

THE BEAVER ARGUS.  
Wednesday, June 1, 1864.  
D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.  
For President in 1864,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
For Vice President,  
ANDREW G. CURTIN,  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 22,

Beaver, Wednesday, June 1, 1864.

Established 1818

**Beaver County Fair.**  
THE FAIR OF THE BEAVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Fair Grounds, near Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 21st, 22d and 23d, 1864. Competition is invited from adjoining counties.

**Half Sheet.**—We owe our readers an apology this week for having to send out a half sheet. We are compelled to do this, owing to the scarcity of paper.

**Agricultural Meeting.**  
The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society met pursuant to notice, May 28th, 1864. On motion, the Premium List and Rules and Regulations for the last Fair were taken up and remodeled. The premiums to be offered at the next Fair are considerable, larger than heretofore, many of them being more than doubled upon the respective articles.

A resolution passed, that there be a Trotting Match each day of the Fair, and that there be a respectable premium offered for the best Ladies' Hackney, exhibited by the Lady herself.

Resolution passed, that competition for all the several premiums offered at the coming Fair, be invited from wherever it may come, and particularly from the adjoining counties.

Resolution passed to have a continuous advertisement in each of our County papers, of the time, &c. of holding our next Fair, and that the same be paid for from now until after the Fair.

On motion adjourned.  
**ROBERT NELSON, Pres't.**  
**JOHN B. YOUNG, Sec'y.**

[FOR THE BEAVER ARGUS.]  
BRIGHTON, May 30, '64.  
To His Excellency, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM—Sir: The last Beaver Argus announces you as a candidate for election as member of Congress from this District. As in all probability, questions of the greatest moment to our Union, National interests, and future peace, will come before the Congress of which you are proposed as a member, I have thought it would be as agreeable to you, as it would be to many citizens, that you make known, through the Argus, at an early day, your opinions and the part you would take in Congress. If elected, on some of the prominent questions arising out of this war, and likely to come before the next Congress for decision, I know your speech at New Brighton, knowing the last October election, is full and explicit on the subject of the war, and the support due the Government in its prosecution to the subjection of treason and rebellion; but there are other questions of perhaps no less importance, which many would like to hear more fully and particularly from you upon. It is not necessary that I should specify them. Some of them are embraced in the motto you proclaimed as yours, and which you urged the people to support, in your speech above referred to, viz: "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." I take this motto against traitors and treason everywhere, North and South. An editorial leader of the last Argus alludes to this motto as one that "may serve for a party rallying cry to cheat and deceive the men," &c.

You may think as I do, that some explanation is due to the people and to yourself of your adoption of the "rallying cry" of the Democratic party at this time, and whether or no you give it the same meaning and import which members of that party do.

I am respectfully, etc.  
"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

An official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles up to May 25th, present the facts that 4,000 men were killed, 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing—the latter includes stragglers and prisoners. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that a large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks.—This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thousands who are interested in the fate and condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

## What Will be the Verdict of History?

Hereafter what the American people and the friends of human freedom throughout the world, shall sit in judgment upon the conduct of the men who, in the time of the nation's trouble claim to lead the Democratic party, their solemn decision will be one of absolute condemnation. So utterly devoid to virtue and to patriotism have these men become, so exclusively and entirely influenced by selfish, vernal and unprincipled purposes, that not even this mighty rebellion, for the overthrow of this Republic, with all its momentous issues can lift them up from the mean and low standpoint from which they view all the questions at issue. These men have so long trodden in the muddy paths of political iniquity, that they have continued to grovel on in the mire whilst statesmen and patriots have been everywhere arousing the people to do battle against despotism.

It is true there are many of those who once led the Democratic party who have nobly burst the shackles, and come forth to participate in the glorious struggle, and have redeemed their names from the lasting shame and infamy which must forever cling to all who directly or indirectly played into the hands of treason against their country.

The enormity of the guilt which has aided and given encouragement to a conspiracy against the very existence of the greatest Republic that ever existed, either in ancient or modern times, cannot be properly or fully estimated. These men had openly pledged themselves to support true democratic principles, and to support, with all their power, the principles of universal equality, urging it as the distinctive peculiarity of their party, and constantly denying to other political organizations equal devotion and sincerity in support of this great Republic.

