

Dec. 18, 1862

Local and Miscellaneous.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT GREAT VALLEY.—The Rev. Mr. KUDER will hold divine services at the School House, near Great Valley Station, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 10½ in the morning, and 1½ in the afternoon.

The Mite Society connected with St. John's Church, will meet at the residence of D. E. SILL, this (Thursday) evening. All are invited to attend. By order of the Sec'y.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.—There will be divine service at St. John's Church, in this village on Christmas day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The appointment for services on *Christmas Eve*, is hereby recalled.

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL of the Sunday School belonging to St. John's Church, will be held at Concert Hall, on Friday evening, the 26th inst.

Tickets of admission to the Christmas Tree may be obtained at CHARLIE McCoy's Store and at the Farmers' Exchange—price, 10 cents. The tickets are thus offered for sale in order to obviate the necessity of making charge at the door.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A nice assortment of choice and elegantly bound books, admirably suited for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, may be seen at the Farmers' Exchange. Go and look at them.

OLD SANTA CLAUS.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of E. W. BROOKS, "Freeman Buildings," Ellicottville, as the Head-Quarters of Old Santa Claus, for the Holiday of 1862-3!

AND YET ANOTHER!—L. G. CRANDALL, "Freeman Buildings," Ellicottville, has also opened an entire new stock of Holiday Gifts, comprising everything in the line. See advertisement, and give him a call.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. ELLIS, BETTON & ELLIS, of Springfield, Vt., in regard to emancipated Slaves.

We regret to see the name of Major BROOKS, of the New York 64th, among the list of the wounded at Fredericksburg.

Hon. R. E. FENTON will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Government Contracts. It is a voluminous affair.

ENOS H. SOUTHWICK, Esq., of this village, has been appointed Land Appraiser for the County of Cattaraugus, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State. A better appointment could scarcely have been made.

The few days of warm and summer-like weather with which we have been recently favored, suddenly gave way on Monday night to a cold and blustering snow-storm that wouldn't do badly for the month of March.

The meeting of our citizens on Friday night last, for the purpose of organizing a fire company, and taking measures for the purchase of a fire engine, amounted to nothing, as usu-

From the 154th Regiment.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX, VA., }
December 8, 1862.

The 154th has seen much of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" since I wrote you last, although its most terrible features have not yet been presented to us. So far as the ordinary routine of drill, picket and camp duty, parade, inspection and grand review, hasty preparation and rapid movement is concerned, we have experienced it almost every day since our sojourn in Virginia.

In fact these duties became irksome and monotonous after awhile, and our hearts beat high when the order came to break camp at Fairfax—a little more than a month ago—and advance. We did not know what our destination was, or what part in the important drama would be assigned to us to perform. But we knew we were going towards *Richmond*, and that the other and greater portion of the Grand Army was in motion, for we heard the distant booming of McCLELLAN'S cannon as his invincible legions were sweeping down the valley beyond the mountains.

Our day's journey took us two miles beyond Centerville, where we encamped for the night. Centerville, as a military position, is the strongest I have seen. The ground seems to have been originally shaped with a view to defensive operations. There is a chain of low, undulating hills, forming a sort of arc, into which the approach to the village leads. Along the summit of this ridge, at short intervals, are stationed strong earthworks and forts. An enemy could not approach without being subject to an annihilating cross fire. Even *Quaker Guns* would look frightfully formidable frowning from those threatening positions.

Centerville, a little town which could not, in "piping times of peace" have made pretensions to anything more than a respectable one-horse place, is now an excellent abode for a very small delegation of bats and owls.

On the morning of the 3rd we continued our march, and soon reached the celebrated Bull Run battle field, where two of the most sanguinary battles were fought since the war began.

The road for two or three miles was strewn with unexploded shells, cannon balls, bullets, broken guns, caissons, cannon carriages, dead horses, and a thousand other relics of the last terrible fight at this place, where JACKSON and LONGSTREET sent the unfortunate POPE back behind the fortifications of Washington.

The woods and roadside were filled with graves. Some of them but sadly answering the purpose for which they were made, for so slightly had the dead been covered that the rains had washed the earth away, and in many instances left them almost entirely exposed.

On a little eminence to the left of the road where one of our batteries was stationed and supported by a Regiment of Infantry, I counted twenty-five graves, within an area of six rods square. Our next encampment was 1½ miles east of Thoroughfare Gap, and two miles beyond Haymarket. The little town was the most pleasant and thrifty looking place I have seen in Virginia. But the second night after our division reached there it was burned to the ground. Of course nobody approved such an unprovoked act of vandalism. The inhabitants

in disorder. Such is not the fact. We were not on the retreat by any means, and certainly had no motive to hurry. We marched back in first rate order. This Regiment has not felt a *panic* yet, and until greater danger approaches than anything yet seen you may safely depend it will not.

Colonel JONES is with us, and universally liked by officers and men. The boys to day are busy fixing up tents for winter quarters.

If any of our friends have any surplus luxuries at home let them box them up *tight and strong* and send them to us, at Washington D. C., being particular to put the number of the Regiment on plainly.

We are surrounded completely by Dutchmen who have come to "fight mit Sigel."—These cold winter evenings make us frequently think of home but we indulge in no vain desires to be there. Occasionally a wish is expressed by some homesick boy, that he might have one more nice sleigh ride with the "girl he left behind him." This evening I heard one of them giving vent to his feelings in a way entirely original with himself—

"O, I'd better staid at home with the gal I loved so much, Than be traveling round the Country with these dam Dutch"

Surgeon VAN ARNAM has been quite sick in Hospital at Washington, but will return to the Regiment in a few days. 1st Assistant Surgeon DAY, with 2nd Assistant RUGG, and HARRY MATTESON, have had charge of the sick since his absence. Their persevering energy has done them infinite credit. They have done their duties skillfully and satisfactorily. There has been 17 deaths in the Regiment, since we reached Virginia, only two have died in Camp, the other in general Hospital at Washington and Alexandria.

I have got me a young "contraband" to do cooking and general housework. He is a bright boy, 10 years old. I captured him when on picket one day, and find him to be a valuable prize. He will make a capital office boy when the war closes. You can purchase him for a devil (and he's a complete one.) for a low figure, or he will make a pretty good editor.

Yours for the Union.

A. CROSBY.

The Great Struggle.

The Rebels have evidently massed all their armies in Virginia behind the strong field-works which crown the range of hills skirting the valley of the Rappahannock south of Fredericksburg, and are determined to make there an obstinate if not decisive contest.—Their rank and file are told that they number Two Hundred Thousand, which is probably exaggerated from a fourth to a half.—Sheltered by their natural and artificial defenses, they very nearly held their own thro' out the obstinate and protracted fight of Saturday, and probably inflicted more loss in killed and wounded than they suffered, but the Unionists took several hundred prisoners, while the Rebels took none, unless it may be a few of our wounded in the furthest advance. The day's advantages were very fairly divided; but our army is solidly established on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and sheltered by the ruins of Fredericksburg and protected in part by our heavy artillery in position on this side, is doubtless increasing its numbers and strengthening its position hourly. Our soldiers, notwithstanding their necessarily heavy losses,

Inside's Army!

REDERICKSBURG!

Rebel Works!

DRIVEN BACK!

TO BE RENEWED!

THE RESULT!

Tribune of Monday last operations of Gen. BURN- 11 o'clock A. M. of that

undertook to cross the Rap- sday over pontoon brid- mined resistance. But did not command the Le contented himself hundred sharpshooters ng the bank to delay till Jackson, who had loyal to oppose an ex- at that point, could ly. Howard's division in front of the city late on's division crossed two resistance. The divi- ricksburg and held the during Thursday night. l in the passage of the side's army; the right r Sumner, followed by division under Hooker, e city; the Left Grand lin, crossing two miles army was all over, its tched about five miles eft reaching well for- ouax Creek, in readi-

ing, the columns of Sum- ed to the assault. The and entrenched two and two miles beyond e is almost certainly ne hundred and fifty if he had only as many Lee no doubt counted position, and therefore st the passage of the ies, in case of defeat, obstacle to retreat. why of the battle ground the attacking forces, xactly described. It that while the Rebels ongly posted and in- ngth of their works is mer sent forward first then Howard's, on the st, but they were driv- it dwindled first into artillery, then at dark did better on the

as bayonet, but they were driven the fight dwindled first into artillery, then at dark Franklin did better on the enemy before him, probably capturing some hundreds and nearly reaching Massaponi which he hopes to rest his left flanking toward the Richmond severity of the struggle is attested by the number of Generals killed and our side. No estimate of the the rank and file has reached us. Lee and Franklin are only two of the Divisions of Burnside's army, of their commands seem to have been reduced; a late dispatch says not more than thirty thousand in all. Hooker, the reserve; so held, Sigel, whose forces are the rest of the whole army, arrives—by Fairfax on Wednesday, and the column ought to have reached on Sunday at the latest. Other in the way, not yet to be publicly known. Lee has his whole army already in the strength of the Rebellion behind the intrenchments which his armies are fronting. Burnside patiently waited yesterday, not renewing the fight. He has felt his enemy's prowess now the work that lies before him. When next he launches his column Hooker and Franklin move to the assault, they advance to the verge of the war.

Banks Heard From!

News from Washington under date of the 14th, states positively that General Banks has ordered with 20,000 men at Winton, Virginia, near the headwaters of the Potomac. He is already rapidly advancing and has formed a junction with our troops in Virginia. Gen. Foster's army has joined; may be that Weldon will be taken, but Petersburg must fall in a while Burnside is driving Lee back toward the coast, to receive the "last toss" of Gen. Banks as he endeavors to reach Yorktown or Danville. Gen. Banks' session of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and his future supplies will be supplied by two other routes besides this one. A movement may be considered, as a matter of fact, while its demoralizing effect on the enemy will be very great, it will give the spirit of the Northern people. Stirring news from the Blackwater may be speedily

Superintendent of public printing to Congress that the expense of printing increased one hundred per cent.

seen in Virginia. Our division reached there it was burned to the ground. Of course nobody approved such an unprovoked act of vandalism. The inhabitants were all rank secesh, however, and the perpetrators of the shameful deed probably console themselves with the reflection that it helped to accelerate the blow that is expected to "break the backbone" of Rebellion. The country in the vicinity of Haymarket and the Gap has not been so much desolated by the war as that around Centerville and Fairfax, and afforded excellent opportunities for foraging.

The boys are always awake to any good chance for enforcing the Confiscation Act, and the way fresh beef, pork, fowls, honey, apples and vegetables came into Camp was a caution to all traitors. Our next march brought us to New Baltimore, a pleasant village five miles from Warrenton. While we lay at this place a portion of McCLELLAN'S army passed through the town. It was FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Corps, and the column was all day passing.

