because the war has cost us a large amount of money; and

6th: And the *true* reason, which *he did not give*, that a few years ago he [illegible] interest. So great was this estate, according to his own story that when he arrived in Wales that business for the time was suspended, bells rang, &c.; Further that he owned large bodies of land in the Southern, Confederacy and that he looked forward to the time when he would be one of the great aristocratic slave holders of the South.

We have now fairly given Mr. Henry's reasons for aiding and abetting treason, by supporting the candidates of the Chicago Convention—They are not much newer nor better than the arguments that have been urged by Southern traitors ever since the war broke out. They are not near half as decent or plausible as those contained in the letter of Benedict Arnold to the American Colonists in the time of the Revolution. It is with such arguments, and with such flimsy pretexts as these, that this man seeks to excuse his gross dereliction of duty to his country in the hour of her need. With arguments that would insult the comprehension of a school boy this blatant traitor seeks to palliate his offensive treason before his old line associates. We can tell him they spurn him, and his arguments with the contempt which they merit. The old-line Whigs of Beaver county have long since learned to keep step to the music of the Union, and they do not desire that a recreant apostate who has disgraced the party he once supported, and the county where he was born, should presume to lecture them through the columns of the *Star* a paper that opposed Judge Henry (the honored father of this recreant son) all his life; whose columns, year after year, teemed with the foulest abuse of Henry Clay and the old Whig party—we say they do not desire to be thus lectured upon their duty by one who hastens to pour contempt upon his native country by joining in with the treason of Vallandigham, Seymour, the Woods &c.

We have perhaps given more space to Mr. Evan James Henry than his merits would justify; we can not let him pass without calling attention to a remarkable fact in regard to his career. Mr. Justice Shallow contrived to get himself written down an ass, and there have been many since who have gloriously imitated his example. Mr. Benedict Arnold contrived that he should be written down a traitor, and he has had many followers of late. But we believe that to Evan James Henry of Orange New Jersey belongs the credit of having been the first patriot who has achieved the double distinction of writing himself down both traitor and ass at the same time.—Exc. B. J. H.

Jeff Davis and the Presidential Campaign.

The speeches recently made by the great leaders of the rebellion in the South and in the Copperheads of the North, [illegible] Georgia are damaging to the cause of the friends of the Government, they some of the more brazen-faced of his friends are attempting to raise a doubt as to its authenticity. Thus far these attempts are confined to a few of the most rabid of the papers published at the North and South. But to render it more certain a copy of the speech has been published in a rebel paper in Macon, called the *Telegraph*, and it has been quoted by other rebel papers in the South, to show the necessity of hurrying forward reinforcements to their armies. In that speech Jeff. stated that two-thirds of the army was absent, part of them caused by sickness, and a part on furlough, but that the greater part were absent without leave—that, as they had grown weary of a war into which they had been forced to support the cause of ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, and had deserted. No wonder that some of the southern papers have expressed "profound regret" that such a speech had ever been made by Davis, and that the more venemous of the copperhead papers at the North should express doubt that such a speech was ever made.

The people of the loyal States must constantly bear in mind the confession made by the arch traitor. It is clear that he is in despair. It is strange that so cunning a politician would have ever made such damaging confessions, and that too upon the eve of the great State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, when the traitorous copperheads were in need of all the encouragement and assistance which their southern friends and allies could give them. In making that speech he was brought face to face with the people of Georgia, whose peace, prosperity and happiness he had sacrificed, and whose pride had been humbled by his fatal policy. Those who remember the ringing and defiant tones in which he addressed the people at the commencement of the summer campaign, will see the difference in his late utterances of deep and overwhelming despondency. At the beginning he proclaimed to the people that all were united and confident of success and their victorious armies then, for the people of the South were under the control of a military despotism unequaled in modern times, and the rebel armies were reinforced by unwilling conscripts. Those bold assertions were made for effect abroad.