The Southern Slave despots have made no secrets of their base and wicked designs. With one hand they would strike down this free Republic, and then reduce to abject slavery the very instruments who had done their dirty work. The poor whites were to be disfranchised as they had always virtually been, and a military despotism was to be erected on our Southern borders. If that despotism could be once erected, European Governments would lend it a hearty support, and Northern troubles created by the enemies of free Government, claiming to be Democrats, would prevent any interruption by what might remain of our nationality. Nay, the traitor leaders North and South have threatened to agitate until the free States, weakened by division and dissension, should be torn in pieces.

The Northern Democratic leaders (so-called) know all about this. The rebel leaders have openly proclaimed their intention. Particularly after the fall of Fort Sumter were they candid and out spoken, having no vision of the approaching day of retribution, when the national cannon should crumble that fortress into dust, and the insulped flag of the free should again triumphantly wave over its ruins.

In the excitement of their temporary victory won by that Prince of braggarts and liars, Beauregard, with ten thousand men over the noble band of seventy under command of the immortal Anderson, the traitors threatened invasion of the North, and their subjugation. They would, and their design was to overthrow this free Republic, and their democratic friends in the North, under the leadership of Vallandigham, Seymour, Woodward and others, were of such designs, and stood ready to give them such aid as was in their power.

The organs of that corrupt party have endeavored to apologize for, and in every way extenuated the guilt and in every way extenuated the guilt and in every way extenuated the guilt and in every way extenuated the guilt.

## Union State Conventions

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—The Republican State Convention met in this city today and made the following nominations: Gen. Richard Oglesby, Governor; Wm. Bross, of Chicago for Lieut. Governor; S. Lydale, of St. Clair, Sec'y. of State; J. N. Haynill, of Alexander, for Auditor; Jas. O. Benefield, of Kane, for Treasurer; Newton Benjamin for Superintendent of Public Instruction; R. W. Moulton was nominated for Congressman at large.

The Resolutions approved the acts of the Administration in making by all the forces of the civilized world, the emancipation of our National Union, and the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a legitimate war measure; urged that the negroes as soldiers be warranted by the wages of civilized war, express the opinion that the acts of the Government have been, in the main, highly conducive to the suppression of the present rebellion, and cordially declared Abraham Lincoln receives the nomination of the Baltimore Convention that they will give him their most earnest support.

NEW YORK.  
STRAUSBERG, N. Y. May 25.—The Union Republican Convention met here to-day. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation, and the Convention rising and cheering heartily:

Resolved, That this Convention, approving the Administration of Abraham Lincoln and his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, highly express its preference for his re-nomination for the office of President of the United States.

RECORDED.—The following is a list of persons drafted in New Brighton on Wednesday last to fill the deficiency in the call for 700,000 men:

- BRIGHTON Tp.—John R. Hays, Shannon R. Wickman, Samuel Ercs, Jacob Phillips, George Stuck, Charles T. Rhoads.
- GARFIELD Tp.—Robert Leeper, Samuel McKee, John Cambell, Thomas Hogan, Alexander McCoy, Christopher C. Munson, James Allison, James Miller, Samuel D. Richey, Robert T. Reed, Jacob Andrews, George M. Caskey, George Nash, Samuel Manor, Edward Mins, Peter Cook, Hugh H. Poe, Wm. M. Snowden, Rev. Walter Brown, John S. Conkle, Presley Shane, George Penny, Andrew Harshie, Henry Gamble, Thomas J. Poe, John Ammon.
- RACONCO Tp.—James I. Bonds, George D. Robinson, David Pott, Montrose M. Bradner, Wm. Robb, Jr.
- SOUTH BEAVER Tp.—John Manning, Jacob S. Grosbeck, Wm. A. Smith, John Court, Martin Gillespie, John Harbison.
- NORTH SEWICKLY Tp.—John M'Farland, Richard Johnson, Balzer Violek, Moses Te, James M'Clintock, John Cochran, John Hardenburg.
- BRIGHTON AREA Bond.—John Wenner, James S. Barnes, Walter W. Maratta, John Woodruff, Henry Johnson, John Linton, Walter Dunlap, Charles G. Moore.
- FRANKLIN Tp.—George Strawbacker, William Wallace, Michael Wallace, John L. Hyde, Engalhard Austenrich.
- NEW SEWICKLY Tp.—Robert Graham, Robert Skiles, Beam M'Kee, Henry Blinn, Thomas C. Smith, George Miller.
- INDEPENDENCE Tp.—Joseph Garnet, Wm. M. Reed, David Hindman, Noah Potts, Hugh Moore, Hessen Onstott.
- NORTH SEWICKLY, Moon, Bridgewater Borough, Franklin, New Sewickly, and Independence Districts, report on June 6th, 1864.
- BRIGHTON Green, Racoon and South Beaver Districts, report on June 7th, 1864, at the Provost Marshal's office, New Brighton, Pa.