The people are most uncompromising Secessionists. I had a long talk with a Rebel lawyer, and learned much of the Rebel hope, expectation and fear. He seemed to be sincere, and told me frankly that he was for resistance to the last. With a great deal of enthusiasm he remarked that the South had already gained her independence, and the hope of reconstruction was dead. Said he, "in a few years the North-West and the Pacific States will be knocking at the door of the Southern Confederacy. But the New England people must never expect to unite their destinies with us again."

I asked him if the Southern people evinced any feeling of interest in the result of the Northern elections. He said there was none so far as he was concerned, but a great many thought a Conservative triumph would open a way to reconciliation. I believe this will be the case. In my conversation with Southern men, I have observed a general desire that this war might be terminated. They think if the first step should be taken, the desired result would speedily be reached. The impression is prevalent, (and I think pretty generally correct) that both sides have had enough of war. The other day I called at a place, and the lady who presides over the house inquired if it was true that the women of the North were in arms against the authorities to prevent any more men from joining the army. I told her I had not heard that such was the case. She said "it must be so for I saw it in our paper." I told the poor woman that the ladies were the most patriotic portions of the inhabitants, and would sooner rise to compel the men to do their duty as patriots than even ask them to remain at home. But I could not make her believe the Northern women would allow any more enlistments. I think if she had witnessed the efforts of some, to make themselves invalids, when the draft was imminent, she would have believed that no armed legions of females were necessary to prevent them from enlisting. From private accounts your worthy townsman, Dr. STEWART, must have had a very felicitous time with the three or four thousand lame-backed, sore-livered, squint-eyed, bad-kidneyed, broken legged patriots, whose dreadful maladies were produced by sudden exposure to the draft. The boys in the army laugh at the poor fellows' trepidation. I have heard the new Regiment to be formed in Cattaraugus County called in advance, "The Cripple Battalion."

I see by the Union that some body thinks our division fell back from Thoroughfare Ga

doubtless increasing its numbers and strengthening its position hourly. Our soldiers, notwithstanding their necessarily heavy losses, are full of courage and enthusiasm, and their faith in Gen. Burnside and his lieutenants is unbounded. We rejoice to learn that Gen. Sigel's army covering Washington on the west, and menacing the Shenandoah Valley, is on its way to reinforce Burnside, and welcome this as an earnest of a general concentration of our forces. Stonewall Jackson is with Lee in front of Burnside, and it is evident that nearly all the Rebel troops in Virginia are already there and the rest on the way. Of course, Washington City and Maryland are in no danger while Burnside presses Lee; and we trust they will be stripped bare to reinforce Burnside the moment he asks for more troops. Let Norfolk and the Blackwater, Williamsburg and Yorktown be evacuated if necessary; let the last regiment or part of a regiment be hurried down from the North; but let Burnside never have occasion to complain of a lack of men to hurl the cohorts of treason into their "last ditch." To suffer them to triumph, or even seem to triumph, in driving our army back across the Rappahannock and into Winter quarters; is to let them loose in overwhelming force on our isolated armies in the South-West, and drive those back routed and decimated across the Cumberland and the Ohio. Whatever the cost, our gallant compatriots of the Union Grand Army must be aided to the utmost in upholding the flag of the Republic and bearing it on to victory.—N. Y. Trib.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.—Men are puzzled to know how information is so quickly conveyed to the rebels. I am not. I am prepared for some explosion, some awful development of treason rivaling that of Benedict Arnold. Look out for it. Why, a young lady asked me the other day if I ever heard from some old friends at the South.—I said no, of course not, I did not care for communication, and did not like the idea, though I supposed it might be managed through Fortress Monroe. "By no means," said she, "we hear all the time and write too, but you don't suppose I would have letters go in that way. No, I always hand mine to Adj. Gen. Thomas, and from him come all the answers.—Wash. Cor. Springfield Republican.

A PAINFUL MISTAKE.—A lady residing near Boston, the wife of a soldier killed in one of the latest battles, had a great desire to obtain the remains of her departed husband, and after great perseverance and the payment of a considerable sum of money, she obtained a box said to contain his body, or what decay had spared of it. Before interment she insisted upon one last look, and finally, in reply to her repeated entreaties, it was opened, when there appeared, not the dark locks of her departed husband, but the light hair of a perfect stranger.

GENEROUS DONATION.—Hon. Ichabod Washburn of Worcester, Mass., has made a donation of one hundred barrels of flour for the use of the unemployed operatives in the English manufacturing districts, and has added the expenses of its insurance.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.—The Protest against the Pardon of these Indians, which the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota have presented to the President, recite outrages too horrible and disgusting for publication. Several cases are given of the mutilation of children in the presence of their parents, of outrages upon young girls and mothers, and of murder by processes so brutal as to chill the blood. The refusal to hang a portion of the wretches would seem to be an act of clemency as unwise as it would be unjust.—Albany Journal.

night last, for the purpose of organizing a company, and taking measures for the purchase of a fire engine, amounted to nothing, as usual. Some time, after the horse has been stolen, they will vainly wish they had locked the stable.

TRAIT TOWN BOUNTY.—In reply to correspondent, we will state that Ellicottville will pay her bounty to her volunteers just as soon as the Legislature will legalize the levy and collection of the tax. There were too many possibilities that the money thus voted might never be raised to warrant a few individuals in assuming the payment of so large a sum, and hence it was deemed advisable to raise the money in the manner above alluded to. No one has found any fault with this arrangement, except a few worthless vagabonds who are too cowardly to enlist, and to worthless to be taxed.

REDEMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Under the direction of the Post Master General, the redemption of postage stamps now issued as change, will commence within a few days. At Buffalo the redemption began on Monday last, and we advise our readers to make prompt arrangements to send all stamps they may have on hand, that have been used for currency, to that city. The regulation is, that all stamps presented within thirty days from the time notice of redemption given, if in sums of five dollars or less, will be counted and redeemed on the spot. It may also be understood that Buffalo is the nearest point to Cattaraugus where the said redemption takes place. Postmasters in the county are not authorized to redeem under the regulation, or any other; consequently, who desire to get rid of their surplus stamps, may present them at any of the following Post-Offices in this State: New York, Albany, Utica, Elmira, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Ithaca, Lockport, Troy, Oswego.

WASPS AND WASPISH PEOPLE.—An exchange tells how to deal with a wasp when it flies in at the window. Instead of going in with violence and enraging it, let it have time at buzzing and dashing against the window and trying to "break things." Pretend soon it will get weary and settle down, when with a feather dipped in oil you can gently touch its yellow jacket and trousers and will roll over and die. Human wasps may be treated in about the same way, and if you do kill them—which we are far from advising, you render their buzzing and furious motions harmless as the real wasp which vainly tries to fly through a pane of glass.

HOW TO MAKE A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR.—Take a saphead whose brain is too flat to hold a principle or comprehend a truth; fill him with whisky and associate him with secessionists. Then the further he has relapsed from his former decency and Republicanism the better scavenger he will be for his new allies.

The Jamestown Journal is soon to be printed by steam. The Journal is a lively paper, and we are glad to note this evidence of its prosperity.

A. T. STEWART, the New-York merchant prince, has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the fund for the relief of the starving English operatives. The aggregate sum subscribed has reached nearly to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Cattaraugus Freeman.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.



NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

It in the State!

lected by 10,000!

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our duty to our country.
rampant.
o-day claims Seymour's elec-
and majority!
sult will stop the War!
ces!

Union!
illuminate Richmond. Ben
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ith ten or fifteen other Reb-

in Silas Huntley.

Cattaraugus Freeman.
s BERRYS BRIGADE,
near Poolesville, Md.,
October 28, 1862.

ot forget the absent ones by
campaign in old Cattaraugus,
inform you of our present
last writing, a transfer and
has taken place. We are
NSIDE's force, commanded
NEMAN, no longer known as
3d Corps, but as 3d Brig-
9th Corps.

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guarding from Seneca Creek

on here is, "Are we to go
s, or are we to fight." All
question differently. Some

From the 154th Regiment.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX, VA., }
October 23, 1862.

It is now nearly a month since the 154th Regiment left Jamestown for the seat of war, and no account of its progress has yet been publicly given to the friends of the brave boys who compose it. As almost every family in your vicinity has a representative here, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know how we reached our destination, and some of the incidents connected with our journey, and our soldier-life in the sunny land of Dixie.

We left Jamestown in the best of spirits and enjoyed a comfortable ride to Elmira, when we switched off to receive our guns. We are supplied with Enfield Rifles that were captured from a vessel trying to run the blockade. They are excellent guns, and when the Cattaraugus and Chautauqua boys draw a line on a "secesh" miscreant, he will not hesitate long to come down. After receiving our arms we took freight trains for Baltimore, via Harrisburgh. Our journey through the "Keystone State" was a complete ovation. Men, women and children vied with each other in waiting us to-kens of approval as we passed along. The citizens of the beautiful little city of Williamsport were lavish of their luxuries, distributing all sorts of good things to the soldiers, for which they received the most hearty thanks. The young ladies of the Seminary, too, won the esteem of all, and came pretty near winning the hearts of some by their generosity in replenishing the boys canteens with nice coffee from the Seminary cook room. May Heaven's choicest blessings rest upon the kind, fair, hospitable and patriotic creatures.

We continued our journey all night and reached the "Monumental City" about 10 A. M.,—marched to the depot on the other side and found seven regiments awaiting transportation to Washington. The prospect of an early advance looked pretty dubious, and the boys began to look about for soft places on the pavement to camp on during the night. Good fortune, however, enabled us to embark about 10 P. M., and we rolled on again towards Washington. This was our *third* night's ride, and the slow rumbling of the train lulled us to sleep and the weary hours dragged on unheeded by the thousand brave hearts, whose dreams were of homes far away among the hills of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. At length the morning dawned upon us, and revealed in silent grandeur the majestic proportions of the NATIONAL CAPITOL!

To those who never saw it before (and there were but few who had) it was an object of no little interest. Associated, as it is, with everything grand and glorious in our past, and portentous and gloomy in our present history, how could it be otherwise than an object of pleasing, yet painful interest?

We remained in Washington until nearly sunset, and took up our line of march across the Long Bridge into Virginia.

I dare say many patriotic resolves went up from the hearts of our noble volunteers when their feet first trod the traitor soil of Virginia. And we marched on through suffocating dust, warm and weary, until about 11 at night, when the ample bosom of Camp Seward received us, and the hospitable sky of night was our only tent and the stars of night our only sentinels.

pitality. She lived alone in the neighborhood—the balance of the neighbors having migrated South. What she lived upon no one can imagine, for there was no sign of cultivation to be seen. Indeed she seemed like a solitary hermit, the first and last of her race—old enough to be the grandmother of Mathusalem.

I am out on picket duty to-day between Falls Church and the Vienna road. This is the first of picketing our regiment has had to do. I have command of 30 men, and we all feel the importance of our mission. I like the business so far, and would like to be stationed on the out posts all the time during this pleasant weather. The weather has been delightful ever since we came into Dixie. We have seen one or two frosts, but the temperature during the day is about right.

