

Regimental Order, and the evening of Mr. ...
REG'T N. Y. VOL., COURT HOUSE, VA.
Camp will be known as MANLEY, in recognition of MANLEY, to the members of H. C. LOOMIS, N. Y. V. Com'd'g Reg't 154th N. Y. V.

REG'T 2d DIVISION, Coops. March 16, 1863, ES, Col. 164th N. Y. V., Commanding Brigade, led as follows:
Officers.—I gratefully acknowledge which you have been pleased to accept of the 154th Regiment name. During the week I portion of the Army of the full encampments; the persons as well as the veteran Regulation of the soldiers; the of the brave men and other general officers; audacious and buoyant spirit with faith in the suc-

the Army from the arrival of 360 men from Pennsylvania, 6th Reg't on the Reg't on the 27th of April, any now before us, which is determine the fate of the access of our Free Institution never doubted. It has never incompetent officers at the soldiers. No Regiment with the efficiency of which the country which applies to expect. Intelligence energy are indispensable to the salvation of this Government. Competent talents always have good live soldiers. I am in having experienced out. Colonel, who are veteran war; and you are equally partitioned to duty of your officers, the neatness of their performance, with great satisfaction of this camp commander of the Army, while you the highest congratulation, the heroic examples of an be no doubt that your he plaudits of your friends hills of Cattaugus and

closed, the men, with a cheers for "JOHN MAND." His sojourn among and that he may often ish of the 154th.

S. C. N. J. Washington correspondent, writes on the and his Cabinet are guine of success just now, any time since the war

Orders to advance have id when the designated commander, on shore or d, there will indeed be nd the heavens." No ocrats of the North are selves as Union men, cannot keep the national

2. SKWARD.—The Wah- of the Journal of Com- says: "The Secretary of ng man. Among all his t one, probably, who will ch an extensive record of l be the case with our

CONGRESS.—Before sepa- March, the re-elected Re- of Congress agreed that eaker, in December next, YLER COLFAX.

ON.—A lady suggests that to Jeff. Davis to exchange ls for Southern Unionists

sponded the Butternut conductor, "but I don't consider it worth any more than so much brown paper." The soldier's eyes flashed fire, "You d—d Copperhead," he roared, "how dare you speak that way before us?" How dare you impeach the credit of the Government which we have been imperiling our lives to uphold? You are not fit to live!" and, drawing a pistol, he pointed it at the trembling conductor, and was about to fire, when an officer, who had been watching the proceedings, seized his arm and restrained him. Then, addressing the Butternut knave, the officer told him that if he wished to avoid trouble, he had better leave the train at the next station, which he did, and the cars came on without him.

The above incident may serve as a warning to all Copperheads of the treatment they may expect when our brave boys in the army, having conquered the rebels in the South, shall turn their attention to traitors at home.

Attempt to Kill a Brother.

From the Cleveland Herald.
Yesterday afternoon George Sanford, well known to very many of our citizens, went to the office of his brother, Nelson Sanford, lumber merchant on Merwin street. There had been some family difficulties between the brothers, and it is said that George had some time previous uttered threats against the life of Nelson. On entering the office, George said to his brother, "I understand you are afraid of me, but I have come unarmed, and I want to talk over matters with you."

Nelson Sanford invited his brother into the back room, and the two sat and conversed for some time. George then suddenly pulled a revolver from his pocket, aimed it at his brother, saying, "Nelson you and I have got to die," and fired. Fortunately the ball missed its aim, and George fired again, but again without success. Nelson started up and rushed at George, who fired a third time, again missing him. Nelson then throttled his brother, and after a desperate struggle wrenched the pistol from him, the remaining three barrels being still loaded.

By this time some of the men belonging to the lumber yard rushed in and seized George Sanford, who was secured until Nelson Sanford could come up to the city and take steps for his arrest. A warrant was made out, and Sheriff Lewis took George Sanford into custody on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. He was subsequently set at liberty on \$2,500 bail.

National Song Distasteful.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 25th.
A disgraceful scene occurred this morning on one of the New Haven cars, while passing through the tunnel in this city. A small and bright looking Irish boy came into the car, and in a clear, sweet tone, sung a National Union song. While singing, as he passed through the aisle, he was suddenly seized by C. C. Burr and another Copperhead lecturer, returning from a political mission to Danbury, Connecticut, one of them catching him by his necktie and choking him violently until he became black in the face, at the same time pounding his head and face against the floor and side of the car.—The passengers, witnessing the outrage, sprang at once to their feet, denouncing in the most indignant terms, the Copperhead perpetrators, and for a time the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed. Burr and his comrade justified the infamous outrage, declaring that no National song should be sung where they were present. Our informant, a citizen of Danbury, Conn., says that steps have been taken to arrest the assailants, and it is hoped they will be punished as they deserve.

to only—was in those conditions... the "oldest democratic editor West of Cayuga Bridge," and other Copperhead dignitaries here—was in Franklinville button-holing our friend James and was last seen in Mansfield with Jim Polk Smith! Something's up!—The "War Horse" needs watching!

