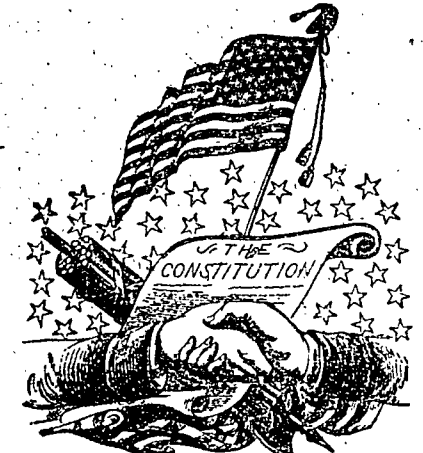


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., MAY 8, 1862.

OUR FLAG.



"Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee met agreeable to the call, at Heerman's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 3rd of May.

The committee organized, by electing E. Cornman chairman, and J. U. Wunderlich Secretary.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the different wards and townships throughout the county, hold an election on Saturday the 31st day of May, to elect Delegates to the county convention, to be held at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 24 day of June, to elect a Delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th day of July.

Resolved, That the county convention be requested to appoint a committee of five each township to be called the Executive Township Committee. Their duty will be the efficient organization of the Democratic party in each township.

Resolved, That the chairman be empowered to call the committee together when necessary.

On motion, the committee adjourned. E. CORNMAN, Chairman. J. U. WUNDERLICH, Secretary.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—It will be seen by reference to its advertisement that the running time on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road has undergone a change.

PARDONED.—Gov. CURTIN has, we learn, pardoned Messrs. OSWALD, EBERLY, and KAUFFMAN, who had been convicted at our last court for the false imprisonment of JOHN KENNEDY. By this pardon the defendants are relieved of the \$20 fine, but not the costs.

GOVERNOR'S BOOK.—We have received the May number of this valuable Magazine. It contains a beautiful steel engraving "May Flowers," illustrative of the merry month of May; also, a splendid double extensive colored Fashion Plate, and many other plates illustrative of the month of flowers.

There! Such are extracts from the testimony published in the American, from which it arrived at the sage conclusion that the defendants in the late trial were wronged by the jury. It will be seen that KENNEDY announced himself a "Union man," and denounced the rebellion "as not right." True it is, as we said two weeks since, he made use of foolish language in regard to the "rights of the south," &c., but yet when the question was put to him, he invariably answered that he was a "Union man." But, what right had the defendants to question the plaintiff, or any other man? Had KENNEDY, when they took hold of his horse's bridle and stopped him, shot them down, he would have been justified in the eyes of the law; and it was well for the defendants that they were dealing with an idiot instead of a man of nerve who knew his rights, or some of them might now be resting in their graves.

But, enough. We should not have referred to this subject again, but for the labored attempt of the American to palliate an infamous and devilish outrage, and by innuendo, stigmatize a jury of our county with disloyalty, if not perjury. With indignation we repel the wicked imputation. The Republicans keep up a great cry for the Union, but who ever heard one of them express himself for the Union and the Constitution? The man who is against the Constitution and the laws is a disunionist, and as much of a secessionist as is JEFF DAVIS. Democrats are for the "Union and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable."

ABOLITION PATRIOTISM.—RUSSELL EBERLY, formerly the editor of the Washington Patriot, and now one of the abolition editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, held during a portion of the last year, three fact offices—Comptroller of Pittsburgh, Clerk of the State Senate and U. S. Paymaster. When our Legislature met and when it was supposed that Paymaster EBERLY was with the division about to move down the Mississippi—the patriotic abolition editor "turned up" in Harrisburg, to claim pay as a return clerk until the organization of the Senate. Was such "greed" ever equalled? Notwithstanding his fat pay as a U. S. officer, &c., he goes to Harrisburg and demands pay for ten days and mileage! This is abolition patriotism for you. It is such men as this that fairly shudder at the idea of a dishonorable compromise.—Exchange.

The end of Know-Nothingism in the Empire State is signally marked by the recent action of the State Legislature in the passage of Senator CONNELLY'S Church property bill. A few years ago, when the dark lantern party were in power, they enacted a law disabling the Catholics to hold their church property through the agency of ecclesiastics. That law is now repealed by a large majority of the Senate, and in the lower House by a unanimous vote. So fades the last larva ray of the dark-lantern in New York.