There has not been much sickness in the regiment yet, of a serious character. One brave heart has been buried beneath the soil of Virginia which has caused a melancholy gloom to settle over our camp. Private JOSE MYERS, from Machias, died last Monday, of congestion of the brain, after a very brief illness. He was in Company D, and in his death we have lost one of the best soldiers in the regiment. He leaves a small family to mourn his loss, but it will be a consolation to them to know that he died in so noble a cause, and received the kind ministrations of a brother in his last moments. We buried him in a quiet spot by the side of other heroic martyrs who have laid their lives upon the altar of their country, and gone to their reward. A rude tablet marks the place where he sleeps in the quiet grave yard.

Col. Jones has not taken command of the regiment yet. It is now under the command of Lieut. Col. Loomis, who is well liked by every one, and will, no doubt, make an efficient officer. Col. Rice will leave for Ellicottville in a few days. He has done well in getting the regiment organized and into the field, and the men regret that he could not remain with them permanently. We expect to move in a few days. I think we shall have fighting to do soon. When it comes the 154th will do its duty.

But my letter is getting long and my pickets must be visited. I am in the depths of a Virginia forest, with nothing but a port-folio to write upon. Let these circumstances plead my apology for such execrable writing.

Very truly yours, A. CROSSBY.

A Praying Wheel.

Praying is made easy among the Boodhists by machinery. Col. Torrens gives the following description of it in his travels:

We went over the monastery, which was just the church of Goroogontal over again, on a large scale. Among other things, we were shown with great pride a monster praying wheel; the cylinder was at least ten feet in height, and five or six feet in diameter, and it was hard work for two priests to turn it. These praying cylinders were the great feature of the place, and were of all sizes; the smallest were about the size of humming tops, and resemble that toy in shape.—They are called *chos-khor*, and are carried in the labma's right hand—the handle being the axis on which they revolve. They turn at the slightest movement, and as one revolution counts as one prayer, it is easy to carry on an animated conversation, and get through an amount of prayers to Boodhists at the same time. Others, a little longer, were placed in shelves along the walls, about the

The Advance of the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Washington *Star* says:—"Last night the advance of the Army of the Potomac under Gens. Burnside, Fitz John Porter and others, doubtless bivouaced upon the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike from Upper-ville, three miles from Middletown, a distance of ten miles. Their Cavalry must have halted for the night very near, if not upon the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad somewhere between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap. The force of Gen. Sigel, which took up the line of march early, yesterday, must have advanced upon the line of the same railroad to Thoroughfare Gap ere nightfall, if not beyond that point, while another division of the army immediately in front of Washington, under Gen. Sickles, at the same time was doubtless advancing in the rear of Gen. Sigel, and at night within supporting distance of him. Such we judge from our knowledge of the country road, &c., to have necessarily been the movements on the chess board east of the Blue Ridge yesterday.

The march of Gen. Sickles's Division yesterday and before, from Alexandria almost to the extreme front, was capitally performed, and reflects great credit. Without fatiguing themselves with a forced march, they accomplished about fourteen miles a day, arriving at their temporary destination in perfect order, with everything up in time, and are already actively engaged in performing the particular service they were evidently sent forward to accomplish. Up to 2:30 p. m. to-day we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of Sigel's command in any force. We would have learned the facts had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter this morning. We think it now clear that Lee's flank has been turned.

Cattaraugus True to Herself!

1,600 Union Majority!

Sympathizers with Treason Rebuked!





Our Elephant in his Glory!

The following are the reported majorities in the several towns in Cattaraugus County, and may be relied upon as correct:

	Wadsworth.	Seymour.
Ashford,	41	
Alleghany,		46
Carrollton,		30
Coldspring,		16
Conewango,	72	
Dayton,	66	
Ellicottville,		35
East Otto,	55	
Franklinville,		26
Farmersville,	131	
Freedom,	153	
Great Valley,		6
Hinsdale,	35	
Humphrey,		28
Ischna,	6	
Little Valley,	61	
Lyndon,	86	
Leon,		
Mansfield,	102	
Maclias,	98	
Napoli,	93	
New Albion,	71	
Olean,		19
Otto,	128	
Portville,	107	
Perrysburgh,	109	
Persia,	8	
Randolph,	101	
South Valley,	34	
Salamanca,	18	
Yorkshire,	107	

Whatever the result may be in the State, Cattaraugus has done her whole duty. With twenty-five hundred men in the field, of which four-fifths are Wadsworth Union men, we have kept the faith at home and rejoice that Cattaraugus is true to herself. Every town done its whole duty.

From Salt Lake City—Indians Shot.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29, 1862. Col Tanner's Regiment of California Volunteers have arrived here, and are located at Camp Fort Douglas, three miles west of this city.

Major McGeary, in command of two companies, was sent from Baby Valley to Humboldt river to chastise the Indians who murdered the emigrants this fall. They captured 26 between Gravel Ford and the City of Rocks, holding 24 as hostages. Others were sent to bring in the murderers, with the understanding, if not back by a specified time, remaining 24 would be shot. Two did not return, and the 24 were all taken out and shot. The Major reports that nearly all the Humboldt Indians had gone to Buffalo Range on a big hunt. The troops are in good health.

The storm last evening was perfectly terrible while it lasted. The wind blew a hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail and rain, and also a fair amount of snow. Awnings were torn from their fastenings, trees despoiled of their branches and the gale howled dismally. 'Twas a rough night." An iron bridge over the slip on Canal street was torn from its fastenings owing to the sudden rise of the water which lifted two Canal boats underneath, and with them the bridge. A wooden bridge on Water street was served in a similar manner.—*Buffalo Post, Nov. 2.*

ber of the gallant 37th through the wrist at the burg, paid us a visit looks well and hearty, and of the rough treatment returned to his Regiment

THE HALL, THE L
Our town was literally flooded with diseased applicants before and Surgeon for exemption Wednesday and Thursday after a seven days' period to the disabled by order at the Court-House.

E. S. HUBBELL, J
man, advertises in to-day's horses for Government at Ellicottville on Friday, out your racers, and take

A new daily paperington last week, by J will support the Administration. *The Daily Chronicle.*

The New

ARRANGEMENT
BATTALION OF FOUR COMPANIES Cavalry. They are to be clothed, armed, mounted and exercised as of companies. Companies of the men may at parades, etc. The vacancies in the line Officers, will be filled by the most active in training to make, after proper drill, of quarters and manner of oblation in due time. The quota to be filled are

Pomfret,	16	Villevia,	16
Chautauque,	8	Sheridan,	8
Charlott,	8	Westfield,	8
Ripley,	17	Portland,	17
Carroll,	2	Harmony,	2
Dunkirk,	11	Mina,	11

The deficiency in Cattaraugus plan by which these men are meeting to each Township Bounty, for each man wanted among those liable to a number of recruits required, at once to work and co-act the Committee to report each Chairman, and he to send a undersigned. The Governor the end of the service, and Enrollment Blanks and Post sent at once to the Supervisors Counties. Should not the blt e, let the recruits give the ting to enlist as soon as paper earnestly desired that every f desire to secure the honor ar District, and avoid a draft. energetically and persistently Some towns are now at work the tenth inst. if no time is Jamesstown.—Dated Novem 14 W. H. KNAPP,

Sheriff
SAMUEL W. JOHNSON a D signature of the property, equitable interests of Copeland and Wilmington.

In pursuance of a judgment made in the above entitled the Supreme Court, of the 8 the court house in the village Cattaraugus, on the 6th of James G. Hoyt, a Justice Benjamin McLean, Sheriff of in said State, will sell at public House, in the village of Ellicott Saturday, the 20th day of December in the forenoon of that date and premises described therein described as follows:

All that tract, piece or parcel and being in the county of Cattaraugus, distinguished as of lot number eight, in Town sixth Range of Township of parry's Survey: Bounded on bounds of said lot, twenty six on the West by the West 200 chains seventy-two links; on the West bounds of said lot by right chains fifty-two links; on the East by right chains fifty-two links; on the East by right chains fifty-two links, eight chains fifty-two links, more or less.—Dated Novem BENJA BOLLES & CHERRY, Piff's

tion counts as one prayer, it is easy to carry on an animated conversation, and get through and amount of prayers to Buddhists at the same time. Others, a little longer, were placed on shelves along the walls, about the height of a man's waist. The pious, in passing, always give them a twirl. But the most perfect specimen of this business-like way of getting over their spiritual duties, practiced by the Buddhist's Ladak, was a little water mill, which we noticed a short time after, near a village. The stream turned the mill wheel, which was nothing more or less than a prayer cylinder, and revolved unceasingly; as long the stream flowed on, so long would its devotion last. Unlike a "friar of orders grey," apt to fall asleep over his beads, and to shirk the number of his *aves* which have been bargained for, this charming little contrivance never stopped to take breath, never slept, never left off for meals, but prayed continuously, "free gratis for nothing." He was certainly no fool, whatever else he may have been, who invented the praying wheel.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—The following particulars in relation to the accident on the State Line road, on Tuesday night, we find in the *Gowanda Reporter* of Wednesday:—"As the long train of sixty cars, heavily laden with human freight, passed out of Buffalo for Dunkirk late last night, drawn by two engines, fears were entertained by many that accident might mar the enjoyment of the evening. But as we neared Silver Creek, and no accident save the loss of a heel to a new boot by a man dropping from a freight car, had occurred, these fears were gradually being dispersed, when the following melancholy occurrence happened:

"A few rods below the Silver Creek depot the train, while extending in full length along the Gulf Ridge, was obliged to switch off to pass another train. The momentary stop thus produced, led some to believe that that was the stopping place, and before the movement could be arrested, Warren Jacobs, of Forestville, — Etson, of Silver Creek, and Henry Hitchcock, of this village, stepped off, and in the pitchy darkness unavoidably fell from the bridge thirty-five feet into the meadow below, killing the first named, severely injuring the second, and injuring less severely the third. No blame, we believe, is attached to the railroad managers, as the misconception of the injured parties themselves worked the mischief."

TRUE FELICITY—If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the ideas, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

PEARL FISHING IN SCOTLAND—The *Elgin Courier* states that many of the masons, navvies and others connected with the Strathspey Railway works in Scotland, have been seized with a mania for pearl fishing.—Tucking up the shirt sleeves and trowsers, they wade in the spey, but do not dive, pick up the shells with their hands, and throw them ashore. Generally they pick them up with a cane split at one end, and when they have collected some, they open them with a stout knife, finding the pearl in the softer part of the animal, but not in every shell.—The pearls are of different sizes and colors, from the size of small shot to that of a good sized pea. The smaller and colored ones are of little value; the larger ones are pearls of great price.

quart, warm and weary, until about 11 o'clock, when the simple boom of Camp Seward received us, and the hospitable sky of night was our only tent and the stars of night our only sentinels.

