

April 9, 1863

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The Copperhead Scheme Exposed!

We publish to-day a remarkable dispatch from Lord LYONS, the British Minister Resident at Washington, to Earl RUSSELL. It develops, says the Buffalo Commercial, a new phase in the history of the American Rebellion, and discloses the recent existence of designs and purposes upon the part of certain Northern politicians, which fall very little short of Southern Treason itself. We commend the dispatch to the careful perusal of our readers, believing that it will not fail to stir up an indignant popular rebuke, and confirm and strengthen the assured loyalty of the North, which is now reacting so strongly in the presence of similar demonstrations.

The revelations contained in this dispatch are not only humiliating, but they are absolutely startling to every true American citizen. In order to appreciate their full enormity, it is necessary that we go back to the middle of November last, when the dispatch was written, and recall to mind the position of our foreign relations with regard to the great question of mediation. At that time the destinies of the Republic were threatened in the Cabinets of England and France. NAPOLEON was seeking the co-operation, or the acquiescence—he cared not which—of Great Britain in his scheme for securing the monopoly of the world's cotton, by establishing a French Protectorate over the South and a province in Mexico. The Cabinet Council of St. James was then, as ever, inimical to the interests and progress of our Republic. The government was, however, held in restraint by the Commons, and was constantly seeking a pretext for intervention, which could be justified to the people. It lost no opportunity of surreptitiously aiding the South, and was ever jealously vigilant of its most technical rights, as against the North.

Jubilant over the result of the November election, the not disant leaders of the Democratic party in the city of New York hastened to meet Lord LYONS upon his return from Europe, and sought to poison his mind and influence his action in favor of the interests of treason. Artfully concealing the fact that they were but the representatives of Mozart, an organization which had been used to compass the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, and was repudiated in the hour of success, they arrogantly claimed to be the conservative element of the North, and betrayed "a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether." We are told that the unexpected action of the President in removing Gen. McCLELLAN, had so far disturbed the plans of these arch-conspirators, that they desired the postponement of European intervention until the eve of the next Presidential election, lest "it should be the means of creating a violent war spirit, and thus defeat their plans."—McCLELLAN had been regarded as the representative of Copperheadism in the army; and the suppression of Rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the war, formed no part of the plans, either of that General, or of those who sought to make him the next President.

The most remarkable fact which Lord LYONS' dispatch discloses—and it seems most clear to us—is the existence of a plan upon the part of these Traitors to betray the Government into the hands of Southern Rebels as the price for Democratic power. That General McClellan

THE RECENT ELECTIONS!

All Hail, Connecticut! RHODE ISLAND FOR THE UNION!

THE EAST AND WEST A UNIT!

Connecticut, the "land of steady habits," comes up gloriously to the support of the Administration, throttlles Copperheadism, and elects the entire Union State Ticket by Three Thousand Majority! Three Republicans and one Democrat are elected to Congress. Glory!

The election in Rhode Island, on the 1st instant, resulted in the triumph of the entire Republican Union Ticket by gratifying majorities. Gov. JAMES Y. SMITH beats his opponent 2,800, and both members of Congress are elected by an equally emphatic vote—one having 900 and the other 1,900 majority.

St. Louis elects FILLY, "Charcoal," or radical emancipation candidate for Mayor, by 1700 majority.

St. Joseph (Mo.) and Indianapolis (Ind.) have also gone largely Union!

Letter from the 154th:

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman: CAMP "JNO. MANLEY," Near Stafford C. H., Va., March 27, '63.

Would your readers like to hear from the 154th? I know they have ample opportunity for so doing, yet it occurs to your correspondent that a few lines from a member of the Regiment, might not prove totally devoid of interest.

March has proved to be the most wintry of the months, in Old Virginia. Alternating rain and snow—sunshine and storm—have been in almost every day's experience, causing the mud to continue with wonderful consistency. By the way, this mud about which so much is said and written, is truly appalling. One can cross the roads only at regularly established fords, and then with the greatest peril to human life. It is amusing as well as fearful to see the Government mules floundering with their well known perversity, in the muddy slough, and one trembles for the reckless driver in his frantic efforts to urge through the "sacred soil," these obstinate "means of transportation" afforded by a sagacious government.

