

July 23, 1863

Freeman.

Wm. Freeman & Co., N. Y.



July 23, 1863.

Victories.

United States.

to bearken to the sup- afflicted people, and to the Navy of the United sea, victories so signal reasonable grounds for a Union of these States

part of the country follows bereavements. It is meet unless the presence of the ver of His hand equally in rowa.

own that I do set part Y OF AUGUST NEXT, giving, Praise and Prayer.

United States to assemble tomary places of worship, by their own conscience, the Divine Majesty for the ne in the Nation's behalf, His Holy Spirit to subdue ed and so long sustained a n; to change the hearts of he counsels of the Govern- ate to so great a National h tender care and consol- and breadth of our land, all altitudes of marches, voyage- a brought to suffer in mind, to lead the whole Nation e and submission to the Di- ct enjoyment of Union and

hereunto set my hand and ed States to be affixed, hington this 15th day of Ju- one thousand eight hundred Independence of the United ty-eighth, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Sec'y of State.

the Week.

the President, Col. W. giment Indiana Volun- sed the service for utter- ants.

has been relieved from his ty of the Potomac, and or- and of the depot for draft- shed in Buffalo.

states that at a special rds of the Common Coun- ly, the sum of \$2,500,000 pay the \$300 exemption ay be drafted.

The Draft—Its Justice and Necessity.

The Copperhead press of this State has as- siduously endeavored to inculcate the idea that the Conscription Act was illegal and unconsti- tutional, and therefore void and of no effect.— They have also denounced it as unjust and oppressive, and by this means have paved the way for just such riotous demonstrations as have just disgraced New York and other sec- tions of the country. The New York Times very pertinently remarks that no man who is at heart for the war, by which alone the Gov- ernment can be sustained, has a serious doubt about either the constitutionality, or the jus- tice, or the propriety, or the necessity of this resort for replenishing the national armies.— Even were it otherwise—were the measure ac- tually one that could be reasonably question- ed, it would not affect present duties one tittle.

The one sole fact that must determine the ac- tion of our public authorities against these de- monstrations is, that the Conscription act stands on the National Statute Book a law. It was enacted by the two bodies in which, under the Constitution, "all legislative pow- ers" are granted, and it was "approved" by the President. There has never been in this Republic a law of more absolute validity or more perfect sanction. Until it is repealed, or pronounced by the highest court unconstitu- tional and null, it must stand, and its require- ments must be satisfied. The administrators of law have no alternative but to enforce its provisions, without fear or favor. Come what may, they are shut up to that line of action.— And it is the duty of every law-abiding man to sustain them in it. The official or the citi- zen who falters is treacherous to every civil obligation.

The Philadelphia Press takes a similar view of the matter, and says: "Is the draft illegal? It has been ordered by an act of Congress, and is demanded by the exigencies of the hour.— Is it oppressive? Every provision that hu- manity or justice can suggest has been made. The widow can retain her boy—the father is permitted to provide for his children—the sole male member of a family may remain at home. Has it been enforced in a secret or oppressive manner? We all know the contrary. Has it been resorted to needlessly, or in a wanton, reckless spirit. We know the Administration has waited and postponed and hesitated and done everything to avoid the draft. We know that citizens have contributed munificently to fill our regiments to the full quota. Indeed, if any censure is to be made, we think it should fall upon the Administration itself, for having been so lenient and kind in its dealings with the people in this matter of the conscription."

These statements ought to be clear and con- clusive to every unprejudicial mind; and if the Governor of this State were a Patriot instead of a Copperhead, he would have urged and aided the prompt enforcement of the Draft, instead of endeavoring to conciliate a mob of thieves and murderers by promising its sus- pension and ultimate stoppage.

The Fall of Fort Hudson.

Were it not for the shadow which a New York mob has thrown upon the country, these would be the brightest and gladdest days that we have known since the troubles of the Na- tion began. We have triumph succeeding triumph so fast that there is scarcely time in the intervals to celebrate them as they come.

For a time this lawless crowd was quite popular, and probably would have remained so had it but kept in view the one object—re- sistance to the draft.

Soon, however, the true light of the crowd became too apparent; thefts and murder were the order o the day. In open daylight hous- es were sacked or burned, and people in the streets were robbed or murdered.