Many persons thought when Gen. Grant said that the rebel armies were so far reduced that Davis was compelled to "rob the cradle and the grave for recruits," that he had drawn largely upon his imagination, but this speech of Davis supported by facts and high official authority, proves it to be literally true. Herein we have upon authority that cannot be disputed that the vital forces of the rebellion are exhausted, and we have the sound est basis for the belief that within a brief period it will be utterly overthrown. The Georgians are clamoring for reinforcements from Lee's army to save their State from Sherman's victorious legions, whilst the Virginians are demanding from everywhere, "because Virginia is the pillar of the Confederacy," and they "cannot depend upon longer upon Lee's army which has already too great a load to bear;" and further, that an accession to their forces "from some quarter, is the sore need of the hour, the hour of final trial which is near at hand."—But Davis silences both sets of agitators by telling the Virginians of Hood's weakness in Georgia, and by informing the Georgians that the inequality in numbers in Virginia is just as great as in Georgia.

Then, in view of the condition of the rebel powers—tottering to their fall, what we would ask is the duty of the people of the loyal States at the present moment? In the first place it is their duty to send fresh men continually to Grant, to Sherman and to Sheridan, and for all loyal men to unite in pushing on the columns of our noble armies until peace is conquered from our exhausted enemies. But the great and most important duty of every friend of his country is to cheer on our brave men in the field who are fighting gallantly and nobly in defence of our glorious institutions, by supporting the present Administration, by giving all our energies to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and in defeating the nominees of the Chicago treasonable Convention.

Should the copperheads be permitted to obtain possession of the government, the national credit will inevitably go down. The values of every description of property would fall. With the promptness and certainty of [illegible] the Union the [illegible] value of land would go down to the lowest point. The effect upon prices, capital, labor, credit, and business of every kind, would be most disastrous. Elect Lincoln and Johnson, and in a much shorter time than may be your time, the war will cease, the Union will be restored and our whole distracted country will be again blest with peace and prosperity.

If the copperheads should carry Pennsylvania, the rebels in and around Richmond would rejoice. If the people of Pennsylvania would give the rebels reason for triumphing over our brave men in the held, let them support George B. M'Clellan and that bosom friend of Vallandigham, Pendleton of Ohio, who glories in the fact that he never voted a man or a dollar for the defence of the government or for our suffering men. But if we would encourage our armies, and send a thrill of joy through the lines of our loyal armies, which are now gathering around the rebel Capitol, let us support Lincoln and Johnson with all our energies. Let us do as the gallant Sheridan has done, push on regardless of every thing. Let us not wait to rest after the victories of October, or to see what blunders or wrongs have been done, but keep steadily in view the great question to be decided by the people, Union or Disunion—whether we will have for President a true and devoted patriot, who has been tried and found to be right, or one who is leagued with copperheads and rebels, for the overthrow of our glorious Republic.

The Gunboat Hero.

The Copperhead press of the country strives manfully to shield their little George from the charge of having spent the time, during the battle of Malvern, on the gunboat Galena.—It will not do, however. The following testimony, given with great unwillingness, as appears on its face, by M'Clellan, admits by the charge, although he strives after the most approved Copperhead fashion, to sneak himself clear of it.

Question. At what hour in the morning were you on the field at the time of the battle of Malvern Hill, and at what time did you leave?

Answer. I was on the ground very shortly after daylight, and, I presumed, occupied some four hours in riding over the position. I was again on the ground in the afternoon—I should think somewhere about two or half past two o'clock—and was over the whole position again at that time.

Question. Had the fighting commenced in the morning before you left?

Answer. [illegible] in at eight.

Question. Where were you from the time you left the field until you returned?

Answer. I was at headquarters, near Haxall's house.

Question. Were you down the river, or on board the gunboats during any part of that day, between the time you left the field and your return to it?

Answer. I do not remember; it is possible I may have been, as my camp was directly on the river.

Question. How far was the gunboat from Haxall's.

Answer. There was generally some gunboats in the immediate vicinity of Haxall's.