**D. S. Christian Commission.**  
The good work of providing for our sick and wounded soldiers every where, goes bravely on. Increased demand is met with corresponding supply. Among the many boxes, filled with all the numerous articles required in the hospitals sent from this place, through the U. S. Christian Commission, one just forwarded deserves notice as the result of an effort on the part of some of the more juvenile portion of our neighborhood. While a portion of the means to procure the material were donated by others, the articles were prepared by Misses Ella and Gracie M'Lean, Sadie Somers, Mary Wilson, Sadie Ramsey and Mary Taylor. Among the contents were the following:

- Shirts, 15
- Blankets, 1
- Towels, 1
- Slings, for arms, 1
- Sheets, 6
- Calico pillow slips, 4
- Draws, 4
- Good lint, lbs., 7
- Woolen socks, prs., 6
- Follows and slips, 6
- Hosiery, with lars picles, 6
- Needles, etc., 7
- Towels, 12
- Gingham dkts., 4
- Boston and soda Corns of California lb 12
- Crackers, lbs., 2

Traced a large number of magazines, books, papers, letter paper, envelopes, pencils, thread, &c.

## Battle Between Butler and Beauregard by Moonlight

Lieut. Commanding Lowry, of the navy, left Gen. Butler's headquarters on the James river, Sunday morning, May 22d, and arrived in Washington on the following Tuesday. He states that Beauregard made a desperate assault upon Gen. Butler's centre, commanded by Gen. Gilmore, on Saturday night, by moonlight. Deep rains protect the works in front of Gen. Butler's right and left; hence the attack was made exclusively on the centre. Beauregard led the assaulting column in person. His force altogether numbered at least 40,000 men, and they were all massed and thrown into this fight.

Commander Lowry describes the attack as the most impetuous and promising for a time in the series of charges made, that could be imagined. The rebels yelled as they came up like wild men. Gilmore kept his batteries silent until the enemy was massed, was within the best possible distance and range, when the word was given, and the death dealing cannon opened along our whole centre.

In an instant the rebel shooting ceased; the defiant column advanced no longer. Nothing but a skeleton was left of it to reel and stagger back. Beauregard rallied view men to the breach, and again and again Gilmore hurled the defiant traitors back. The battle lasted two hours, closing about midnight, and was probably one of the most desperate conflicts for the time it occupied, and the number of men engaged, that has occurred during this war.

There is little doubt that Beauregard was reinforced for this occasion with the hope of overpowering Gen. Butler. Instead of doing so, however, he was gallantly and completely repulsed with terrific slaughter.

During the battle the gullboats on the James and Appomattox rivers shelled the enemy, doing great execution.

Gen. Butler was commanding in person during the entire battle, and at times very handsomely exposed. The position occupied by Butler's forces on a neck of land formed by the course of the rivers is impregnable. It is so situated that many sharpshooters can be kept in place.

## From the Army

WASHINGTON, May 28.—0.50 p. m. Max. Gen. Dix.—An official dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army at the Potomac, at Hanover town, dated yesterday at 5 p. m., has just been received. It says that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna Thursday night, and moved to wards Hanover town, the place designed for crossing the Pamunkey.