For a time it seemed as though law and or- der would not be restored, but at last it has. Business has once more resumed its wonted channel, and no fears of a further disturbance are entertained. Quite a military force has been sent here, sufficient, I trust, to subdue any outbreak that may be caused when the draft again proceeds.

Although there is much said against it, still I hardly think resistance will be offered.

Some say the Government is not strong enough to enforce it. If so, let us know it.— Let us at once acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If we are not strong enough to draft, certainly we are not strong enough to conquer peace.

Hoping our army may soon be increased and peace restored, I remain

Yours, &c., ST. HUNTLEY.

Losses in the 64th N. Y. V.

We have received from Col. D. G. BINGHAM, of the 64th New York, the following list of killed, wounded and missing in his Regiment. The letter was accompanied by a long and in- teresting account of the battle of Gettysburg, which from a lack of time and space, we are unable at this time to publish. It may be found on the 1st page of our next paper.

List of Casualties in the 64th Reg't N. Y. Vols., 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Col. D. G. BINGHAM, left hip, slight. Maj. L. W. BRADLY, left arm and right side, slight. Adj't J. M. PATTIR, left side of face, severe. Serg't-Maj. JOSEPH SAVAGE, right shoulder, ampu- tated.

COMPANY A.—KILLED.

Private Clayton A. Gardner. WOUNDED. 1st Lieut. James J. Metevry, right leg, severe. 1st Serg't E. P. McCutchen, head, slight. Serg't J. A. Darby, right leg, severe. Corp'l G. W. Van Vlack, right breast, slight. Private A. Rongles, right leg, severe. " P. Boardway, head, slight. " B. H. Smith, right thigh severe, and left hand slight, released prisoner.

MISSING.

Corporals H. H. Darby and E. W. Prosser.

COMPANY B.—KILLED.

Private Alfred Lane, shot through breast. " Stephen Curtis.

WOUNDED.

Capt. R. R. Crowley, left leg, severe. Serg't Lyman Dean, back, slight. Corp'l Chauncey McCoon, color bearer, left thigh, severe. Corp'l Albert Marsh, left thigh, slight. Private Andrus Franklin, left leg, severe. " Win. H. Geary, left side, slight. " Newell C. Morgan, right thigh, severe. " Orrin Walt, right leg, severe. " Tenny L. Walsh, right thigh, severe. " Eben Willard, right leg, severe.

PRISONERS AND PROBABLY WOUNDED.

Corp'l Barnet Mosher, Private Jas. Boyden. MISSING.

Corp'l Lemuel Owen.

COMPANY C.—WOUNDED.

Serg't Joseph Charlesworth, head, slight. Corp'l Wm. Van Alter, ankle, slight. Private Leroy Shippy, right hand, severe. " Rudolph Gregory, right arm, slight.

COMPANY D.—KILLED.

1st Lieut. Alfred H. Lewis, shot through lungs. Corp'l E. Stone, color bearer, shot through body and leg.

Private L. Carpenter, spent ball bruise on side. " F. H. Howard, shot through breast.

WOUNDED.

Corp'l A. Adams, left hand, slight. Private C. B. Crenk, right leg, slight. " L. Millsaugh, right arm, severe. " J. Ray, right hand, slight. " J. R. Bate, right thigh, severe.

any of that class who read the Freeman, that they have not much sympathy from those who have left their homes and friends, to help save our country.

Those who are styled Copperheads, are get- ting themselves a name which no one will en- vy, when the soldiers get home; for it is diffi- cult to find a soldier, as far as my experience goes, but has a peculiar hatred to Copperhead- ism. Most all agree that if we are not now successful, it will be on account of that party North. Let the friends of the Jeff. Davis Gov- ernment, those who are so anxious to bow down to his god, Slavery, go and live in his delight- ful kingdom, or in other words, "if God be God, serve Him, but if Baal, serve him." The South look at it in the same light. While a prisoner in their hands, I heard a distinguished rebel officer say that they had no sympathy with the peace party North. In fact all honorable men admit that this is a time when there can be no neutral ground. Whoever is not for sus- taining the Government in the present conflict, is against it.

We have had some warm weather this sum- mer in this part of Dixie, but I think not much warmer than we usually have in York State. We do not feel the heat as we would if we were with the army. In fact, we do not un- dergo any of the hardships which we would if we were with the Regiment.