Question. How far was that from where the heaviest fighting was during the day?

Answer. From Haxall's to the point where the heaviest fighting was, I suppose was two miles and a half, or three miles. There were parts of our line that were within a half a mile, probably, or less than that, of the headquarters.

Mark that; General M'Clellan, under oath, *cannot remember*" whether he was far off on board a gunboat while his army was bravely fighting in the field. Thinks it "possible he may have been."

To his cowardice and imbecility, which being constitutional, may not be his fault; he adds duplicity, and absolutely attempts to lie himself out of a disgraceful position. Verily, the little fellow would make an elegant President.—*Phil. News.*

Col. Charles Shriner.

This gentleman, formerly a resident of this county, has been elected to the State Senate from the Union county district. He is well and favorably known to many of our readers. A life-long Democrat, but true to his early teachings, when the rebellion broke out, he took the side of his country, and has since acted with the party that sustains the Government. His election as State Senator by the Union party, is a just recognition of his services. He will make his mark in the Senate, and we doubt not win his way to higher honors.

☞ The Union majority in this county at the last election was about 750 which can easily be increased to 1,000 in November. We are unable to publish the table this week. The soldiers vote is coming in, this will increase our majority on October election to about 250.

☞ The M. E. Church in this place is being repaired. The congregation will worship in the Court House [illegible] the Church is to opened. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. Burk[illegible] Sabbath, at 10½ A. M.

☞ The oldest [illegible] army is Colonel [illegible] aged 115 years. He is blind, but otherwise [illegible] Philps' [illegible]

Union Meetings.

Union Mass meeting at Harmony, Butler County Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 1 P. M. Hon. Thomas Cunningham, Hon. Thomas Howard, Hon. S. A. Purviance, Thomas Marshall, Esq. Hon. A. J. Sibonie H. P. Mueller and others will address the meeting. We hope our friends in Beaver County will organize and attend this meeting.

Mass meeting at Darlington, Tuesday, Nov. 3rd at 1 P. M. Hon. Thomas Cunningham Maj. John Allison, Gen. W. B. Clark, and others will address the meeting.

Freedom, Friday evening, Oct 21st, at 7 p. m. Speakers: Thomas M. Marshall, esq., of Pittsburg, Col. A. W. Taylor, and others, will address the meeting.

—New Galilee, Friday evening, Oct. 21st, at 7 p. m. Speakers: Gen. W. B. Clark, M. Weyand, S. Davenport, Samuel Reed, esq., late of Missouri, and J. S. Rutan.

Industry, Friday evening Oct. 21st, at 7 p. m. Speakers: J. H. Cunningham, Esq., D. Eaken, S. Magaw, Esq., and M. B. Welsh, Esq.

North Sewickly, Warnock's School House, Friday evening, Oct. 28th, at 7 p. m. Speakers: B. B. Chamberlin, James Patterson, Maj. John Allison, M. B. Welsh, and S. Magaw.

Phillis School House, in Franklin tp., Monday evening, Oct. 31st, at 7 p. m. Speakers: S. Davenport, Col. A. W. Taylor, A. Wray, S. Magaw, and D. Eakin.

Raccoon tp., Nov. 2nd, at 7 p. m. at Green Garden School House, Speakers: Col. A. W. Taylor, M. Weyand, J. S. Rutan, S. Davenport.

Smith's School House, Nov. 3rd, 7 p. m. Speakers: B. B. Chamberlin, Thomas Nicholson, A. Wray, and D. Eakin.

Independence, Nov. 4th, at 7 p. m. Speakers: Dr. A. R. Thompson, Gen. W. B. Clark, Col. A. W. Taylor, Jas. Patterson, and B. B. Chamberlin.

New Sheffield, Nov 4th, at 7 p. m. Speakers: B. B. Chamberlin, James Patterson, J. H. Cunningham, M. B. Welsh, and S. Davenport.