At 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of the Hanover ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a rebel vanguard. The 1st division of the 9th corps arrived at 10 a. m., and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch, dated 7 o'clock this morning, 28th, from Hanover town, Megahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. Weather clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House, with a force variously reported from 30,000 to 100,000 men. Wickham and Loman's brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, we captured seventy-five cavalry men, including six officers, who say that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flee before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, May 27—6 a. m., near Dallas, Ga. reports that the enemy, discovering his move to Atlanta, marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy and pressed them back about three miles to the point where the road forks to Atlanta and Marietta. Gen. Johnston has a strong line made of parapots of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles North. The country is densely wooded and broken, and no ponds of any consequence. We have had many sharpshooters doing a killing business.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

## Conflict Between Federal and State Authority

Ever since the rebellion broke out Governor Seymour has been trying to bring the authority of the State of New York into a conflict with that of the Federal Government. Not only is the Governor himself bent on this, but he is surrounded by men who, animated by the worst of motives, seek by this means to execute a purpose which comprehends all the consequences of resolute resistance by the State to the power and authority of the Federal Government—a revolution in the North, whereby the Southern Rebellion will have a new chance of success.

Such a conflict, Governor Seymour and his unscrupulous advisers, whose sympathies are all with the rebels, have at different times and in various ways, done their best to bring about. Fortunately every time they have been thwarted, though in the instance of the great riot in July last, it was before hundreds of lives and millions of property had been destroyed by the ruffians, whom Seymour addressed from the City Hall steps as his "Friends."

The animus of Seymour's action is clearly indicated by the Albany Atlas and Argus, his home organ, which call on the Democratic members in Congress to abandon their seats and come home, where their presence is necessary to aid in the protection of the people's liberties. This revolutionary language uttered by the mouth-piece of the Governor, plainly indicates his wicked purpose. Whether he will be more successful than he has hitherto been in executing it, is yet to be seen. Certainly no man, with the true love of country in his heart would think of such a thing.

It is the expedient of the unscrupulous aspiring demagogue who would at no time hesitate to climb into the seats of power over the ruins of the Republic.

Seymour set out to be the next Presidential candidate of those who are in practical sympathy with the Rebellion. Circumstances turned against him, and it may be that he has chosen this method to recuperate his fortunes by placing himself in a new situation before his party. What was the cause of the change of the man who for the J. R. Davis Constitution, with the arch traitor of President—Pitts Commercial.

McCLILLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The Burlington [Vt.] Times says: Col. Homer R. Stoughton, U. S. Sharpshooters, sends us the following "extra" about how McClellan stands in the army for the Potomac:—

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each week without insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.  
A space equal to twelve lines of the type measured by a square.  
Special notices 25 per cent. additional on regular rates.  
Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.  
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

## The Draft of July 1st

The Eastern papers are urging their readers to bear in mind the important fact that a draft will be made under the National laws on the ensuing 1st of July, to meet the pressing want of our armies in the field. This fact was made known some time since, but appears to have been overshadowed by more exciting affairs. It should be forgotten and lost sight of the Provost Marshal General, says the Philadelphia Gazette, sent the following telegraphic dispatch to his assistants throughout the country:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.  
To Major C. C. Gilbert, A. A. P. M. Gen., Philadelphia—Confer with your State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from the Secretary of War to General Dix. It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties, &c., to save time by commencing immediately on assumed the requisition of enrollment at the earliest possible day. The exact number of men will be based upon the report of the 10th of June.

**James B. Fry,**  
Provost Marshal General.

The United States Christian Commission received on Monday from the Boston Exchange a subscription of forty seven hundred dollars in aid of the wounded soldiers.

**THE BROTHER WELL IN OIL.**  
On the subject of big flowing oil wells, the Oil City Register remarks of the Hammond well, recently opened:—"At first, so great was the amount of water, that there was considerable trouble in exhausting it. But now it is flowing oil, and clearing itself freely from the water. It is estimated to flow nearly 600 barrels of oil per day, and over 750 barrels of water and oil, with a fair prospect of an increase. This makes it the largest producing well in the oil region. The Noble well is producing scarcely 500 barrels per day. The Maple Shade scarcely 150 barrels of oil."

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton—rebel General in command of V. burg, when captured by Gen. Gr. has resigned his commission as I. General, and accepted the Lieut. Gen. of a regiment of artillery, and he has received for his due of the Vicksburg siege, was cause of such action.