We have heard how our Regiment suffered at Gettysburg. It seems many of our brave boys have fallen in defence of our beloved coun- try, and we are all of us ready whenever ex- changed, to again do battle in the same good cause, knowing we shall have the blessings of all except Copperheads, and we have not suffi- cient respect for that class, to look to them for assistance in any way.

Yours, in favor of the right, C. M. BRYANT, Co. A, 154th Reg't N. Y. V.

Letter from Capt. C. P. Vedder.

Correspondence of the Catawagus Freeman. HEAD-QUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, } July 17th, 1863. }

I wrote you about three weeks ago that I wanted to subscribe—that I did subscribe—for your paper, and that I wanted it sent to my wife in Springville, N. Y. She has never re- ceived it. If you don't immediately send her one every week until you have orders to the contrary, I'll draw up my forces in line, and charge upon you and your whole institution; or, what is worse, set "Shank," or "Sleepy Davy" on your track!

I have meager news for you from this place. The boys are well, and all hope soon to be ex- changed. The authorities refuse to send me to my Regiment, saying that I must remain in charge of the prisoners, who number over 2,000. A letter was received from the 154th yesterday, stating that all of the men were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, save sixty, and all the officers except four—Allen, Warner, M. B. Cheney and A. Crosby. Lieut. Winton, than whom a nobler or braver soldier never lived, had his arm blown off.

Is it true that Col. Jones has resigned? If so, it is with unfeigned regret and sorrow that I part from him. He is one of the best sol- diers, and the most honorable and magnani- mous man I ever met.

Yours, C. P. VEDDER.

[We will send the Freeman to your wife, Captain, certain! Col. Jones has not resign- ed, nor does he intend to.—[EDS. FREEMAN,

The 154th New York.

Correspondence of the Catawagus Freeman. GREAT VALLEY, July 19, 1863.

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the intervals to celebrate them as they come.
Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Helena, the dis-
astrous expulsion of Bragg from Tennessee,
the successful beginning of a new assault upon
Charleston, and now, at last, the surrender of
Port Hudson—what a wonderful crowding of
grand events into the brief period of ten days!
The triumph of the hour is too excessive for a
full appreciation of it.

The fall of Port Hudson, which is officially
announced by Generals BANKS and GRANT,
unlocks the last fetter that Rebellion fastened
upon the Mississippi, and emancipates it to-
tally. From fountain source to delta, the
great river is once more free, never, in all hu-
man probability, to be barred again. In ac-
complishing this, we have most certainly ac-
complished the heaviest undertaking that we
had before us when we set about conquering
the rebellion. We regarded it then as the chief
and total object to be attained, and there is no
reason why we should not still attach the same
supreme importance to it. The acquisition of
the Mississippi is the doom of the rebellion.

The Draft and the Substitute Payment.

We learn that a misunderstanding in rela-
tion to the draft—probably created by the de-
signedly false representations of mischief-
seeking men—is widely prevalent among a
class of citizens whom it excites to discontent,
and needs to be promptly corrected. It is
supposed that the places of those drafted per-
sons who may obtain exemption from personal
service by the payment of three hundred dol-
lars, are to be filled by a second draft. That,
for instance, if five hundred out of twenty-five
hundred drafted pay their three hundred dol-
lars, then five hundred more must be drafted
to make good the demanded number. This is
not so. The three hundred dollars which
drafted men are allowed to pay, instead of
serving in person, is for a substitute, which the
Government obtains by using the sum received,
and as much more as may be necessary,
for bounty money to Volunteers. The simple
effect of the much abused three hundred dol-
lar clause, is simply to enable a poorer class
of men to purchase substitutes than could pos-
sibly otherwise. It adds nothing to the draft,
but lightens it, as much as a draft can be light-
ened.