COLLECTOR FOR THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The President has nominated CHARLES C. LATROUX as collector of the port of New Orleans, thus partially raising the blockade, which, it is contended, can be done legally without raising the whole blockade. Mr. LATROUX is said to be a loyal Louisiana. He formerly resided in New Orleans, but left there on the breaking out of the rebellion.

THE AMERICAN AND THE RIOTERS.

The American of last week devoted seven columns to a defence and justification of the Mechanicsburg rioters and law-breakers who were convicted, in two suits, at our last court. It is a labored attempt to excuse a wrong and unlawful act, and we think our neighbor is doing the convicted parties no service by its reference to the matter. The American, let us inform it in all candor, is treading upon dangerous ground, when it stigmatizes the court and jury as disloyal, and intimates that their sympathies, during the trial, were with the South. "A few more such verdicts," exclaims that paper, and this outrageous insult and libel is directed against the court and the sworn jurors who tried the case of KENNEDY vs. OSWALD and others. A more manifest falsehood and slanderous attack was never directed against any set of men, much less against jurors.

The American published a portion of the testimony of witnesses given at the last trial. If we could afford to lumber our paper with three or four columns of testimony, we could show that the jury, acting under the oath they had taken, could not have done otherwise than find the defendants guilty. But, let us see what this garbled testimony is. We shall only select a few extracts, as they appear in the American.

According to the testimony of one witness, the arrest of KENNEDY, was not because he was feared, but "it was to stop the mouths of other people." In other words, it was for the purpose of intimidating all who refused to worship at the abolition shrine. Another witness said "if Kennedy had resisted, he would have been shot." Again he says "there were two clubs in the store at the time."—Again, "Oswald and Kaufman had hold of the horse, one on each side." "I heard some one in the crowd say that there was a pistol presented at Kennedy to stop him;" "it was said when he was arrested the pistol was drawn." "Oswald and Kaufman were leading the horse." "The man, (Kennedy) was turned back; he did not want to go." "Rupp said if the squire (Lease) did not give them law, they would give Kennedy a ride anyhow." "He (Kennedy) said something about fighting, but whether it was with the south, I cannot say." "Kennedy said that he was a Union man; this he said in reply to some of the charges brought against him."

"Shortly after he went out of the tavern he was taken by the crowd." "I had a conversation with Daniel Kaufman in the bar room after the crowd had left the premises; I asked him what they arrested Kennedy for; he told me for being a secessionist; he then told me that his brother had taken an active part in the first arrest, that he had caught the horse by the bridle, and Kennedy had urged the horse to go; he said his brother then pulled out a pistol and told Kennedy if he would not submit he would shoot him." "I asked him (Kennedy) whether he thought it was right for the south to rebel against the north?" "Oh, no, he answered, that would not be right, for I would be one to go to help put that down."

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THE CARLEISLE HERALD.—Frolic, Pottery and Lying Exposed!

There is nothing more trite than the adage that "he who handles a skunk must expect to be fouled." This is exemplified in that utterly degraded, abandoned and filthy paper, the Carleisle Herald. Who the devil is that scribbles for it, we know, nor do we care. Under the caption of our name, last week, he emptied the contents of his stagnant and putrid stomach. It was the real, unadulterated stuff—the sediment of the sewer and the perfume of the skunk combined and commingled. We have too much respect for our readers and for our paper to reply in the same strain, and desire to have nothing to do with a journal that will indulge in such twaddle. We never in our life commenced a personal discussion with any paper, and we never will; and the man who will commence this detestable kind of warfare, is a stranger to decency and a disgrace to the profession.

N. B.—After the above was in type, we received the following letter from Philadelphia. It explains itself, and exposes a most infamous transaction:

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1862.