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS!—Inasmuch as the Rebel papers of this village have seen fit, for the purpose of gratifying a personal animosity, to give what they claim to be the particulars of a lawsuit recently instigated against us, and as such particulars are distorted and colored with intent to place us in a false position before the public, it is no more than right and proper that we should present a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts in the case as they actually occurred:

Last season, when the two calls for volunteers were issued by the President, we felt a deep interest in having the response of Cattaugus made as prompt and decided as possible, and that the quota of Ellicottville in particular, should be immediately furnished, that she might thus set an example of patriotism worthy of imitation on the part of other Towns in this County. To promote this end we spent our time, our influence and our money, while the Editor of the Union was drunk about our village, and with his tongue and pen was discouraging enlistments by an unstinted abuse of the Administration, and gross misrepresentations of the object and conduct of the war.—We proposed, therefore, to Lieutenant C. P. VENDER—who was then recruiting for the 154th Regiment—that for one Volunteer from this Town we would become personally responsible for the sum of twenty-five dollars. The Lieut brought forward a young man by the name of McCADDEN, and to him we gave our promise of the payment of the sum agreed upon as soon as he should be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States.—Subsequently, the project of a Town Bounty was devised, and, in an interview with McCADDEN, he cheerfully consented to release us from our obligation and accept in its stead the bounty of \$50, offered by the Town of Ellicottville. When the various Towns came to look up the number of volunteers which each had furnished, it turned out that McCADDEN was claimed by, and credited to, the Town of Carrollton; and thus in two ways were we relieved from any obligation in the premises.—First, by the express terms of the contract entered into between McCADDEN and ourselves; and second, because we never agreed to pay for a volunteer from the Town of Carrollton. The balance of the transaction can be summed up in a nut-shell. We were asked for the twenty five dollars by a brother of McCADDEN, and, rather than risk the glorious uncertainties of a law-suit, and not because we felt either legally or morally bound to pay it, we cashed the demand, and thus ended the matter.

So far as we are concerned, whatever we did in the way of encouraging enlistments, we did solely with the view of rendering what assistance we could to our country. We were actuated by no hope of political reward or ambition for military aggrandizement; and if our personal assailants can reap any advantage from a misstatement of the facts above narrated, they are welcome to all they can make.—The baying of such secession hounds as the "oldest Democratic Editor West of Cayuga Bridge," or of the lesser pups of the Republican, although goaded on by the disappointed ambition of political demagogues, will fall far short of worrying or damaging any one.

the President to suspending the privilege of writ that State, or the Northern counties at least, he replied that he should not follow the example of Peter, who turned his back after protesting his fidelity.

REPORTED MUTINY AT FORT SUMTER.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from the blockading fleet off Charleston, under date of March 16th, confirms the previous report that a serious mutiny has occurred at Fort Sumter; adding that during the night of the 12th Forts Moultrie and Sumter were seen firing at each other; that between one and two hundred shells were discharged, and that finally a white flag was displayed from Fort Moultrie. Deserters a day or two afterwards asserted that a serious mutiny had occurred, Gen. Beauregard shooting the mutineers without trial.

AN ORACULAR SPRING.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tallahassee Floridan tells the following strange story:

"While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring near Fredericksburg, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious: According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the Revolutionary war. Three months before a treaty of peace, it dried up and ceased to run. It commenced running again three months before the war of 1813, and three months before its close, as in the Revolutionary war, it again dried up, and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Fort Sumter it again commenced running, and a short time since dried up.—I give as my author for this, an aged man who was born and is living near the spring, and who has considerable property, and offers to bet it all that we will have peace in three months from the drying up of the spring."

A DEVIL INCARNATE.—Proceedings at law have been instituted against Theodore C. Rand, of Windham, for fendish cruelty to Mary Ellen Divine, a delicate child of 11 years. Stripping, and then whipping her with a rawhide until she fainted, her blood trickling upon the floor; plunging her naked through a hole cut in the ice in a watering trough; compelling her to drink swill, are among the alleged inhumanities laid at his door, the details being too shocking for relation. The condition of the person of the little sufferer, when examined, was most horrid, her limbs being purple from beating, with gashes in them, and swollen as hard as a stone, her toes being raw from the effects of freezing, her fingers having blood-blisters on the ends of them, and the like. The girl had been placed in his care by a charitable institution in Troy.

"I'll tell you what it is," said a brave soldier residing at the Nail Factory—a bright eyed, intelligent young man, every line of whose features bespoke courageous determination—"I'll tell you what it is. I had my arm shattered at Fair Oaks, and thirty pieces of bone taken from it; but I had rather lose both arms—yes, if I had a dozen lives, I'd rather give them all than that the secesh flag should float over the soil of my country, or we should compromise with the traitors, as these Copperheads want us to."—Troy Times.

WHISTLE IN A BOY'S NOSE.—The Danville Herald says there is a smart little German boy in that village, named Lauterborn, who has been provided by nature with a whistle in his nose. It was first noticed a few months since, and was supposed to proceed from a cold, but he recovered without losing his whistle, and a little practice will make him a great curiosity than anything Barnum has got on hand now.