But the balmy air of spring now breaths in the soldier's ear the welcome tale of warmth and sunshine—welcome, because we know that it will end our inactivity here. We came to the present camp on the evening of Feb. 6th, it was a splendid forest of lofty pines.—Long before dawn on the following morning hundreds of these came crashing to the earth; and by noon of that day many a comfortable log hut was ready for its tenants. The sturdy woods-men of the 154th had not forgotten how to wield the axe, however expert they may have become with the musket. The wilderness disappeared like magic, and soon wore the aspect of a frontier village. It is a beautiful Camp, and when your esteemed fellow-citizen JNO. MANLY, the Soldier's friend, visited us a short time since, it was very appropriately named in honor of him. Here we have spent the most agreeable part of our sol-

Local and Miscellaneous.

ELLIOTTVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1863.

A National Fast.—The 30th of April appointed by the President.

A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation;

And whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all historians, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behoves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and 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 thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand

[L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Col. BRINGHAM has not resigned—but is acting General of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Potomac.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Esq., formerly of this village, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Militia of the State of Minnesota! "I do say!"—Good for our old Townsman!

We learn by a note from H. S. HUNTLEY, Esq., Secretary of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society, that the next annual Fair of that Society will be held in Olean on the 22d, 23d and 24th of September next.

Four negroes were brought from Olean on Wednesday evening last, and lodged in the Jail in this village, charged with having committed a murderous assault upon NICOLAS LANG, of the former place.

COUNTY COURT.—The April term of the County Court and Court of Sessions, Hon. W. WOODBURY presiding, assisted by Justices PEASLEE and DICKINSON, commenced in this village on Monday last.

School Commis

FIRST D

The undersigned, School District of Cattaraugus C Towns in said District, for dates, as follows:

Riceville, Thurs. April 16th Machias, Friday, " 17th. Yorkshire Cen. Sat. " 18th. Sandusky, Monday, " 20th. Farmerville, Tues. " 21st. Franklinville, Wed. " 22d. Humphrey Cen. Thurs. " 23d.

The Examinations will o'clock, A. M. Candidates and bring Readers, Penkell

In no case will Teachers Schools without certificate

Trustees, for their own that Teachers whom they by having in their possession the proper authority, before upon the discharge of their

Under a decision of the Revenue, Teachers' Certificate stamp of the direction of the State Superintendent required to pay before they

LYMAN Yorkshire Center, March

SECOND

The undersigned, School District of Cattaraugus following places at the times of examining applicants:

Rutledge, Mon., April 13th Leon, Tuesday, " 14th Dayton, Sun., Wed. " 15th Versailles, Thurs. " 16th Gowanda, Friday, " 17th Cattaraugus, Sat. " 18th Waverly, Monday, " 20th East Otto, Tues. " 21st

Examinations will commorenoon. Applicants are to provide themselves with cap Paper.

Under a decision of the Revenue, Teachers' Certificate to a general certificate

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GEO. A. Napoli, March 28th, 186

OLEAN, APRIL who desire to procure Olean, can do so between and those who wish to will apply between th

L. W.

To those of our respondents in Europe a recent circular from all unpaid letters from and after May 1, 186 coin or its equivalent.

ty, our advice is, tell country" to prepay tlers; this will save you up specie to pay post the necessity of paying large balances in coin

We have received Pa., correspondent, a ing an expose of the ptc., of that treasonable "Knights of the Gol

off. The figures follows with those of 1863. \$2,088,422; \$3,896,493. Against 155 of specie, in all Head, March 28, ad just issued orders from Jacksonville at it was to take part. Experimenta of the Monitors, with nal security to their own from the ene the deck with head together. The ex and the plan has unk man in the Cop an. At the Demo taphis, called to nom atch was Chairman, on for a speech, the he responded as fol in favor of Slavery platform." ates that about four isoners will pass thro the ensuing week.— Chase and other por will be transferred. will be exchanged.— through in the past en to Fortress Mon art of the four thou come by the North remainder by the road. Vicksburg since our ent on Haines Bluff fleet has returned to mbardment of Vicks the 27th ult., in cont Gen. Grant had pla Parrott guns, beyond reach the city, and lenced a rebel battery in the Yazoo Pass Extack on Fort Pember 27th, but with what The Rebel gunboat captured by Admiral oken from her moored down the river.— oung's Point that the arge portion of their the rear of Vicksburg, ened Yazoo city and the Great West. adelphia a reasonable ame of "United Broth which is an offshoot of den Circle. The Post imilar organization in following questions are e joining : or of the abdication of force, if necessary ? of a Northwestern Con of resisting the draft or subscribe affirmatively e by laws of the order, is, that the Society is y terms that may be of of the Constitution as reme Court.