I do not know whether the Heavens wept over the sad spectacle of brothers arrayed against each other in all the terrible realities of war, but when we awoke in the morning we were wet with "Nature's tear-drops," copious as a Cattaraugus thunder shower.

The whole country around Arlington Heights is one vast encampment. Camp Seward commands a fine view of Washington and the Potomac. That noble river, with hundreds of white sail crafts riding majestically upon its quiet bosom, peaceful as though no convulsion shocked the social world, presents a scene of the most bewitching loveliness.

A week ago we left Camp Seward and came to Fairfax Court House. From what I had read about Fairfax, I thought it was a town of some consequence. But it is a rickety, one-horse affair, containing about as many houses as Little Valley, in the worst stages of dilapidation, and occupied by sutlers and speculators of all descriptions.

We "fight mit Stern" now and the boys are well satisfied with their General.

The "Old Dominion" looks desolate indeed. She has paid a fearful penalty for her insane attempt to break away from the best Government in the world. The whole country presents an aspect of desolation as complete as that which marked the ruins of Herculaneum, thousands of years ago. Farms and country residences which have been, in happier times, the seats of beauty and abundance, are now scenes of devastation and ruin. Villages, which peaceful citizens of this noble State had rendered lovely with all the adornments of wealth and cultivation, present spectacles from which the pen of a Goldsmith would recoil. The withering hand of war has wiped them out forever, and nothing remains to indicate their former existence but decaying ruins.

I have not seen many "scessh" ladies yet, except in the city of Baltimore. While passing through the streets of that beautiful, but treacherous city, I saw many ruby lips curl and fair faces distort themselves with attempts to express scorn for the brave volunteers who were hastening to the defense of their native land. We did not feel particularly mortified, however, at being the objects so much attention from the fair of Baltimore.

There were many good Union greetings, and the Stars and Stripes waved proudly by fair hands from hundreds of windows as we passed along.

On our march from Camp Seward to this place we saw but few houses that were inhabited by their original proprietors. The people have nearly all united their destinies with Jeff. Davis, and the Union soldiers occupy their houses for barracks. In our Camp all the officer's tents are provided with a cozy little brick fire place and chimney, made from the materials for a fine brick mansion, whose owner is in the Rebel Army. Several of us rode out to Falls Church last Sunday, on a private reconnaissance, and had a fine time. I captured a box of bottled pepper-sauce containing 12 bottles, and HARRY MATTHESON confiscated a fine Revolver which we found in the road.—We stopped on the way and got a Virginia dinner. The good hostess made us a genuine hoe-cake, and the way we disposed of it was highly complimentary to the hoe-cake. The good old lady would set no price on her hos-

go All the lip- lions in- the for sally nu- po- still and fine hey sh- cut day four amy r. res- ople joke said d of gin- rses our- ven he were the burg De- 20 of trie. the x'd w it ning Gov- ood, once we and ven- rict, t be and dred onu. ially tax- the were dent lary. at a Port pen- ru of - the

to strike out the clause from taxation.

By a provision of the Constitution rendered in office in the State. The inhibition, exempted the proscribed citizens to the on taxation. The Consti- judgment very properly, all the rights and privel- The debates in the ng this tardy justice to a our people, conclusively y expected the exemption led by the first Legislature er the adoption of the new some neglect, perhaps, in- y be partly from the sup- subject, the anomaly in ; thus far remained upon

We are now attempting revision of the assessment Hence the propriety of con- on at this time, and I make purpose of testing the sense a question: heavy taxation growing te condition of the country, takable duty to see to it, stly liable to, bear its share ns, escapes such liability, he existence of our present les.

gber respect than myself for le minded Clergyman, who d energy to advance the anity, by his earnest en- the moral and religious ple; but in a country like and State are to be kept urch and its friends sup- y such voluntary aid as in seem just and proper, and itizen of the State upon act- ing both privileges and li-

accordance with the genius and the spirit of the age. l to amend the amendment making the exemption ap- only as make preaching incipal business, and said isters were small, in many ry not more than \$500 per

posed to the motion of the 3d, (Mr. Young,) Ministers embers of Society, and res- ea. They were also loyal not exempt them from tax- ool Houses and Charitable

s in favor of the motion. a why ministers should not floor with other men. He ynen, meddling with party plunge the country into the

i. There are other citizens many of them received even ion for their labors than Gospel. Others were also n of the Senator from the roved too much, if it proved ld exempt all from taxation or, useful, or loyal to the

those who find fault with an interest in political and re; they have the same in- jects as other men, their and their responsibilities nt hold that it is wrong for hich I claim is right for my- y will continue to not only against all disloyalty from may emanate. The Sena- h (Mr. Low,) asks why uses and Charitable Institu- sters, and I answer the parts hich we have already passed hurch property, but it does the School Teachers, and ould not that of the minis- lass of citizens however use- may be.

Fr. Little was put and lost. on was then put and adop- tion in favor of ministers of ken out.

McClellanized." Not, however, in the sense which Mr. PARKER attaches to the term. The Army is McCLELLANIZED, heart and soul, and if that brave young General could resume com- mand, his appearance among the gallant men he has led through so many battles to victory, would be hailed with such enthusiastic demonstration of joy, as would make traitors quake and turn pale with consternation. There is no disguising the fact. He is the Idol of the Army of the Potomac. Those who have been taught to believe he was too slow, may find in the events that have transpired since his removal, some painful evidences of this popular error.

Notwithstanding McCLELLAN is gone, the Army is far from the state of demoralization, which some of the persistent penny-a-liners would have the people believe.

General Hooker is rapidly gaining the confidence of his men, and I believe the Army today is as far from demoralization as when it was fresh in the field.

Next to the ruinous policy (or habit) of changing Commanders so often, the course pursued by the political journals of the North is most damaging. They dishearten and disgust the soldiers with their ill-natured bickerings and low partizan abuse. Let all political journalists and demagogues remember that there are thousands of brave men in the field, whose different opinions embrace all the various shades of political doctrine, and that when a column of billingsgate is launched from the press at any distinctive political organization, it reaches the Army and causes strife and bitterness.

Cannot these brave men be spared the painful reflection that they have left such a despicable constituency at home?

I believe my last letter left the 154th quietly encamped at Germantown, near Fairfax Court House. At that time we thought we were in winter quarters, and all hands were busily engaged making comfortable huts. But the inevitable "marching orders" came and we were en route for Fredericksburg the 10th of December. On the third day of our march the distant booming of artillery assured us that the ball was open at that place. Elated with the music of the storm ahead, which hourly grew more distinct and furious, we quickened our pace, expecting to be present at the surrender of General LEE. At Dumfries, a little town about thirty miles this side of Fredericksburg, we met a half dozen frightened Sutlers fleeing from the village as if the arch fiend was after them. On inquiry we ascertained that a body of STUART'S Rebel Cavalry had just entered the town and captured a lot of Sutlers and a telegraph operator. We gave chase but soon found it impracticable to pursue Cavalry with Infantry. A few days afterwards I saw in a Philadelphia paper an elaborate account of a brilliant skirmish with STUART'S Cavalry at Dumfries. Of course the Rebels were terribly whipped. Although the 154th Regiment had the advance and entered the town first, the only capture I heard anything about was that of an old goose hid away in a garret for safety. The unfortunate old biped unwittingly betrayed her hiding place by indulging in a few untimely "Secesh" squawks. That night she graced the rude table of a Union soldier.

Dumfries is an antiquated town, and used to be an important shipping point on the Potomac. But nature has deprived it of its commercial advantages by withdrawing the large navigable bayou that extended from the river

Congressmen (whose fighting qualities are known to be excellent,) and patriotic gentlemen of "the cloth," (who always will have a finger in the political pie,) and scores of public town functionaries" and petty officials who vehemently prate about patriotism and duty, but shield themselves behind a Town Clerkship or Magistracy, to protect themselves from the draft.

I think the horizon begins to light up a little. The clouds are lifting, and the light beams faintly, feebly, through the thick darkness of our National distress.

In the approaching campaign, let wise counsels prevail and skillful Generals lead us, and a few short months will behold Treason prone in the dust. Yours, truly, A. CROSSY.

Proclamation!

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation respecting soldiers absent without leave : EXECUTIVE MANSION, } March 10, 1863. }

In pursuance of the 26th section of an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Comander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave shall forthwith return to their respective regiments; and I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, shall, on or before the 1st of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Order of the War Department, No. 58, hereto annexed, may be resorted to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified, shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers.

I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Excommunicated

John Van Buren has been formally excommunicated from the fold of Copperhead Democracy, in the latest fulmination of the diurnal "bull" of that Rum-ish organization, called the New York World. In performing this office, the World animadverted with pious severity upon Van Buren's "want of political constancy;" whereat the Evening Post quietly remarks: "Having themselves boxed the compass of political parties—having been abolitionists, republicans, radicals, conservatives, democrats, and now copperheads, as they happened to be paid—they [the World editors] are well prepared to judge of a man's title to standing in any party.

has been appointed by the Canal Board, Superintendent of the Genesee Valley Canal on Section No. 3, from Mount Morris to Portville, for the unexpired term ending on the 1st day of May next. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. N. is a practical business man, energetic and thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position. It ensures thorough repairs and early, uninterrupted navigation on Sec. number 3 of this Canal.

W. W. BRADSLKY, formerly employed in the Grist Mill of Messrs. Warner & Blair, of this village, has taken charge of the "Otto Custom Mills" at Waverly. Mr. Beardley is not only an accomplished Miller, but he is a sound and thorough Republican, and understands the art of choking disloyalty out of a rebel-sympathiser to perfection! We cordially commend him to the liberal patronage of the citizens of Otto, and doubt not that he will give entire satisfaction to all who call on him.

DEATH OF MR. PRENDERGAST.—The Westfield Republican announces the death of Hon. HENRY A. PRENDERGAST, of Ripley, Chautauqua county. He died on the 9th inst. and was 41 years of age.

The deceased was a graduate of Union College and a finished scholar. For a number of years he turned his attention to growing stock. In 1855 he was elected Member of Assembly for the first district of Chaut. county, and re-elected in 1856. He was also again elected in 1860. While in the Legislature he was a leading and influential member, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all. He has for a few years past been engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Quincy, in that Co.