John B. Bratton, Esq. My dear Sir.—Will you oblige a "Rascally Contractor" from Carlisle, by publishing the following letter in your widely circulated journal? I received a letter this morning from a friend, with a copy of last week's "Carleisle Herald," containing a letter from Philadelphia, signed "Stevenson," to the injury of the government contractors from Carlisle. This abominable slander was manufactured in Carlisle, in the lying, festering brain of the boy editor of the Herald. A more deliberate, cold blooded slander and villain than the contemptible scribbler and purveyor who controls the destinies of that most respectable journal, the "Carleisle Herald," does not breathe this side of hell. In order to make good the lying assertion that Captain Porter had withdrawn from that paper, but still continues its editor, he manufactures an injurious letter and publishes it to the world as coming from the pen of "Stevenson," a Philadelphia correspondent. I called on Captain Porter at noon to-day, in company with my partner, Mr. Hantel, and latterly referred any connection with the letter to the editor in reference to contractors. He demands an open and public disavowal on the part of Mr. Junior Rheem for leading the public to believe that he could be so base as to pen such a malicious letter against the old townsmen. Capt. P. kindly allowed me to make the following extract from a letter from the second "By Editor," which will explain the whole matter. "Will the honest people of Cumberland County tolerate this nuisance any longer, or lend their aid to a paper controlled by an idiot?"

DEAR CAPT.—Why didn't you write a letter to the "Herald" this week? I marked the article on Saturday, and saw how tight a place I was in. The Volunteer last week said that after scanning the Herald carefully its editor could not find any Philadelphia correspondence. This week I took the liberty of fixing "Stevenson" to a letter manufactured by myself at the eleventh hour. Robert Moore came to the office to-day in high dudgeon at the mention of contractors. Early and Joe. Patton explained the joke to him, and laughed him into feeling very much ashamed of himself. If you have time to write regularly do so for a few weeks, anyhow, until the Volunteer matter blows over.

(Signed) A. K. RHEEM. A STARTLING DISCOVERY. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, in his speech in the House of Representatives on Friday last in defence of the Committee on Contracts, agitated the imputations of the corruptionist, uttered these startling words in reply to Thad. Stevens of "Gettysburg tape-worm" notoriety: "The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, these gentlemen had evidence abroad in the land that somebody had plundered the public Treasury, well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hailed from poster!"

During the last year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, which was denounced by the Republicans as unparalleled in its corruption, the entire expenses of the Government amounted to the sum of \$62,000,000; and now Mr. Davis, a leading Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, tells us with shame and mortification—but with a blunted honesty that commands our respect—that in the first year of a Republican Administration somebody has plundered the public Treasury of a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses of Government for a four years' term in time of peace. And this money he remembered, was not abstracted from an overflowing Treasury, but was borrowed at a high rate of interest for the purpose of sustaining the Government against its armed enemies, and most eventually be reimbursed by taxation upon the property and industry of the country.

Of course, it is not to be expected that the Administration can carry on a war like the one that has been forced upon the country, without a large increase of expenses. The people have not been, and are not, unreasonable or exacting in their demands, in view of the imperative necessity that the war has laid upon the Government. On the contrary, their contributions of men and money to its support, in the present emergency, have been generous even to prodigality. But they have a right to expect that the treasure they literally poured into the lap of their rulers shall be appropriated to proper purpose, and not squandered upon political favorites, or allowed to be stolen by a set of plunderers who have shown themselves even baser enemies of their country than the very traitors who are in arms against it.

When the people realize how they have been plundered and swindled by conspirators in the garb of patriots, is there any wonder that they give expression to their honest indignation, and refuse to remain silent at the bidding of the apologists and secret accomplices of these scoundrels?—Reading Gazette.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER KILLED.—The New Orleans Delta, one of the most vindictive of the Rebel journals, thus speaks of the death of the President's brother-in-law: Mr. Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died on the battle-field of Shiloh, of his wounds received in the action of the 7th of April. He was a gallant private in the Oregon Cavalry, and died in defence of his country against the hirling invaders who were the husband of his sister, Abraham Lincoln, sent to desolate our country and dishonor our people.

Formal Censures by the House.—Daves and the Van Wyck Committee sustained.