of these Traitors to betray the Government into the hands of Southern Rebels as the price for Democratic power. That General McCLELLAN seems to be shadowed forth with a distinctness which goes beyond mere suspicion. There can be no doubt as to what the men were, who thus approached Lord Lyons, and sought to make English diplomacy subservient to their own political ambition; for he says distinctly that "hints of this plan, dropped before the elections, were so ill received, that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders." They were clearly and unequivocally from the so-called Copperhead branch of the Democratic party. We rejoice at the disclosures contained in this dispatch. They are most timely, and cannot fail to go far toward aiding the great revolution of northern sentiment which is now taking place. That those negotiations were treasonable in their nature, that they were entirely in the interest of Rebellion, and were intended to culminate in the dismemberment of the Union, we have no doubt. It is provided by the law of 1799 that those who carry on any intercourse with the agent of any foreign Government with a view to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, should be adjudged guilty of Treason. We trust that the "leaders" mentioned in Lord Lyons' dispatch will be brought to light, and receive the full measure of the punishment imposed upon their crimes.

Passage by the Senate of the Soldiers' Suffrage Bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, the bill authorizing soldiers from this State, in the service of the United States, to vote by proxy, came up for a third reading. Several amendments were made to the bill, among others one that the soldiers' proxy may be given between the 15th of September and the 1st of November. A warm debate upon the bill took place, the Republicans advocating, and the Democrats opposing it. It was finally passed by the following party vote :

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bailey, Bell, H. A. Clark, Hardin, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Montgomery, Munroe, Ramsey, Richards, Robertson, Sanford, Smith, Truman, Young—19.
NAYS—Messrs. Connolly, Cornell, Freer, Ganson, Murphy, Pruyn, Tobey—7.

The Albany Argus announces the passage of this bill as follows :

The bill providing that soldiers absent in the field may vote by proxy was passed yesterday in the Senate by a party vote, except that Senator Tobey voted in the negative. Two Republican Senators, Messrs. Folger and Farrar, were excused from voting.

Thus it will be seen how much of genuineness there is in Democratic professions of regard for the soldiers. Impudently claiming two-thirds of the Army as Democrats, they refuse them permission to vote because they know that the ballot-box would show the utter falsity of their claim. The soldiers and their friends,—especially such "Democrats" as Col. JONES, of the 154th New York, and Capt. C. P. VEDDER, of the same Regiment, who wrote to their friends last Fall that the Army would feel rebuked if ESKYMORE were elected—will not be likely to forget that the bill securing to them the franchise of their citizenship passed the Legislature "by a party vote," every Democrat opposing it.

The Amended Revenue Stamp Act is so different from the original law, that persons compelled to use Revenue Stamps, had better enquire of those competent to give information as to the proper Stamps to affix to notes, mortgages, deeds, &c.

privately named in honor of him. Here we have spent the most agreeable part of our soldier life; yet we do not regret to leave it, for we believe that the "Union" campaign will witness the final act in the ghastly drama of Secession, and although we do not claim to be inordinately blood-thirsty, we all feel a keen desire to be "in at the death." Yes, we believe the days of the Rebellion are "few and full of trouble."

Amid the busy routine of duty in Camp how sudden—how cruel—seemt the shock of death! A member of Company H, well known to your Randolph readers—MARTIN KELSEY, departed from this scene of strife, on the 27th. He was a noble youth, greatly endeared to all who knew him—a cheerful and consistent companion—an ardent patriot—a fearless, devoted soldier. But "the King of Shadows loves a shining mark," and MARTIN has gone. The members of Co. H have sent his remains to Washington; thence to be expressed to his friends at home. We bow to the decree of fate—but it is a cruel blow.