From New York City.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.
NEW YORK CITY, July 21, 1863.
I am again in the Metropolis, and once more
a soldier. Immediately after my arrival here,
I was mustered into the service as Quarter-
Master of the 37th N. Y. V., reorganizing.—
Although a soldier at present, I do not expect
to be, long for I can now plainly see that it is
impossible to raise the men required. Recruit-
ing was quite brisk before the late trouble, but
since then it is much below par. Upon my
first arrival here I was pained to see the state
of affairs. Mob law prevailed, and to speak
other than one sentiment was dangerous.
Leaders of a certain class first started it for
the purpose of stopping the "wheel of fortune."
This was soon accomplished and it was then
thought the crowd would disperse. It did not,
however. Leaders lost their control and the
crowd strengthened at every corner. They
made great accessions to their number by the
slanders produced by the stoppage of all business
in the city.

J. Ray, right thigh, severe.
MISSING.
Privates, A. J. Banister, W. B. Parsons, W. M. Stark-
weather,
COMPANY E.—KILLED.
Private M. Cadwell, shot through lungs.
" W. Owen, shot through head and breast.
WOUNDED.
1st Serg't E. Shepherd, breast severe, prisoner.
Serg't J. Taylor, left shoulder, slight.
Serg't L. Fountain, neck, slight.
Corp'l W. Dudley, right thigh, dangerous, amputated.
" T. Caldwell, abdomen, slight.
" B. Orcutt, right hand, severe.
" F. Lewis, head, slight.
Color Corp'l A. Empey, right thigh and hand, slight.
Private W. Gannady, shoulder, severe.
" D. Pollay, neck, slight.
" J. Salisbury, neck, mortal, died July 5.
MISSING.
Corp'l H. Dumond.

COMPANY F.—KILLED.
Capt. Henry V. Fuller, shot through right lung.
WOUNDED.
1st Lieut. J. A. Masley, left arm, slight.
1st Serg't H. B. French, right breast and shoulder,
amputated at shoulder joint.
Serg't S. E. Preston, left arm, severe.
Corp'l T. J. Zibble, color bearer, head, slight.
Corp'l Wm. Moore, right hip, severe.
" B. Hopper, right hip, severe.
Private W. B. Primmer, left thigh, severe.
PRISONER.
Corp'l E. Russell.

MISSING.
Corp'l Lyman Jeffords. Privates, George Whipple,
Cassius M. Ellis, John D. Watkins.
COMPANY G.—KILLED.
1st Lieut. Willie G. Babcock, shot through lungs.
Private Charles H. Burns, shot through head.
WOUNDED.
Serg't D. C. Huntoon, right shoulder and chin, slight.
Corp'l James F. Oston, left shoulder, dangerous.
Private Nicholas Herbig, right arm, slight.
" George Murehill, left knee, severe, amputated.
" James Powell, knee,
" Oscar Shay, leg,
" Rowland Ormsby, right thigh, amputated.
" Lewis S. Healy, right cheek, severe, paroled
prisoner.

COMPANY H.—WOUNDED.
2d Lieut. R. F. Lincoln, right thigh, slight,
Serg't H. Presher, left thigh, severe.
Private M. Knupperburg, left leg, severe.
COMPANY I.—KILLED.
1st Lieut. Ira S. Thurber, shot through hand & breast.
WOUNDED.
Serg't Wm. Speaker, left ankle, severe, amputated.
Corp'l Charles Mason, left wrist, severe,
Private George S. Smith, left thigh, dangerous,
" Delos M. Norwood, right ankle, severe.
" John Mullison, head, severe.
" Thomas leg, slight.

MISSING.
Private Orrin Berdes.
COMPANY K.—KILLED.
Private Morris Keno.
WOUNDED.
1st Lieut. Charles Soble, left hand, slight,
1st S'rg't Daniel T. Wood, right arm, severe,
Serg't Simeon M. Ingraham, left hand, severe,
Corp'l Philo W. Sanders, left thigh, severe, paroled
prisoner.
Private Alfred W. Dye, left shoulder, dangerous.
SUMMARY.
KILLED. OFFICERS, 3. Enlisted men 11
WOUNDED, " 8, " " 61
PRISONERS AND MISSING, " " 15
Total number Casualties, 11 98