Notwithstanding the violent, virulent and systematic assaults that have been made by the champions of official fraud, upon Messrs. VAN WYCK, DAVES, WASHINGTON, HOLMAN, and others of the Committee upon Army Contracts, the House of Representatives on the 30th ult., adopted several of the resolutions of censure by large majorities. One of these requests the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the price of the rejected carbines supplied to General FREEMAN, through SIMON STEVENS, from twenty-two dollars and fifty cents to twelve dollars and fifty cents. Although this cuts down the profits of the speculation to a large extent, the House has been still quite liberal, seeing that the Government had sold these very carbines but a month or two before this brilliant transaction for three dollars and fifty cents each. This resolution was adopted by a vote of one hundred and twenty to twenty-eight.

The resolution of Mr. HOLMAN, censuring SIMON CAMERON, was adopted by a vote of seventy-five to forty-five, and is plain enough to speak for itself. Here it is:

Resolved, That SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CURRIER with the control of large sums of public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, and the services of confidential public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserving the censure of this House.

The following is the vote by which this resolution was adopted: YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Ancona, Bailey (Pa.), Baker, Bidwell, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Va.), Brown (R. I.), Buffington, Calvert, Cascy, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Froelich, A. G. Gouging, Corning, Cox, Grifflin, Crittenden, Coker, Daves, Delano, Danlap, Dana, English, Gooch, Grider, Hall, Hanchett, Harding, Harrison, Hulman, Lorton, Kerrigan, Malloy, May, Messers, Mitchell, Murray (T.), Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Pennington, Patton, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Richardson, R. Binson, R. Hines (N. Y.), Steele (N. J.), Stratton, Thomas (Mass.), Thomas (Md.), Train, Vallandigham, Van Hook, Wheeler, Voorhees, Walton, Wood and Woodruff—75.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arnold, Babbitt, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Pa.), Baker, Barnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfax, Reese Conkling, Duell, Egerton, Eliot, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, French, Haight, Hays, Hooper (Hutchins), Julian, Kellogg, Mich., Kellogg (Ill.), Lansing, Lehman, Lovejoy, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill (Me.), Rice (Me.), Riddle, Sargeant, Seligson, Shank, (N. Y.), Sherman, Stewart, Tilden, Van Hook, Van Valkenburgh, Wall, Wallace and White (Ind.)—45.

Of the years twenty-eight are Republicans, and the balance Democrats and Union men. The yeas are all Republicans, with the exception of Messrs. Haight, Lehman and Sherman. A large majority of the Republican members were against the adoption of the resolution. All the Republican members from Pennsylvania who voted at all, voted against the resolution; but the majority of those who dodged. Those who ventured to place their names on the yeas are Messrs. Babbitt, Blair, Campbell, McPherson, Moorhead and Stevens—five out of nineteen.

As if to give peculiar emphasis to this vote of censure, the House immediately afterwards rejected a resolution censuring Secretary Welles for the employment of George D. Morgan, in the purchase of vessels, by a vote of forty-five, nays seventy-two. This discrimination in favor of Mr. Welles may be accounted for from the fact that he is still in office, with patronage to distribute, while Mr. Cameron is out of office, and has no more factors to dispense.

Senator Douglas' Opinion of Senator Sumner. If there was any man that the lamented Senator DOUGLAS regarded with abhorrence, it was Senator SUMNER of Massachusetts. Here is a portrait that he drew of him in debate in 1854. Addressing himself to him he said: "Is there anything in the means by which he got here to give him a superiority over other gentlemen who came by ordinary means? Is there anything in the fact that he came here by deliberation, that he would never obey one clause of the Constitution of the United States, and yet put his hand upon the Holy Bible, in the presence of this body, and appended to it a solemn oath, that he would be faithful to the Constitution, with a pledge of perjury on his soul, by violating both that oath and the Constitution? He came here with a pledge to perform himself as the condition of his election to the Senate. Has he a right to say because we led to his our duty to be faithful to that Constitution which he discovers, to that oath which he assumes and then repudiates? The Senate have not forgotten the debate on the Fugitive Slave Law, when he said, 'I will not reply to a question whether he was in favor of carrying into effect that clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves: 'Is it your duty to justify the man who is a traitor of your country? A dog, unless you are a traitor? That was his position; and still he comes here, and arraigns us for crime, and talks about audacity! Did mortal man ever witness such audacity in an avowed criminal?"