BRYANT AND STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—As an evidence of the peculiar merits of the Commercial Colleges established by, and under the immediate supervision of, Messrs. Bryant & Stratton, it is only necessary to state the fact that the present hard times seem in no way to affect their prosperity, or impair their usefulness. At Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and wherever else a link in their chain of Colleges may be found, it is thronged with pupils, and proves a profitable and paying investment both to the scholars and its enterprising proprietors. We know of no school where more practical and useful knowledge is to be gained in so short a time and at so little expense, as at the Mercantile Colleges of Messrs. Bryant & Stratton.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We publish in another column, an excellent letter from our good friend Lieut. ALLANSON CROSSY, formerly of this village, in which he takes our Washington correspondent, JAMES PARKER, Esq., rather severely to task for criticising the military capacity of Gen. McClellan. We can assure Mr. Crossy, that Mr. PARKER'S sentiments are endorsed not only by at least nine-tenths of the people outside of the Army of the Potomac, but that even there McClellan is by no means the "idol" that he used to be.—The testimony of Gen. Hooker on this point ought to be conclusive. While being examined before the War Committee recently, in reply to the question as to what cause he attributed the failure of the movement on the Peninsula, he said: "As I am on my oath, I must answer the question. The failure of that movement was owing to the incompetency of the commanding General!" Now, CROSSY, "pitch into" General Hooker! We shall have to "sleep with you" again, Lieutenant!

Rev. P. D. Kinder will (D. V.) hold
 Service at Great Valley on Sunday
 next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, M. D., of this
 village, has received from the Commissioner of
 Health the appointment of Examining Sur-
 geon. The Dr. is well qualified for the position.

The medical journals treat of the evils
 of lying in the bed. The habit of lying out of
 bed is the greater evil. The world, how-
 ever, is given to lying anyhow.

The large Tannery of Messrs. Bush &
 Ward, at Wellville, Allegany County, was
 destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.
 \$70,000—insured for \$50,000.

CHARLIE McCoy has gone to New
 York after his supply of Fall and Winter
 goods. When he returns, he will, as usual,
 advise the public through the *Freeman* to call
 to examine his purchases.

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY FAIR.—The Fifth
 Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Chautau-
 qua Farmers' and Mechanic's Union, is to be
 held upon the grounds of the Association at
 Adonia, on Wednesday, Thursday and Fri-
 day of this week.

A smooth sea never made a skillful
 sailor. Neither do uninterrupted successes
 make a man for usefulness or happiness. The
 winds of adversity, like the storms of the ocean,
 test the faculties and incite the invention,
 the energy, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

NOTICE.—The Ladies belonging to the
 congregation of St. John's Church in this vil-
 lage, are requested to meet in the Vestry room
 of the Church on Thursday afternoon next, at
 4 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting im-
 portant business.

DEBTORS.—We notice that there are
 several bridges in this Town which require the
 immediate attention of the Highway Com-
 missioners. Let them be fixed at once, or the
 owners will be liable for the payment of damages
 to the loss of life or injury to property.

A lady correspondent of an exchange
 suggests to tax assessors and collectors
 that they print at the head of every tax bill,
 collection or assessment paper, "This tax you
 are to pay because three hundred thousand
 voters have voted against the Union."

CHANGES OF TIME AND PLACE.—As sev-
 eral exchanges still publish the original
 report of the Senatorial Committee fixing the
 date of the National Convention at Salamanca, we would
 inform that the Convention, by a late argu-
 ment of the Committee, is to be held at
 Great Valley on the 26th of this month.

A man who has some "trains" in his
 head, is the most cheerful and south-
 ernly disposed individual in the blended
 race of the market. A travelin' a'longer will
 be the result of a day. And even then

LOWELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BING-
 HAMTON.—We call attention to the advertise-
 ment of this Institution, in our columns.

Prof. Lowell, with that energy and enter-
 prize which distinguishes him, is having his
 pleasant and commodious rooms newly fitted
 with business offices—Store, Bank, Railroad,
 Steamboat, Post Office, Telegraph, &c., where
 the student has the various branches of practi-
 cal, every-day business brought to his very
 door, and in which, in a short time, he may
 become proficient, thoroughly equipped for the
 great school of life.

The rooms are carpeted throughout. Now
 is the time to join the College.

Our business relations with Prof. Lowell
 have always been highly pleasant and satis-
 factory, and we can cordially recommend him
 to the confidence and patronage of the pub-
 lic.—*Binghamton Daily Republican*.

IN TOWN.—LICUT. ALLANSON CROSBY
 of the 15th New York, who is stationed at
 Elmira in charge of drafted men, is paying a
 short visit to his friends in this village. Walk-
 ing into our office on Friday last he stated
 that he had come after us, and "demanded our
 immediate and unconditional surrender." We
 objected. He insisted upon our accompanying
 him, and stroked his moustache with an air of
 authority. We then read to him the proceed-
 ings of the New York Mob, the speech of Gov.
 Seymour on that deeply interesting occasion,
 and an overwhelming editorial from the *Repub-
 lican* in regard to the unconstitutionality of
 the Conscription Act. Amazed and awe-struck
 he finally consented to give us an opportunity
 to test the legality of that "monstrous enact-
 ment" of the "Lincoln Despotism." Accord-
 ingly we joined issue, and the case will prob-
 ably come off before "Square LARABEE" some
 time "pretions before" our leaving for "the seat
 of war."

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of
 Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases
 and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm Con-
 fectures, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may
 be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain
 NO MERCURY, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers
 should always purchase them and give their children no
 other.
 (No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)
 Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 95
 cents. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-
 cines. C. H. WALKER, General Agent,
 Buffalo, N. Y., and Port Erie, O. W.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility,
 Incontinency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error,
 actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to
 furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe
 and directions for making the simple Remedy used in
 his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience,
 and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same,
 by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing
 JOHN B. OGDEN,
 33rd St. New York.

Farm for Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale his
 farm situated two miles Southeast
 of Franklin, in this village, containing
 100 acres, said farm has over 200
 years of improvement, is well watered,
 and is a fine building and fer-
 tile soil. Price moderate and terms can be made

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

ELLCOTTVILLE, N. Y.

Are receiving a large and desirable stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS!

All bought during the recent decline in pri-
 ces, and which they are ready to
 give customers the benefit.

Their Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

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July 30, 1863

Local and Miscellaneous.

ELLIOTTVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES.

By the President of the United States—
A Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently established;—but these victories have been accorded not without the sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens.

Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the Power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as a day for National Thanksgiving. Praise and Prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and, in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole Nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WILLIAM E. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Lieut. ALLANSON CROSBY has been detailed from the 154th Regiment to take charge of the drafted men at Elmira. He is already at work in his new position.

DEAD!—The little son of Prof H. SANDS, who has been ill for many weeks with inflammation of the brain, died at Springville on the 27th instant. He was six years of age.

FIRST PAGE.—Two very interesting communications—one from Col. BINGHAM, the other "Mob Law and the Draft," from a valued Farmersville correspondent, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

Judge WOODBURY'S County Court for the hearing of Appeals, &c., came off at the court-house in this village on Monday last. Quite a number of the legal profession were in attendance, but no very important appeals came before the Court.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS!—General Order No. 222 provides for the increase of pay for the arrest and delivery of officers and soldiers absent from their commands without just cause, from \$5 to \$10. The sum originally was \$30. The new order gives \$40 to \$45 for the arrest and delivery of any deserter!

We call attention to the Card of HAM-

The \$300 Clause—The Case Plainly Stated by a Life-Long Democrat.

The following is an editorial of the Philadelphia Ledger and Transcript of the 15th inst., an out and out Democratic sheet of that city:

"And what is all this rioting about? The draft—and for the alleged reason that the law of Congress authorizing it favors one class who are able to buy their exemption to the prejudice of those supposed to be unable to raise the requisite \$300. By the operation of the law, it is argued that the army will necessarily be composed of those least able to leave their families to join its ranks. Now this is not the purpose or effect of the \$300 exemption. Directly the reverse is true. Had there been no reasonable sum fixed for exemption, the cost of a three years' substitute would run up, as it did a year ago, from 500 to 1,500 dollars—a sum quite beyond the power of a very large portion of the community to command. None but the exclusive few could have commanded substitutes at such figures. Instead of the present \$300 exemption working oppressively on the laboring class, it was especially designed for their protection, and actually does put them as nearly on a footing with the most favored as is practicable. The object of the draft is men, not money; and, in order to soften the rigors of conscription, Congress has said that any drafted man may get a substitute on the best terms he can, but he shall not be forced to pay more than three hundred dollars. Thus is the man of small means protected from the competition of those of greater means, who could, but for the \$300 limit, outbid him in the purchase of a substitute. No conscription law can be popular, because it is more or less arbitrary; but the present law is as lenient and equitable as any such law can be, and is certainly not obnoxious to the censure raised against it, as favoring one class to the prejudice of another. With a proper dissemination of the truth of this matter, and the observance of a liberal patriotic spirit by those who remain at home, in making ample provision for the care and comfort of dependent families, whose head may be called to take the hazards and hardships of a battle-field, a better understanding must soon be reached, and the law allowed to take its course unobstructed, to the great strengthening of the army, the speedy resuscitation of confidence, and the eventual revival of all business.

The Rebel Conscription.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, claiming to be President of a portion of the United States, has issued a proclamation calling out, under the Confederate conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45, to serve for three years under penalty of being punished for desertion in not obeying the call.

This sweeping conscription shows to what desperate straits the rebels are driven. It shows, also, that they have no disposition to ask for a cessation of hostilities. All the clamors for peace are on our side of the line. The leaders of the great rebellion have everything at stake, and only when crushed, will they be subdued.

We shall be disappointed if the Confederate conscription is long confined to white men. We have expected from the first, that in the last emergency, liberty would be offered to the slaves who fight under the banners of treason.

The Richmond Inquirer, in an article headed, "Military Necessity," urges that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in making a levy en masse, such as is called for in this proclamation.

Letter from Lieut. Allanson Crosby.

We are indebted to MANLY CROSBY, Esq., of this village, for the following highly interesting letter from his brother, Lieut. A. Crosby, of the 154th New York:

CAMP 154th N. Y. VOL., }
NEAR BERLIN, MD., JULY 17, 1863. }

MY DEAR BROTHER:—For fear that you might give me another terrible lecture for not writing you sooner, I have hastened, with unusual alacrity, to dispatch the tidings of my safe exit from the fire and smoke and blood of Gettysburg. The fiercest, bloodiest, most glorious and decisive battle of the war was fought on the first three days of the present month, on the soil of Pennsylvania! The first day's fighting was done by the 1st and 11th Corps exclusively. The 154th Regiment was engaged very hotly for a while, but being overwhelmed and surrounded, the most of the Regiment was captured. Three small Regiments of our Brigade, the 27th Pa., 134th and 154th New York, comprising in all not over 600 men, were attacked by two whole Brigades of the enemy, and soon, of course, were surrounded. The men had no idea of giving themselves away, however, for they fought after being surrounded, and a few escaped by cutting through. There was a general mixed fight for a long time by our boys and the rebels after they had closed in upon us. The Regiment lost 5 killed, 22 wounded, and 152 prisoners, besides 11 officers. Your humble correspondent was one of the latter class. A prisoner of war! I did not like their manner of living, and concluded to run away—did run away—and am a freeman again, ready to pitch into Johnny Reb., and settle the matter of hard usage while they had me. They marched us 3 miles beyond Martinsburgh up the Shenandoah Valley—marched us very hard, fed us scarcely at all—made us bake our own bread, and gave us nothing to bake it with.