Michanicsburg, Nov. 1st, at 7 p. m. Speakers: Thomas Nicholson, M. B. Welsh and S. Magaw and James Patterson.

Barclay's School House, Brighton tp, Oct 26th, at 7 p. m. Speakers: M. Weyand J. S. Rutan, Col. Taylor and others.

South Beaver, at McConnell's School House, Nov 4th at 7 p. m. Speakers: J. S. Rutan, M. Weyand & Reed Esq.

M'Guires District Millers School House Oct 28th at 7 p. m. Speakers. Thos. Nicholson, B. B. Chamberlin, J. S. Rutan, M. Weyand.

Grand Union Rally at New Brighton, Friday Evening Oct. 21st at 7 p. m. Rev J. T. Priestly, D. D. Col. Charles Shriner and others will address the meeting.

Other meetings will be appointed at the request of local committees the given and will out any [illegible] bills.

In Memoriam.

When a good man falls, it is meet that the living should "take note of his departure," but when to the noble traits of manhood are added the heroic witness of the patriot soldier, a grateful people should render tribute to his memory.

In Lieut. John D. Stokes we recognize each claim to loving and grateful remembrance. He was an honest man, a good and true husband, father and friend, a public-spirited citizen, an earnest christian and a brave soldier. His honest, simple and useful life is known to the whole community, and the record is pure and of untarnished lustre.

In an eminent degree he was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord."

Truly has he left behind him the incense of a "good name." To crown his virtues, he was a sincere patriot, and in July 1862, volunteered in the Union army, and never were the battles of our country fought by a truer soldier.

He was appointed a Lieutenant in the 140th Reg. Pa. Vol. in which position he discharged every duty faithfully and conscientiously.

In the battle of Chancellorville the marked bravery of the "praying Lieutenant," as he was called, was observed by the commanding General, who warmly commended him in his official report.

In the battle of Gettysburg he exhibited equal heroism, and there, on the soil of his own native State, while bravely defending her honor and her homes, he received the fatal wound which cost him the loss of his good right arm, and eventually of his life.

From this shock his system never fully recovered, and for many months his sufferings were intense, though borne with christian patience and resignation. A second amputation becoming necessary, it was performed at his own request, but it proved too much for his enfeebled frame.

Disease set in, and under this accumulation of suffering, he rapidly sank, and on Sabbath morning, Sept 18th, 1864, the silver cord was loosed, and his worn body rested forever. He sleeps now—but he sleeps in Jesus.

Let us ever revere his memory, emulate his virtues, and gratefully remember his meritorious conduct as one of our country's brave defenders.

X.

The Copperhead Conspiracies.

The Washington *Chronicle* has a report from Judge Holt, occupying eight columns of that paper, revealing the particulars and the evidence against the Copperhead leaders to subvert the liberties of the people by a resort to arms. Vallandigham figures conspicuously as the principle conspirator. The report discloses some extraordinary facts, and will no doubt be extensively read.

Testimony of Douglas in Favor of Lincoln.

Gen. Steedman, well known as a Democrat and as a fighting General, addressed his fellows at Toledo and made a speech. He said:

"To-night I am unexpectedly recalled to my post of duty. I had expected to go to the old Third Ward polls to deposit my vote, and there meet many familiar faces, but I am to be disappointed.

But I must give you a little piece of history: Near the close of the campaign of 1860 I went over to Detroit to see Mr. Douglas who was there speaking, and Dennis Coghlin, of this city, went with me. I did not go to hear Douglas speak, for I had heard him many times, but I wished to talk with him and learn of his chances of success. As I met him, he said, "It's all over with me," and added, "Steedman, if you can do anything for me to make my record right in Ohio, do it, for I want an honorable record." I assured him I would do all I could, and, on his assuring me that Lincoln would be elected, I said, "Judge, what kind of a man is Mr. Lincoln? You know him, have practised law with him, and can tell." Mr. Douglas replied, "*He is an honest, fearless man, and the country will be safe in his hands.*"