Numerous resignations have occurred among the line Officers of the 154th, but none has been more universally regretted than that of Capt. JNO. F. NELSON—yet we trust the cause which compelled his resignation—so much against his inclinations—may be obviated, to that although the Regiment lose his services—the country will not. At all events we believe his patriotism and well known fighting qualities will not admit of his long remaining a civilian. Success to "Capt. JACK" we say.

The efficiency of the Regiment, has been greatly promoted during our stay here notwithstanding the unfavorable weather that has prevailed—preventing much drilling. Col. JONES has been indefatigable in his exertions to place the Regiment on a good "fighting basis," and I presume the first band of rebels we meet, will testify that his exertions have not been wholly without effect.

Yours, truly, A. W. B.

Attack on Charleston!—The Union Army on John's Island!—Advance of Union Pickets!—Our Success Probable!

FORTRESS MONROE, April 4, 1863.

Yesterday's Richmond Dispatch has the following :

The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the Island. Skirmishing has already taken place between our and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in and the enemy advancing.

Gen. Haygood has ordered all the women, children and non-combatants removed from Adam's Run, which is 20 miles from Seabrook's Island.

Pensacola was fired by the Union soldiers about the 23d ult., and most of the town destroyed. The soldiers are going to re-enforce Gen. Banks.

A LATER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1863.

Dispatches received from Fortress Monroe state that Charleston papers have been received there. They acknowledge that the attack by the Union Army and Navy upon that city had been commenced, but contain nothing indicating whether the movements of our forces have met with success or a repulse. It is fair to infer that if the latter was the case, they would have announced it in the most glowing terms known to the Rebel vocabulary. It is generally believed in official quarters that at least no reverse has been sustained by our troops or our fleet, and there is the best reason to believe that the North will soon be electrified by the gratifying announcement of the Union capture and occupation of the spot where Charleston once was located.

FRASLER and DICKINSON, commenced in this village on Monday last. There are but few cases to be disposed of.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT GREAT VALLEY AND SALAMANCA.—The Rev. Mr. KIDDER will (D. V.) hold Divine Services at the above named places as follows: April 12, at Great Valley Station, at 11 A. M.; and at Salamanca at 2 P. M. of the same day.

By reference to our hymenial head it will be seen that our young friend H. S. HUNTLEY, Esq., Secretary of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society, has taken the initiatory steps towards furnishing the next Annual Fair with an original specimen of domestic manufactures!

IRVINE HALL!—This old and well-known Hotel stand has passed into the hands of E. B. GROVER, Esq., late of Silver Creek, who comes among us highly recommended as a polite, attentive, obliging and accomplished Landlord, and as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the difficult art of keeping a Hotel, and keeping it well. See his card in another column.

SCHOOL OF MODERN AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES AT ELLICOTTVILLE.—HENRY KLEIN, Esq., has now nearly completed the first term of his instruction in the Languages, and has given all his pupils and patrons unqualified satisfaction. He is a gentleman of thorough education, obtained in the Gymnasias, Universities and Law Schools of Germany, to which the best and most celebrated of American scholars and collegiate professors have gone for the completion of their educational acquirements. He is profoundly versed in the classical literature of Germany—in which country he was born and bred—and also in that of the French, both grammatically and rhetorically. Indeed, his conversational use of the French language for idiomatic purity and fluency, is only equalled by that of his mother tongue.—Very few American scholars have equal familiarity with Latin and Greek. Although Mr. KLEIN was actively engaged in the profession of the law up to the time of his removal to this country, yet so admirably is he qualified by natural character as well as acquirements to fill the responsible and important role of Instructor, that we cannot but congratulate him, and especially our community, that circumstances have led him to adopt this profession. German has already become in our large cities an indispensable part of the business man's education. It is fast becoming important to the same class in the country. French is, as it long has been, an indispensable accomplishment. Latin and Greek are recognized all the the world over as the only fitting foundation of a thorough, liberal education. This class now offers to the youth not only of Ellicottville, but of the neighborhood and country, for the acquirement of these languages and of all other branches taught in high schools, advantages unsurpassed in any section of the State—wholly unequalled in this County.—Good board can be cheaply had in the village, and there is no reason in the world why the term to begin about the 25th of April should not open with a large number of pupils from abroad. Let us hope that every young man and young lady in the County, desirous of a thorough education preparatory to College, professional life or teaching, will avail themselves of this opportunity.

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