On the 10th Lieut. Mitchell and myself thought we would get away from the rascals, and succeeded, after a series of miraculous and hair-breadth escapes from death, "by flood and field." We ran upon rebel pickets, stragglers, deserters and citizens. We were in rebel domain, with a broad, rapid and swollen river between us and freedom. We ran safe through the enemy's lines, but the watery element came near doing what the shot and shell of the terrible battle-field had forborne to do.— We plunged into the Potomac, rolling with full banks a swollen and muddy tide with tearful velocity. Our clothes were securely tied upon our shoulders—too securely tied there—for they came near, very near, causing the death of both of us. Had there not been a providential rock in the center of the stream, we would now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Lieut. Mitchell sank three or four times. I went under once, and was about to repeat the ceremony when my downward tendency was checked by a huge rock at the bottom that afforded a standing place out of water. But our clothing had to go. Life or the clothes were at stake, and one or the other must be sacrificed. We did not hesitate which should go. Clothes were set adrift, and by dint of hard labor, very hard, terrible struggling, we swam through the boiling, whirling current to the Maryland shore—sans hats, sans boots, sans coat, sans pants, sans shirt, sans everything. We each had a finger-ring left of our former wardrobe, and that was all! You

State Convention.

to-day to the call for a Union to nominate candidates for offices to be filled at the coming invitation to all persons unconditionally sustaining a vigorous prosecution of the rebellion is finally up-maintaining public order and the laws, to join in this cause who decline the invitation as opposed to a vigorous war, and not at all par-der of society or the vindic-

This will, of course, lead excess, and afford the people judging men from their true

John H. Morgan
KONNATI, July 26, 1863.
is been received at head-

ADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
of New Lisbon, O., July 26,
ORD, A. A. G.:

of Almighty God, I have
ring General John H. Mor-
and the remainder of the
ing to about 400 prisoners.
organ and staff on the first
i, and await the General's
tion for the remainder.

ACKLEFORD, Col. Com'g.

Liabilities for Property

to understand that all
liable for all property de-
and inasmuch as the Rebel
are doing their utmost
demonstrations, it is pecu-
at people should be made
law under which they are
losses sustained in conse-

ceedings:
for Compensating Parties
may be destroyed in conse-
Riots, passed April 13,
being present.

te of New York, represented in
e exact as follows:

ever any building, or oth-
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e liable to an action by or
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for the damages sustain-

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prosecuted by law, and
be appealed from in the
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any final judgment shall
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the production and filing
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of such judgment to the
tled thereto, and charge
to said city or county.

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be trial thereof that such
of property was occa-
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orations; nor shall any
be entitled to recover
destruction or injury of
unless such person shall
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ll have notified the May-
Sheriff of such County,
ng apprised of any threat,
y or injury to his or their

such person shall
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effect immediately.

Propounded.
July 24, 1863.
Dear Sir—I am hap-
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ween July 1st,
for 3 years, - 45

Co. A, had 19
" " 16
" " 9
Co. B, " 11
" K, " 32
" 1, 10th Cav. 1—96
" Vol., \$1580.00.
" Y. in Aug. 1862,
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" id K 154th N. Y. in
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" te, very active.

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ed, that Perrysburgh
eers her quota for all
feld, and she can do
ly allow a draft.
ctfully yours.
D. R. BARKER.

gling, we swam through the boiling, warring
current to the Maryland shore—sans hats sans
boots, sans coat, sans pants, sans shirt, sans
everything. We each had a finger-ring left
of our former wardrobe, and that was all. You
may be assured we were delighted to see again
"Maryland, my Maryland." Having been
provided with a pair of old ragged overalls and
a worthless palm-leaf hat, through the charity
of a free negro, we set out to find the Reg-
ment from which the rude band of war had
suddenly torn us ten days before. We had to
go around the army, up through Pennsylvania
We got out of the river 10 miles above Will-
iamsport. On the 14th we ran across the 11th
Corps, on the march from Hagerstown to the
river, at Berlin. We are expecting to cross
now in a short time. Before night the Corps
will be over, and again we will be upon the
"sacred soil" of Virginia.

Let our people know where I am, and that
I am safe. I have no time to write much, as
we are on the march every day, and have no
chance to write.
I see by the *Freeman* that the 154th was
not in the fight at Gettysburg. Tell the Dea-
con he must be mistaken, for I have a very
distinct recollection of having been under a
perfect avalanche of bullets and shells, until
the enemy closed round us on all sides.

When we get into camp I will write you
more particularly about my adventure with
the rebels, and how I got away from them.
Gen. Lee was terribly whipped at Gettys-
burg. His army was discouraged, dispirited,
demoralized, and nearly used up. His men
are deserting by hundreds.

Yours,
ALLANSON.

Blacks Escaping in Hogsheads.
Two negroes in New York lived in the
same house with some whites. When the
mob attacked the house Thursday, one of
them took refuge on the roof, and the other
crouched in a corner of his room. By the
kind offices of the whites the attention of the
mob was diverted from the room in which
the man lay concealed, but they searched
thoroughly the rest of the house and the cellars
during the night. One of the negroes said
he could see the lights moving around all
night. The mob did not cease their search
till four or five o'clock. At length the ne-
groes were rescued by a butcher's boy resid-
ing in the neighborhood, who came along,
and *barrelled them up in hogsheads* on his
cart, and thus conveyed them to the station
house.

A REWARD FOR THE RIOTERS.—The
promptness of Gov. Seymour in calling for
thirty thousand troops has been nowhere
more approved than in the columns of the
Evening Post. His address, however, to the
crowd at the City Hall, in which he sunk
the chief magistrate, who against the guilty
should "never bear the sword in vain," and
implored his "friends" to ease from mur-
der, robbery, arson and theft, was an ex-
hibition of weakness which surprised even his
best friends. If he wishes to recover their
good opinions, let him immediately offer
large rewards for the apprehension of the
villians who have been engaged in the late
disorders. This is a solemn and urgent du-
ty. The men who composed this very mob
have been employed, sheltered, protected and
often enriched by this very city of New-
York which they have attempted to destroy.
Such black and damning ingratitude has
never been paralleled in history. Let Gov.
Seymour, therefore, at once perform the du-
ty of bringing these villains to condign pun-
ishment.—*Evening Post*.

headed "Military Necessity," urges that the
only salvation of the Southern Confederacy
is in making a levy *en masse*, such as is cal-
led for in this proclamation.

It is not "probable," however, that a very
large army can be raised by the traitors,
even as the result of this terrible conscription.
Davis has already gleaned almost every able
bodied man from Virginia to Texas. And
a more serious embarrassment arises from
the fact, that so large a portion of the rebel
domain is now occupied by the victorious
armies of the Republic. There are only
three or four States where Jeff's sway is un-
disputed, and even there his tyranny is re-
garded as too odious for long endurance.

John Morgan's Raid.

When we read in our dispatches given
elsewhere of the effect of John Morgan's raid
in Indiana, and the enthusiasm it has enkindled,
and how thousands are volunteering to swell
the Union ranks, and excellent Gov. Morton
finds his hands too full of business in receiving
recruits, we are reminded of a small tale touch-
ing the case of the Brown family, a set of
burdened reprobates in an interior county,
one of whose graceless sons was bitten by a
rattlesnake. The circuit preacher was called
in. The scene was an unusual one. The
good man took in the situation at a glance
and began with uncton:

Oh Lord, we thank thee for rattlesnakes.
We thank thee that thou sentest a rattle
snake to bite Bill Brown. Will thou send a
rattle-snake to bite Tom Brown. Wilt thou,
oh Lord, send a rattle-snake to bite Asa
Brown. And, oh Lord, wilt thou send the
biggest kind of a snake to bite old man
Brown, for, oh Lord, nothing short of rattle-
snakes will ever bring the Brown family to
repentance.

Watching the workings of the special
Providence of the rebel raid into Indiana,
in sections where Copperheadism has been
doing its perfect work, now destroyed in an
instant by the threatened apparition of these
rebel moss troopers, we feel almost like
thanking God for John Morgan, and thank-
ing Him that John has stirred up certain
counties that we might name, to the
work of loyalty; and we might, if pressed,
give a list of counties, not all in Indian-
a, where John Morgan might do like Mis-
sionary work, for we despair of anything
short of a rebel raid converting a Copper-
head into an article of any utility to this
Government. These men would sit still and
see the flag dishonored and the Constitution
spit upon, and all unmoved; but let the
colts, and kine, and corn bins be endangered,
their zeal for the Union grows apace with
the nearness of the danger. Perhaps it would
be well to let John Morgan and his home-
sick troopers make a tour of the State North
of the Ohio, on their present mission, that
seems to work so well for our side.—*Chica-
go Tribune*.

Too Bad.—An eminent jurist has pro-
nounced the surrender of Vicksburg uncon-
stitutional, because General Grant denied
the rebels the constitutional right of bearing
arms, and illegal because done on the Fourth
of July, a day on which no contracts can be
legally executed. The surrender must there-
fore, be repeated on a business day, and the
Constitution altered, before the act can be
sustained. He might have added that the
contract to surrender is void, also, because
it was done by Pemberton under compulsion.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on
Monday last, on Boston Common, by order
of Gov. Andrew, in honor of the capture of
Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the opening
of the Mississippi.

for the arrest and delivery of any deserter!
We call attention to the Card of HAW-
KINS, BOND & Co., General Produce Commis-
sion Merchants, No. 36 Water-Street, New-
York, which will be found in our columns to-
day. Mr. Bond is a native of Cattaraugus—son
of Dr. Bond of Farmersville—a thorough busi-
ness gentleman, and can make it an object to
the farmers and produce dealers in Cattaraugus,
to make their acquaintance.

A letter from Col. D. G. BINGHAM, dated
Baltimore, July 21, informs us of the fol-
lowing additional deaths in the 64th Regiment:
Rowland Ormsby, Co. G, died July 16; George
Marshal. Co. G, died July 17; Alfred W. Dye,
Co. K, died July 17. The Colonel tells us that
he has fallen among the best kind of Samaritans,
and that the Union people of Baltimore
are the "Unionist kind of people in the Union!"

RECRUITING OFFICE IN ELICOTTVILLE
—Capt. G. FRED. POTTER, of Salamanca, as
good a fellow as ever broke bread, has been
authorized to raise a Company for the 13th
Regiment of Heavy Artillery,—designed sole-
ly for service in New York Harbor,—and has
opened a Recruiting Office in the Freeman
Buildings, where he will be happy to see all
who wish to avoid the draft by voluntarily
enlisting. He is offering a bounty of \$565 for
veteran soldiers, and \$190 for new recruits—
He is meeting with excellent success, and his
Company is rapidly filling up.