The prophesy of the "Little Giant" has proved correct. The country is safe in Mr. Lincoln's hands. Thank God, an honest, fearless man was chosen, and will the American people be blunder so as to turn him out in the midst of his labors to crush this great rebellion? I solemnly believe that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln is ordained by God, and when the great work is accomplished, he will hear the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Never has any one had such a task of such responsibility in the world, as President Lincoln has had for four years. Mr. Polk in the little scrimmage with Mexico thought he was sorely tried with the jealousies and bickerings of army officers which often seriously embarrassed him; but how little of all this have we seen in the great armies employed in this stupendous struggle. So successful is the President in managing jealousies and disputes, that even the volunteers and regulars have come to act in harmony, and will vote in a body for Old Abe."

List of Jurors

For November Term, Commencing 2nd Monday.

GRAND JURORS.

Patterson tp—John R. Hoops, (foreman.)
Hanover tp—Benoni Anderson, Robt. Brindy, John Reed, of Isaac.
Chippewa tp—John Brausham.
Hopewell tp—Michael Berry.
Economy tp—John Cummins.
Ohio tp—Daniel Cloud.
Borough tp—Aaron Doutt.
Fallston boro—Elijah Evans, James H. Morelan.
Big Beaver tp—James D. Fomhille.
Raccoon tp—[illegible]
Darlington tp—George Greer.
Rochester boro—Wm. Kountz, Samuel Moore, [illegible] Miller.
Pulaski tp—John Kettlewood.
Greene tp—James Latham, Milo Thompson.
New Brighton boro—Philip Marisel.
Marion tp—Hugh C. Phillis.
Moon tp—G. W. Shrodes.
North Sewickley tp—James K Thompson.

PETIT JURORS.

Franklin tp—Englehart Autentrecht, James Baxter, Jno. M'Caskey.
Big Beaver tp—Milton A. Anderson, Robt. Harbison.
Marion tp—Philip Bimber.
Freedom boro—Chas. H. Bentel.
Independence tp—Benj. Butler, John Baker.
Greene tp—Levi Barnes, Andrew Swaney.
Darlinton tp—Peter Crowl, Jas. Long.
New Sewickly tp—Wm. Cable, Arthur Frampton, Jas. Parks, T. F. Robinson.
Hookstown boro—Jos. Cain.
Borough tp.—S. H. Darragh, G. W. Hamilton, Jackson Edwards, L. M. Thomas.
Chippowa tp—Robert Dunlap, Sr.
Ohio tp—Alex. Derringer, John Essinger.
Industry tp—Jos. Ewing
New Brighton boro—Jno Hodgens, Patterson Mitchell, Milton Townsend.
Hopewell tp—Zachariah Hall.
Raccoon tp—John Jack.
South Beaver tp—P. D. Lambright, Harbison M'Millin.
Harmony tp—Jonathan Lenz.
Frankfort boro—G. W Morrison.
Pulaski tp—Hugh M'Guire.
Economy tp—Geo. Neely.
Rochester boro—George Otto.

Gen Rosecrans.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from St. Louis, thus summarily disposes of the absurd story that the brave and gallant General Rosecrans will vote for the traitors candidates:

"Among the Copperhead lies which have been started in this section, is one referring to Gen. Rosecrans. It is said Rosecrans will support McClellan. This lie has not been printed, but it is industriously circulated in the hotels and bar-rooms, and warmly believed by many Copperheads. It is a slander of course. Gen Rosecrans will support Lincoln, though no is a soldier and has no taste for dabbling in politics. Beside that fact, he owes nothing to McClellan, who deprived him of the honor of winning the victory at Rich Mountain and Beverly by claiming the credit as his own. All the honor claimed for McClellan in Western Virginia belonged by right to Rosecrans, and the latter has no cause to love little Mac for his efforts to gain renown on another's skill and bravery.

☞ The sale of Renan's "Life of Jesus" already exceeds one hundred and twenty thousand copies in France alone.