

# Cattaraugus Union.

W. L. COITTY, V. L. L.  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863.  
"Union and the Constitution."

## Fruits of a Bad Example.

ful influences of example were never fully illustrated that in the history of a riot in New York. When the riot sets all law aside, it cannot be that the people are encouraged to example. We all have witnessed the riot by the Executive and his satellites of violence for the regular laws of and all this justified by the plea of and in a moment of unbridled passion the community lashed to fury by wrong outrage, have unfortunately that they have learned the lessons to have been taught them for the last

Never in the history of the world, so dark a hour of the French Revolution there ever presented in any legislative an exhibition of profligacy, depravity and of laws, as in the last Congress. sitted to be in direct violation of the tion, were hurried through in indecent the lowest and most contemptible tricks to—every parliamentary usage derided, senseless plea of the necessity of the hour apology for gross acts of individual and wrong that heretofore have driven to revolution. The President of the States usurped powers not granted to the Constitution he was sworn to sup- through his misdeeds committed por- trages upon citizens, that have made t of whole communities beat with fierce, and excited the mad thirst for ven-

ne can estimate, the pernicious effects abnormal acts upon the people. The of disregard of laws, demoralizes the country. This law of force which the stration pretends necessity, justifies, is opted by a community to right some or real wrong, upon the same plea. If y is the rule that governs an Adminis- it will not be long before it will be y the people over whom that Adminis- dars to exercise absolute power. As happy and about the small pox—the is catching. The illegals and law- s prohibited in the Constitution, Act, the Washington of New York mad. No, as they themselves demanded that they I seem to have passed through the terris- one of the most terrible and the most of all the plagues of the world. The bloody- ra is the most terrible of all the plagues. We think the suggestion of "S. A. B."—an ex- cent one and trust his example may be re- s followed.

July 24, 1863

## Battle of Gettysburg.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Union.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., July 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—As there are incidents connected with the battle of Gettysburg that I have not seen in print, I have jotted them down for your paper. Soon after the fight commenced, there was a wounded soldier came toward town. As he passed a house, an old man came out and asked the soldier for his gun—the soldier handed it to him, together with the accoutrements. The old man shouldered the musket—started for the field of battle. His name I could not learn. One thing is certain, he received some rousing cheers from the Ninth.

During a halt of some prisoners that were being marched into town, one of them said, "You Yankees are strange folks. When you went out of the Union, you raise a hell of a fuss, and now we have come back you raise a still bigger one."

The way Gettysburg was taken by the rebels: The second Brigade of Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Devan of the Buford division, to which this Regiment belongs, were drawn up in line of battle at the north part of the town, with skirmishers out, dismounted, and were thought, doing a big thing, one of the batteries of the Eleventh Corps, situated directly behind us, commenced shelling us, although word was sent to them a number of times that they were shelling their own men, they continued to pour in the shell until the last of the columns passed out of sight into the town. Then the firing ceased and the confederates followed us into the town and took possession. Thus, you see, that the town of Gettysburg was taken by a Union battery, for the Confederate Army.

Yours Etc.  
Z. SMITH, Ninth N. Y. Cavalry.

## Retaliation.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that General Fitzhugh Lee and Winder were removed from the McClellan hospital to Fortress Monroe and placed in a casemate under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel government that if they executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn, whom they have now in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, that General Lee and Captain Winder will be executed in retaliation.

A benevolent Philadelphian writes to the Press of that city:

"I have not as yet heard of any attempt to provide for the families of those drafted citizens who are too poor to pay these hundred dollars, or unable to procure substitutes, or the families of those who go to the army, under such circumstances, and under many privations unless those who stay at home look after them."

Our correspondents disclose the sum of five dollars which were acknowledged, and have transmitted to the treasurer of the Union League. We think the suggestion of "S. A. B."—an excellent one and trust his example may be repeated.

## From the Cattaraugus Regiment—104th.

The following extract from a letter from D. W. DAY, Assistant Surgeon of the 154th Reg., to his parents, which we find in the last Arcade Enterprise, will be read with interest by many of our readers:

BALTIMORE, July 8th, 1863.

DEAR PARENTS:—I arrived in town this morning, bringing 612 wounded men from our corps hospital, to be forwarded to Philadelphia; shall return this afternoon. We have nearly 1,500 wounded men in the hospital, besides numbers of others scattered around in different corps hospitals. Our corps was badly cut up. No other one fought more bravely, or lost more men than ours. It has regained the laurels lost at Chancellorsville. Our Regiment suffered terribly—there are only 17 men and 3 officers left of those engaged the first day. This fragment has been consolidated with the 131th N. Y. Volunteers and is commanded by Dan B. Allen. There are about 200 men left in the two regiments.