We learn that Lieut. St. HUNTLEY, of
Ellicottville, having made his friends a short
visit since the mustering out of the 37th, has
returned to New York to commence the dis-
charge of his duties as quartermaster of the
same regiment now being reorganized in that
city. His former fellow-students of this place
will be rejoiced to learn of this proof of the
esteem with which he is regarded by his super-
ior officers, and he will receive their heartiest
good wishes.—*Springville Herald*.

"As my strength was, then even so is
my strength now," said Joshua. So will every
one say who is now troubled with weak stom-
achs and worn out digestive organs. If they
will now and forever use Herrick Allen's Gold
Medal Salaratus—for wherever it has made an
acquaintance, it "sticks closer than a brother,"
—it will be your protector and shield, besides
always giving you nice, light and digestible
bread, biscuits, puddings, cakes, &c., Try it.
Most of the merchants sell it. Depot 112 Lib-
erty-street, New-York.

For sale by L. A. Rood, Ellicottville, and
EAMES & Co., Little-Valley.

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me to eat,
I was naked, and ye clothed me!"

If EAMES & Co. do not in every instance,
feed the hungry and clothe the naked, "scott
free," they do very nearly so. They are now
selling extra family flour, "Fredonia" and oth-
er brands at \$6.25 per barrel, and some beau-
tiful DOUBLE EXTRA WHITE WINTER WHEAT
FLOUR for the small sum of \$7 per barrel.—
They also supply the needy with pork, flour,
fish, sugar, tea, and other necessities at a low
rate. They have the best \$1 tea in the coun-
ty—we have tried it! To "clothe the naked,"
they will sell you a suit at most any reason-
able price, from \$4 upwards!

P. S.—A liberal deduction made to families
of the "drafted men" that go into the ranks!

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Andover, N.
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Dunkirk, N.
Fredonia, N
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July 30, 1863

Free Press July 30, 1863

State Convention

to-day to the call for a Union to nominate candidates for offices to be filled at the coming an invitation to all persons of unconditionally sustaining on in a vigorous prosecution the rebellion is finally sup-

John H. Morgan

INCINNATI, July 26, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, of New Lisbon, O., July 26. MOED, A. A. G.:

liable for Property destroyed by Mobs

to understand that all liable for all property de- and inasmuch as the Rebel

for Compensating Parties may be destroyed in conse-

State of New York, represented in do enact as follows:

never any building, or oth- property, shall be destroy-

tion or actions may be bro't the same manner that other

in any such action, if it the trial thereof that such

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Local and Miscellaneous

ELLIOTTVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES. By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently established—but these victories have been accorded not without the sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens.

Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the Power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and, in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole Nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Lieut. ALLANSON CROSBY has been detailed from the 154th Regiment to take charge of the drafted men at Elmira. He is already at work in his new position.

DEAD!—The little son of Prof H. SANDS, who has been ill for many weeks with inflammation of the brain, died at Springville on the 27th instant. He was six years of age.

FIRST PAGE.—Two very interesting communications—one from Col. BINGHAM, the other "Mob Law and the Draft," from a valued Farmersville correspondent, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

Judge Woodsbury's County Court for the hearing of Appeals, &c., came off at the court-house in this village on Monday last.—Quite a number of the legal profession were in attendance, but no very important appeals came before the Court.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS!—General Order No. 222 provides for the increase of pay for the arrest and delivery of officers and soldiers absent from their commands without just cause, from \$5 to \$10. The sum originally was \$30. The new order gives \$40 to \$45 for the arrest and delivery of any deserter!

We call attention to the Card of HAM-

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D. R. BARKER.

gling, we swam through the boiling, warring
current to the Maryland shore—sans hats, sans
boots, sans coat, sans pants, sans shirt, sans
everything. We each had a finger-ring left
of our former wardrobe, and that was all. You
may be assured we were delighted to see again
"Maryland, my Maryland." Having been
provided with a pair of old ragged overalls and
a worthless palm-leaf hat, through the charity
of a free negro, we set out to find the Reg-
ment from which the rude band of war had
suddenly torn us ten days before. We had to
go around the army, up through Pennsylvania
We got out of the river 10 miles above Will-
iamsport. On the 14th we ran across the 11th
Corps, on the march from Hagerstown to the
river, at Berlin. We are expecting to cross
now in a short time. Before night the Corps
will be over, and again we will be upon the
"sacred soil" of Virginia.

Let our people know where I am, and that
I am safe. I have no time to write much, as
we are on the march every day, and have no
chance to write.

I see by the *Freeman* that the 154th was
not in the fight at Gettysburg. Tell the Dea-
con he must be mistaken, for I have a very
distinct recollection of having been under a
perfect avalanche of bullets and shells, until
the enemy closed round us on all sides.

When we get into camp I will write you
more particularly about my adventure with
the rebels, and how I got away from them.

Gen. Lee was terribly whipped at Gettys-
burg. His army was discouraged, dispirited,
demoralized, and nearly used up. His men
are deserting by hundreds.

Yours, ALLANSON.

Blacks Escaping in Hogheads.

Two negroes in New York lived in the
same house with some whites. When the
mob attacked the house Thursday, one of
them took refuge on the roof, and the other
crouched in a corner of his room. By the
kind offices of the whites the attention of the
mob was diverted from the room in which
the man lay concealed, but they searched
thoroughly the rest of the house and the cellars
during the night. One of the negroes said
he could see the lights moving around all
night. The mob did not cease their search
till four or five o'clock. At length the ne-
groes were rescued by a butcher's boy resid-
ing in the neighborhood, who came along,
and *barrelled them up in hogheads* on his
cart, and thus conveyed them to the station
house.

A REWARD FOR THE RIOTERS.—The
promptness of Gov. Seymour in calling for
thirty thousand troops has been nowhere
more approved than in the columns of the
Evening Post. His address, however, to the
crowd at the City Hall, in which he sunk
the chief magistrate, who against the guilty
should "never bear the sword in vain," and
implored his "friends" to ease from mur-
der, robbery, arson and theft, was an exhibi-
tion of weakness which surprised even his
best friends. If he wishes to recover their
good opinions, let him immediately offer
large rewards for the apprehension of the
villians who have been engaged in the late
disorders. This is a solemn and urgent du-
ty. The men who composed this very mob
have been employed, sheltered, protected and
often enriched by this very city of New-
York which they have attempted to destroy.
Such black and damning ingratitude has
never been paralleled in history. Let Gov.
Seymour, therefore, at once perform the du-
ty of bringing these villains to condign pun-
ishment.—*Evening Post*.

headed "Military Necessity," urges that the
only salvation of the Southern Confederacy
is in making a levy en masse, such as is called
for in this proclamation.

"It is not probable, however, that a very
large army can be raised by the traitors,
even as the result of this terrible conscription.
Davis has already gleaned almost every able
bodied man from Virginia to Texas. And
a more serious embarrassment arises from
the fact, that so large a portion of the rebel
domain is now occupied by the victorious
armies of the Republic. There are only
three or four States where Jeff's sway is un-
disputed, and even there his tyranny is re-
garded as too odious for long endurance.

John Morgan's Raid.

When we read in our dispatches given
elsewhere of the effect of John Morgan's raid
in Indiana, and the enthusiasm it has kindled,
and how thousands are volunteering to swell
the Union ranks, and excellent Gov. Morton
finds his hands too full of business in receiving
recruits, we are reminded of a small tale touch-
ing the case of the Brown family, a set of
hardened reprobates in an interior county,
one of whose graceless sons was bitten by a
rattlesnake. The circuit preacher was called.
The scene was an unusual one. The
good man took in the situation at a glance
and began withunction:

Oh Lord, we thank thee for rattlesnakes.
We thank thee that thou sentest a rattle
snake to bite Bill Brown. Will thou send a
rattl-snake to bite Tom Brown. Wilt thou,
oh Lord, send a rattle-snake to bite Asa
Brown. And, oh Lord, wilt thou send the
biggest kind of a snake to bite old man
Brown, for, oh Lord, nothing short of rattle-
snakes will ever bring the Brown family to
repentance.

Watching the workings of the special
Providence of the rebel raid into Indiana,
in sections where Copperheadism has been
doing its perfect work, now destroyed in an
instant by the threatened apparition of these
rebel mass troopers, we feel almost like
thanking God for John Morgan, and thank-
ing Him that John has stirred up certain
counties that we might name, to the
work of loyalty; and we might, if press-
ed, give a list of counties, not all in Indian-
a, where John Morgan might do like Mis-
sionary work, for we despair of anything
short of a rebel raid converting a Copper-
head into an article of any utility to this
Government. These men would sit still and
see the flag dishonored and the Constitution
spit upon, and all unmoved; but let the
colts, and kine, and corn bins be endangered,
their zeal for the Union grows apace with
the nearness of the danger. Perhaps it w'd
be well to let John Morgan and his home-
sick troopers make a tour of the State North
of the Ohio, on their present mission, that
seems to work so well for our side.—*Chica-
go Tribune*.

TOO BAD.—An eminent jurist has pro-
nounced the surrender of Vicksburg unconsti-
tutional, because General Grant denied
the rebels the constitutional right of bearing
arms, and illegal because done on the Fourth
of July, a day on which no contracts can be
legally executed. The surrender must there-
fore, be repeated on a business day, and the
Constitution altered, before the act can be
sustained. He might have added that the
contract to surrender is void, also, because
it was done by Pemberton under compulsion.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on
Monday last, on Boston Common, by order
of Gov. Andrew, in honor of the capture of
Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the opening
of the Mississippi.

for the arrest and delivery of any deserter!

We call attention to the Card of HAN-
NARR: Bonn & Co., General Produce Commission-
Merchants, No. 36 Water-Street, New-
York, which will be found in our columns to-
day. Mr. Bonn is a native of Cattaraugus—son
of Dr. Bonn of Farmersville—a thorough busi-
ness gentleman, and can make it an object to
the farmers and produce dealers in Cattaraugus,
to make their acquaintance.

A letter from Col. D. G. BRIGHAM, dated
Baltimore, July 21, informs us of the fol-
lowing additional deaths in the 64th Regiment:
Rowland Ormsby, Co. G, died July 16; George
Marshall, Co. G, died July 17; Alfred W. Dye,
Co. K, died July 17. The Colonel tells us that
he has fallen among the best kind of Samaritans,
and that the Union people of Baltimore
are the "Unionist kind of people in the Union!"

RECRUITING OFFICE IN ELICOTTVILLE!
—Capt. G. FRED. POTTER, of Salamanca, as
good a fellow as ever broke bread, has been
authorized to raise a Company for the 13th
Regiment of Heavy Artillery,—designed solely
for service in New York Harbor,—and has
opened a Recruiting Office in the Freeman
Buildings, where he will be happy to see all
who wish to avoid the draft by voluntarily
enlisting. He is offering a bounty of \$565 for
veteran soldiers, and \$190 for new recruits—
He is meeting with excellent success, and his
Company is rapidly filling up.