Letter from a Volunteer in 154th.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.
CAMP CONVALESCENT, Va., July 18, 1863.
More than one hundred of the 154th boys
are here, paroled prisoners. The daily papers
are brought into camp, so while we are pro-
hibited by the claim which Jeff. Davis has on
us from participating in the glorious struggle
which is now being waged with such signal
success to our cause, we have to content our-
selves by knowing that the work, in which we
have heretofore had the honor of acting a part,
is being so well done. But while we are re-
joiced at our successes over the rebels, which
is fast dispelling the dark clouds which have
so long hung over our country's horizon, we
cannot but feel pained to know there is so much
disloyalty North. Reading of the disgraceful
riots in Northern cities, to prevent the draft,
suggested to me the idea of writing a line to
your paper to tell the Copperheads, if there are

GREAT VALLEY, July 19, 1863.
While at Gettysburg, where I was from the
8th to the 13th inst., I learned something of the
154th Regiment. There are about 130 to 150
members of the Regiment now prisoners. I
have the names of quite a number which I ob-
tained from our wounded men and others who
had been released by the Rebels after the bat-
tle ended. I found, at the 11th Army Corps
Hospital, three miles from town, the following
named soldiers, most whom were badly wound-
ed:

J. F. Chase, Ischua, in the body; G. Ry-
kert, Hinsdale, arm shattered; F. Strickland
Salamanca, right arm off; L. Biabop, Olean,
right leg off, left leg shattered; J. A. Bush
Macbias, right arm shattered; C. G. Pinney,
breast; E. Heath, Chautauqua County, in the
body; D. Ash, do., arm; Richard Kerr,
Franklinville, slightly. John Paugh, Hins-
dale, died on the 11th. A. Merich of Ran-
dolph, and T. Reynolds of Olean, died on the
12th. Lieut. G. L. Winton lost an arm. I
did not see him. I did not search for graves,
but as far as I could learn not many of the
Regiment were killed. Joel M. Bouton and
Byron Wigans of Olean, were seen dead on
the field.
I saw Col. Bingham; his health is poor.—
He escaped injury, but shows marks of the
fight. His, as well as Col. Jones' Regiment,
fought hard. Yours, J. W. PHELPS.

Indian School Pic-Nic.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.
VERSAILLES, July 17, 1863.
Yesterday the Schools of the Cattaraugus
Reservation held their annual pic-nic. It was
a magnificent affair. The procession of wag-
ons was over a mile long, led off by the Su-
perintendent, E. M. Pettit, Esq., of Versailles.
The National Band accompanied them, play-
ing patriotic and loyal airs. Many of the
wagons were trimmed with evergreens, and
the Stars and Stripes floated proudly over
them, and flags of various devices were flung
out to the breeze from many a happy child's
hand.
The merry song echoed from hill to valley
from the little ones' throats, as they slowly
wound their way to the selected spot, and the
birds were startled as the song rang out again
and again upon the cool and bracing air of
the day. Without dissension, and without
an accident, they returned home long before
the dew of the evening began to fall. What a
contrast did the day's exercises afford to those
of twenty years ago! At that time I doubt
if a good interpreter could have made them
understand the meaning and intention of a
pic-nic. For twenty years I have lived near
them, and watched the expansion of their
minds by education, by example, and by asso-
ciation with the whites. Well do I remember
the first attempt at a social gathering to which
the young Indian gentlemen and ladies were
invited, but I shall not attempt to picture it.
At this day, a social party, a celebration of
any kind, or a pic-nic, is as common and as
well conducted as among the white people.—
Much of it is owing to the fostering care of
their education by the Legislature of N. Y.,
carried forward by the Superintendent of Pub-
lic Instruction and his active and efficient Lo-
cal Superintendent. D. R. B.

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Bishop T. FLE.

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XIII. 10); they will
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the Sunday after I
Given at St. Jos
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July 23, 1863

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Freeman.

Co., N. Y.:



Y 23, 1863.

EDITORIALS.

United States—

tion.

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ere you set my hand and States to be affixed. gton this 15th day of Ju- e thousand eight hundred dependence of the United -eight. BRAHAM LINCOLN. ec'y of State.

the Week.

President, Col. W. ment Indiana Volun- d the service for utter- been relieved from his of the Potomac, and or- d of the depot for draft- ed in Buffalo.

ates that at a special s of the Common Coun- y, the sum of \$2,500,000 y the \$300 exemption be drafted.

The Draft—Its Justice and Necessity.