About 3 o'clock, July 1st, we arrived at the Heights overlooking the town. We had not been there over an hour when the rebels made their appearance at the other end of the town. Our Brigade, with the exception of the 73 P. A., which was left behind, reached the farther end of the town and advanced to a large wheat field just beyond and attempted to form a line of battle. Before this was accomplished, however, the Rebs were upon them in greatly superior numbers. Our boys were flanked on both sides and ordered to surrender. When the order came to fall back, the 27th P. A. complied very readily, but the 154th and the 131th boys would not retreat, and fought until escape was impossible. Only 17 men of our regiment escaped. The colors, both State and National, were captured. The color bearer was shot in three places; three other boys in succession attempted to take the colors off the field but were shot down. Captain Warner with 30 men did not get up to take part in the first days fight, but has been in since, and now the 154th is represented by only 64 men!

I have heard from Captain Harrison Cheney; he is well, but a prisoner. Of the Freedom boys I have seen but two—the Pinney brothers. Chauncey was shot through the chest; a portion of the lower tube of the left lung protrudes through the wound—he will probably die. Curtis is all right, and is taking care of his brother. Alfred Lewis is dead. He was shot through the brain with a Minnie ball. He lived about 31 hours I think, after he was wounded, but did not speak. He was a noble soldier and in his death the service has lost one of its best officers.

GOLD IN OREGON.—The General Land Office has received official news confirming the report of the discovery and the successful working of rich veins of gold in Oregon. The mines along the John Day River are yielding two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per week. One nugget was taken out of Harbott ditch, Cannon City, weighing 5120. It is al-

## War Brevities.

Martial law ceased in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

The Departments of North and South Carolina are consolidated, and Gen. Foster is assigned to the command.

A number of persons who were confined in Richmond for refusing to take up arms have been ordered to be sent North.

The Louisville Journal says that Gen. Meade is a brother-in-law of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing the sixth day of August as a day of thanksgiving for our recent victories.

The President has been urged strongly to declare martial law in New York and appoint General Butler to command there, but declined.

Gen. Dix has been ordered to New York, to relieve Gen. Wool in command of the Department of the East. He will assume command immediately.

Governor Seymour has devolved upon Brigadier General J. H. Leslie the chief command of the military force engaged in the suppression of the riot.

The President has determined to enforce the draft in all the States at all hazards. Those who try to evade it will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

General Lee is very quietly resting himself at Charlestown, Virginia, and when he moves will take the direction of Warrenton Junction. He is not pursued by General Meade's forces.

A current but unfounded rumor that Gen. Grant has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, grows out of the vague expectation that Gen. Grant may arrive at the back door of Richmond before Gen. Meade knocks at the front door. It is doubtful whether Gen. Grant could take this army were it offered him.

An anecdote is related of Gen. Logan. When he was a Col. at the commencement of the rebellion, six companies of his corps becoming aggrieved at something, stacked arms and refused to do duty. The Adjutant informed Col. Logan of the difficulty, who, on hearing it, exclaimed, "stacked arms! The devil they have!" Then pausing a minute as he considered the emergency, he continued: "Well, Adjutant, I'll give 'em enough of stacking arms." Accordingly he formed the remaining four companies in line with loaded muskets, and stood them over the malcontents, whom he compelled to stack and unstack arms for twelve hours. They didn't want to stack arms after that without special orders.

## News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

## THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army is already in some of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, making its way through Loudon valley to Culpepper. There is no probability of any collision, and the enemy is doubtless hurrying to his new, or rather his old base

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A correspondent Philadelphia writes to the Press of that city:

I have not as yet heard of any attempt to provide for the families of those granted citizenship who were too poor to buy their freedom. It is said that the Government will provide for those who were too poor to buy their freedom, and that they will be allowed to go to the army, under the same conditions as the other soldiers.

On the 10th inst. the news of the capture of the rebel army at Gettysburg, and the successful working of the mines in Oregon, was received. The mines along the John Day River are yielding two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per week. One mine was taken out of Hamilton, Oregon, yielding \$100. It is at present the only mine of the kind in the West.

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I have heard from Captain Harrison (Chancy; he is well, but a prisoner. Of the Freedom boys I have seen but two—the Pinney brothers. Chancy was shot through the chest; a portion of the lower tube of the left lung protrudes through the wound—he will probably die. Curtis is all right, and is taking care of his brother. Alfred Lewis is dead. He was shot through the brain with a Minnie ball. He lived about 31 hours I think, after he was wounded, but did not speak. He was a noble soldier and in his death the service has lost one of its best officers.

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