We learn that Lieut. ST. HUNTLEY, of
Ellicottville, having made his friends a short
visit since the mustering out of the 37th, has
returned to New York to commence the dis-
charge of his duties as quartermaster of the
same regiment now being reorganized in that
city. His former fellow-students of this place
will be rejoiced to learn of this proof of the
esteem with which he is regarded by his superi-
or officers, and he will receive their heartiest
good wishes.—*Springville Herald*.

"As my strength was, then even so is
my strength now, said Joshua. So will every
one say who is now troubled with weak stom-
achs and worn out digestive organs. If they
will now and forever use Herrick Allen's Gold
Medal Salratus—for wherever it has made an
acquaintance, it "sticks closer than a brother,"
—it will be your protector and shield, besides
always giving you nice, light and digestible
bread, biscuits, puddings, cakes, &c., Try it.
Most of the merchants sell it. Depot 112 Lib-
erty-street, New-York.

For sale by L. A. ROOD, Ellicottville, and
EAMES & Co., Little Valley.

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me to eat,
I was naked, and ye clothed me!"

If EAMES & Co. do not in every instance,
feed the hungry and clothe the naked, "scold
free," they do very nearly so. They are now
selling extra family flour, "Fredonia" and oth-
er brands at \$6.25 per barrel, and some beau-
tiful DOUBLE EXTRA WHITE WINTER WHEAT
FLOUR for the small sum of \$7 per barrel.—
They also supply the needy with pork, flour,
fish, sugar, tea, and other necessaries at a low
rate. They have the best \$1 tea in the coun-
ty—we have tried it! To "clothe the naked,"
they will sell you a suit at most any reason-
able price, from \$4 upwards!

P. S.—A liberal deduction made to families
of the "drafted men" that go into the ranks!

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Coll Freeman July 30, 1863

LATEST NEWS

Kentucky Election.

The election in Kentucky took place 3d inst. Bramlette's (Union) majority Governor will probably exceed 20,000. J. Clay is elected to Congress in the 1st land district. Hurrah for Kentucky!

The Supreme Court has decided that the notorious Judge McCunn, City Judge of New York, has no authority to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*. This will be bad news for New York rioters and Copperheads, who ways found particular favor in the night Judge McCunn.

It is the opinion of Secretary Stanton that the rebels have not now more than 25,000 men in the field.

It is a good sign for the Union that several of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Norfolk and vicinity have taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, and are serving on juries, &c. Citizens of like character will do likewise.

To THE SICK.—See Dr. Jackson's appointments below. They were recalled to appear in the Doctor's standing list, which will be found on the 4th page of the *Freeman*.

- Ellicottville, N. Y., "Irvine Hall," Thursday, Aug. 6.
Olenn, N. Y., "Fobes House," Friday, Aug. 7.
Cuba, N. Y., "Railroad House," Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 8 & 9.
Bellvader, N. Y., "Western Hotel," Monday, Aug. 10.
Angelica, N. Y., "Charles Hotel," Tuesday, Aug. 11.
Belmont, N. Y., "Tracy's Hotel," Wednesday, Aug. 12.
Andover, N. Y., "Mason's Hotel," Thursday, Aug. 13.
Alfred Center, N. Y., "at Hotel," Friday, Aug. 14.
Almond, N. Y., "Howel's Hotel," Saturday, Aug. 15.
Dunkirk, N. Y., "Eastern Hotel," Monday, Aug. 17.
Fredonia, N. Y., "Johnson House," Tuesday, Aug. 18.
Silver Creek, N. Y., "Lee House," Wednesday, Aug. 19.
Gowanda, N. Y., "Barker House," Thursday, Aug. 20.
East Randolph, N. Y., "Frencl's Hotel," Friday, Aug. 21.
Jamestown, N. Y., "Allen House," Saturday, Aug. 22.

Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Salt is cleansed of all impurities, and contains the largest amount of all necessary and valuable properties which can be concentrated in the same weight; is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. It will cure dyspeptic persons, and save the lives of all who use it. Depot 112 Liberty St. For sale by L. A. ROOD, Ellicottville, N. Y. EAMES & Co., Little Valley.

Pastoral Letter.

To the Clergy and Congregations of New York:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I call upon you to observe, by a public service, the Thanksgiving and Prayer set apart by the President of the United States, for the day of August next, in commemoration of the recent victories of the armies of the United States, and I recommend to your attention the occasion in the appropriate place, the day of Thanksgiving in the form of Prayer used at sea, as given below.

Faithfully, your Brother, WILLIAM H. DELANEY, W. Geneva, July 20, 1863.

Local and Miscellaneous.

ELICOTTVILLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THANKSGIVING!—In pursuance of the President's Proclamation, there will be services at St. John's Church, in this village, on Thursday, the 6th inst. (to-day.) at 10 1/2 A. M.

A JAIL TO LET!—The "Brown Eagle" in this village, is without a prisoner tenant!—The last term of the Circuit sent over "Cayuga Bridge" two detachments of "Copperheads" and the rest of Gov. Seymour's "friends" have become alarmed and are shy!

Drafting is to commence in Erie County on the 5th and end on the 15th of this month. Gen. Scroggs, the Provost Marshal has given notice that the draft will take place at Fort Porter, and invited the Mayor and Common Council of Buffalo, Judges, Sheriff, &c. to be present.

The Mayville Sentinel states that at the late meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Chautauqua county, half of the accounts presented for auditing were rejected, there being no five cent stamp affixed to the affidavit. It should be remembered that affidavits are not legal if the Government stamp is not affixed.

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.—The attention of the friends of education is called to the notice of the commencement of the fall term of the Springville Academy, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. We also publish the Report of the Visiting Committee on the closing exercises of the last Term of that Institution, which will be read with interest. In the hands of Prof. CORLEAND, the Academy has flourished, and merits its prosperity.

THE OIL CREEK RAILROAD.—The Erie Gazette says the Oil Creek Railroad, running from Corry to Titusville, a distance of twenty-eight miles, is one of the marvels of the age.—Built in the space of three months, under the energetic management of Thomas Struthers, Esq., it is now carrying an amount of freight probably unequalled by any other line of railroad in the country of equal length, and yields a revenue of corresponding magnitude.

We are informed that Lieutenant A. CROSBY, now Adjutant of the 154th New York, was a great favorite with the Company to which he belonged, and the boys disliked to have him leave them under any consideration. After his promotion, therefore, his old comrades arrested him for desertion, tried him by a court-martial, convicted and sentenced him to be shot! He was subsequently pardoned, after being very gravely lectured upon the enormity of his offence!

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE!—BYRON GRAHAM, formerly a wealthy and influential citizen of New Albion, passed through this village last week on his way to the County Poor House in Machias! He represented New Albion for many years on the Board of Supervisors, and was Loan Commissioner for several terms. He never married, and wine, women and cards have made him a pauper!—He was intelligent and kind-hearted, and in his business relations always bore the reputation of being a strictly honest man. "Alas, poor YORKICK!"

Death of Lieut. Alfred H. Lewis.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman. SANDUSKY, (Freedom,) August 1, 1861.

Thoughts suggested over the grave of Lieut. Lewis, whose remains have been interred in the Cemetery at Sandusky, in the town of Freedom.

Amid the tumult of war, how often are we called upon to pause and consider the vast number of the gallant dead, who have fallen upon the field of battle in defence of their country and her rights; those whose patriotic hearts were ready to listen to their country's call, to leave their families, their firesides, and their all, to go forth and meet a rebellious foe. But alas! how many of America's noble sons are thus falling victims to the missiles of death; causing a general requiem to come up from all portions of our land, which may only be alleviated by the perpetuation of the Institutions of Civil Liberty. And while we would ever remember with a grateful remembrance each participator who fell fighting the battles of his country, we shall do no injustice by individualizing the name of Lieut. ALFRED H. LEWIS, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, and died in a few hours. He was born in Perrinton, Monroe Co. N. Y., Feb. 2d, 1833, and was the son of the late Nathan Lewis. When about a year old his father removed to Rushford, Allegany county, and in 1847 to Freedom, Cattaraugus county. Here his youthful character began to develop itself, and soon his manly virtues endeared him to a large circle of friends. At the call of the President for Volunteers, he left the active duties of life, taking leave of his wife and child, joined himself as a private to an Infantry company recruited by Capt. Bond, in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, which was mustered in as Co. D, 64th Reg't N. Y. V., and went into service on the Potomac—was with McClellan in his entire campaign, and subsequently with that army in all its operation, having never been off duty for a single day by sickness or wound. Here his amiable disposition, gentlemanly deportment and spirit of patriotism which he exercised on all occasions, won for him the esteem of Officers and Soldiers—taking him from the ranks and promoting him step by step to the position of Captain, which commission, however, was not received until after his death. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him, while his family and friends are sorely afflicted. Well may we say of him as said a fellow-officer: "In his death the country has lost a faithful friend and worthy officer." A FRIEND.

Responses to Questions Asked.

Table with columns for Name, Date, and Number of Responses. Includes entries for East Otto, July 30th, 1863, and various regiments.

a Slave Pen in Baltimore.

ce to orders from headquarters, made a visitation, a few days ago—pen in Baltimore which, it has been chiefly used for the purging persons, in violation of the law entitled to their freedom in the Columbia, and persons claimed as rebels or Rebel-sympathizers. Sixteen of the men and 3 infants. Sixteen of the men together by couples, at the navy irons, and one had his legs other by ingeniously contrived by chains suspended to his backles were immediately knock-ire party of captives liberated. bodied males enlisted in a negro "pen" thus opened and clean-ribed as follows:

the prison in which slaves are es a brick paved yard, twenty-ith by forty in length. The high brick one; the other sides by the cells or prisons. In this or shrub grows—no flower or can be seen. Here the burning wn its scorching rays, and no o temper the Summer heat.

Administration Cannot Save the Country!

een a favorite phrase with those the Administration, says the ig Journal, is stronger than their on. And like all prophets, they hat their prophecies should be- Having declared that the Ad- not save the country, they are t it shall not.

opposition to the Draft. That army which would, in a few ally finish what our brave fel- field have so gloriously begun. ing from appearances, is just wish to prevent. Rather than prophets, they would indefi- the war.

with the "Blue Light Feder- When MADISON deemed it ft 100,000 men to end that war, opposed it, because they did succeed, lest his success should e Democratic party that the would be beaten in the then ctions!

were successful, in spite of this loyality; and the Federalists, ion to the war and to those who with its management, were ned to an oblivion of infamy.

stantly repeating itself. The occupied by the Albany Argus, nd into which they are seeking arty, is the precise parallel of f 1812. And it is significant wisdom of the Hartford Con- be arguments now used against re mere repetitions of the argu- y. The Argus, and those who are but copyists of their "Blue es, in position, purpose and y requires that they should d "Hartford Convention" to lel perfect.

Retaliation.

treatment, imprisonment and eral soldiers by the Rebels, is