The Copperhead press of this State has assiduously endeavored to inculcate the idea that the Conscription Act was illegal and unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect.— They have also denounced it as unjust and oppressive, and by this means have paved the way for just such riotous demonstrations as have just disgraced New York and other sections of the country. The New York Times very pertinently remarks that no man who is at heart for the war, by which alone the Government can be sustained, has a serious doubt about either the constitutionality, or the justice, or the propriety, or the necessity of this resort for replenishing the national armies.— Even were it otherwise—were the measure actually one that could be reasonably questioned, it would not affect present duties one tittle. The one sole fact that must determine the action of our public authorities against these demonstrations is, that the Conscription act stands on the National Statute Book a law. It was enacted by the two bodies in which, under the Constitution, "all legislative powers" are granted, and it was "approved" by the President. There has never been in this Republic a law of more absolute validity or more perfect sanction. Until it is repealed, or pronounced by the highest court unconstitutional and null, it must stand, and its requirements must be satisfied. The administrators of law have no alternative but to enforce its provisions, without fear or favor. Come what may, they are shut up to that line of action.— And it is the duty of every law-abiding man to sustain them in it. The official or the citizen who falters is treacherous to every civil obligation.

The Philadelphia Press takes a similar view of the matter, and says: "Is the draft illegal? It has been ordered by an act of Congress; and is demanded by the exigencies of the hour.— Is it oppressive? Every provision that humanity or justice can suggest has been made. The widow can retain her boy—the father is permitted to provide for his children—the sole male member of a family may remain at home. Has it been enforced in a secret or oppressive manner? We all know the contrary. Has it been resorted to needlessly, or in a wanton, reckless spirit. We know the Administration has waited and postponed and hesitated and done everything to avoid the draft. We know that citizens have contributed munificently to fill our regiments to the full quota. Indeed, if any censure is to be made, we think it should fall upon the Administration itself, for having been so lenient and kind in its dealings with the people in this matter of the conscription."

These statements ought to be clear and conclusive to every unprejudicial mind; and if the Governor of this State were a Patriot instead of a Copperhead, he would have urged and aided the prompt enforcement of the Draft, instead of endeavoring to conciliate a mob of thieves and murderers by promising its suspension and ultimate stoppage.

The Fall of Fort Hudson.

Were it not for the shadow which a New York mob has thrown upon the country, these would be the brightest and gladdest days that we have known since the troubles of the Nation began. We have triumph succeeding triumph so fast that there is scarcely time in

For a time this lawless crowd was quite popular, and probably would have remained so had it but kept in view the one object—resistance to the draft.

Soon, however, the true light of the crowd became too apparent; thefts and murder were the order of the day. In open daylight houses were sacked or burned, and people in the streets were robbed or murdered.

For a time it seemed as though law and order would not be restored, but at last it has. Business has once more resumed its wonted channel, and no fears of a further disturbance are entertained. Quite a military force has been sent here, sufficient, I trust, to subdue any outbreak that may be caused when the draft again proceeds.

Although there is much said against it, still I hardly think resistance will be offered.

Some say the Government is not strong enough to enforce it. If so, let us know it.— Let us at once acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If we are not strong enough to draft, certainly we are not strong enough to conquer peace.

Hoping our army may soon be increased and peace restored, I remain

Yours, &c., ST. HUNTLEY.

Losses in the 64th N. Y. V.

We have received from Col. D. G. BINGHAM, of the 64th New York, the following list of killed, wounded and missing in his Regiment. The letter was accompanied by a long and interesting account of the battle of Gettysburg, which from a lack of time and space, we are unable at this time to publish. It may be found on the 1st page of our next paper.

List of Casualties in the 64th Reg't N. Y. Vols., 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Col. D. G. BINGHAM, left hip, slight. Maj. L. W. BRADLEY, left arm and right side, slight. Adj't J. M. FETTER, left side of face, severe. Serg't-Maj. JOSEPH SAVAGE, right shoulder, amputated.

COMPANY A.—KILLED.

Private Clayton A. Gardner. WOUNDED.

1st Lieut. James J. Meservy, right leg, severe. 1st Serg't E. P. McCutchen, head, slight. Serg't J. A. Darby, right leg, severe. Corp'l G. W. Van Vlack, right breast, slight. Private A. Reagles, right leg, severe. " P. Boardway, head, slight. " B. H. Smith, right thigh severe, and left hand slight, released prisoner.

MISSING.

Corporals H. H. Darby and E. W. Prosser.

COMPANY B.—KILLED.

Private Alfred Lins, shot through breast. Stephen Curtis.

WOUNDED.

Capt. R. R. Crowley, left leg, severe. Serg't Lyman Dean, back, slight. Corp'l Chaucey McCoon, color bearer, left thigh, severe.

Corp'l Albert Marsh, left thigh, slight. Private Andrus Franklin, left leg, severe. " Wm. H. Geary, left side, slight. " Newell C. Morgan, right thigh, severe. " Orrin Wait, right leg, severe. " Tenny L. Walsh, right thigh, severe. " Eben Willard, right leg, severe.

PRISONERS AND PROBABLY WOUNDED.

Corp'l Barnet Mosher, Private Jas. Boyden.

MISSING.

Corp'l Lemuel Owen.

COMPANY C.—WOUNDED.

Serg't Joseph Charlesworth, head, slight. Corp'l Wm. Van Atter, ankle, slight. Private Leroy Shippy, right hand, severe. " Rudolph Gregory, right arm, slight.

COMPANY D.—KILLED.

1st Lieut. Alfred H. Lewis, shot through lungs. Corp'l E. Stone, color bearer, shot through body and leg. Private L. Carpenter, spent ball bruise on side. " F. H. Howard, shot through breast.

WOUNDED.

Corp'l A. Adams, left hand, slight. Private C. B. Crenk, right leg, slight. " L. Millsprugh, right arm, severe.

any of that class who read the Freeman, that they have not much sympathy from those who have left their homes and friends, to help save our country.

Those who are styled Copperheads, are getting themselves a name which no one will envy, when the soldiers get home; for it is difficult to find a soldier, as far as my experience goes, but has a peculiar hatred to Copperheadism. Most all agree that if we are not now successful, it will be on account of that party North. Let the friends of the Jeff. Davis Government, those who are so anxious to bow down to his god, Slavery, go and live in his delightful kingdom, or in other words, "if God be God, serve Him, but if Baal, serve him." The South look at it in the same light. While a prisoner in their hands, I heard a distinguished rebel officer say that they had no sympathy with the peace party North. In fact all honorable men admit that this is a time when there can be no neutral ground. Whoever is not for sustaining the Government in the present conflict, is against it.

We have had some warm weather this summer in this part of Dixie, but I think not much warmer than we usually have in York State. We do not feel the heat as we would if we were with the army. In fact, we do not undergo any of the hardships which we would if we were with the Regiment.

We have heard how our Regiment suffered at Gettysburg. It seems many of our brave boys have fallen in defence of our beloved country, and we are all of us ready whenever exchanged, to again do battle in the same good cause, knowing we shall have the blessings of all except Copperheads, and we have not sufficient respect for that class, to look to them for assistance in any way.

Yours, in favor of the right, C. M. BRYANT, Co. A, 154th Reg't N. Y. V.

Letter from Capt. C. P. Vedder.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman. HEAD-QUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, July 17th, 1863.

I wrote you about three weeks ago that I wanted to subscribe—that I did subscribe—for your paper, and that I wanted it sent to my wife in Springville, N. Y. She has never received it. If you don't immediately send her one every week until you have orders to the contrary, I'll draw up my forces in line, and charge upon you and your whole institution; or, what is worse, set "Shank," or "Sleepy Davy" on your track!

I have meager news for you from this place. The boys are well, and all hope soon to be exchanged. The authorities refuse to send me to my Regiment, saying that I must remain in charge of the prisoners, who number over 2,000. A letter was received from the 154th yesterday, stating that all of the men were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners save sixty, and all the officers except four—Allen, Warner, M. B. Cheney and A. Crosby. Lieut. Winton, than whom a nobler or braver soldier never lived, had his arm blown off.

Is it true that Col. Jones has resigned? If so, it is with unfeigned regret and sorrow that I part from him. He is one of the best soldiers, and the most honorable and magnanimous man I ever met.

Yours, C. P. VEDDER.

[We will send the Freeman to your wife, Captain, certain! Col. Jones has not resigned, nor does he intend to.—[EDS. FREEMAN,

The 154th New York.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.

Local

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