Eleven Illinois regiments have voted on the new Constitution of that State, and the whole number of votes cast there were only sixty against it.—N. Y. World.

This new Constitution prohibits negroes from entering the State. The experience of the Illinois regiments in fighting the rebels does not seem to have had the effect of increasing their attachment to the negro. As some of the Abolitionists already deny to the States of that privilege of controlling their own domestic institutions, we may expect to hear them pronounce the Illinois Constitution null and void.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—The following item is sent to us by a lady, and its authenticity may be relied upon: A patriotic boy, whose mother wrote and asked him if he did not want to return home, replied—"I enlisted for three years, and shall not come home until my time expires, unless I am sent in my coffin." This patriotic boy is but twelve years old, and is a drummer in one of the Pennsylvania regiments. He is the youngest son of Gen. John W. Geary. When such sentiments as these animate every boy, we cannot wonder that victory greets our triumphant arms in every battle.

It is said that some mothers are grown so affectionate that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph—May 5.—THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE CASE.—Further Particulars.—We allude in last Thursday evening's Telegraph, to the fact that a young man, an apprentice to the baking business, had suddenly disappeared from the city under very mysterious circumstances; that he was last seen on the Harrisburg bridge, going in the direction of Cumberland county by a "female acquaintance," to whom, in reply to a question, he intimated a design to destroy his life. The story as we heard it related bore such an appearance of plausibility, and desiring to ascertain all the particulars, we immediately set about to discover the whereabouts of the "female acquaintance," and after several hours hunt, fortunately discovered her in the person of a highly respectable and intelligent young lady from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, who at the time was on a visit to some friends in this city.

She corrected our previous statement that she was an "acquaintance" of the young man. On the contrary, she was a perfect stranger to him, and to her knowledge had never seen him before. At our request, the lady prepared for us a paper containing a narrative of the whole transaction, which we publish below, only omitting the signature:

Mechanicsburg, May 2, 1862. Mr. Editor:—At the request of my numerous friends and acquaintances in Harrisburg, I pen the following particulars of a meeting which took place at Mechanicsburg, on the 27th inst., and which was attended by a young man, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in yesterday's paper. The paragraph said, "an acquaintance met him." I contradict it. He was a perfect stranger to myself. I had proceeded but a very short distance to the bridge from the Cumberland side when I was accosted by the voice of a man from the opposite sidewalk, calling—"Young lady, stop!" Thinking he was some one that meant an insult, I walked briskly to get out of his way; when he hurried me, and called again in a faltering voice—"Oh! won't you stop?" I did stop; when his first words were, "You are going to the city. Do you know a certain young lady?" (mentioning her name.) "Will you hear a message from her, or will you do me a favor?" At the recital he wept bitterly, saying—"Tell my mother I love her dearly; tell her I am leaving my home and the city forever; tell her I died happy in the thought that my troubles would soon have an end; tell her to meet me in another land." He appeared to be in the deepest distress. He said he loved the lady dearly, and for her he would die. He also said a few words concerning his father, when he again wept, and I wept with him. I done my duty in trying to persuade him not to rush his soul into eternity, but not rush his soul before his God unprepared. I told him his troubles were only for a little while on earth; but if he took his own life, they would be all over. He replied he knew my admonitions were good; but, under the present circumstances, he could not heed them, and in a sandy bed in the river there was more repose than on any other. He continued—"Can I rely on you as a lady, and on your word to deliver the message?" I answered him, "I will do what I can for you, but I cannot guarantee to do so, and do not send me such a distressing message to my mother. He replied, "Tell her I am determined." He told me he was a member of the Abolitionists; that I would find his mother in Erie, under the name of Mrs. Eliza. His name was Jacob G. Carper. He had nothing with him but a small book, and a pencil in his hand; had on light clothes; he appeared rational in all his conversation. He told me, when I called on him again, to meet me far the left of the river, and to reason with him; but he shook his hands, and seemed as much as to say he did not want to hear any more persuasion. His last words were, "Forget not your promise to tell my mother, when I am no longer here, that I never met any more." He said he was not what I, perhaps, thought him to be. "No, no; I have been raised well, and have a proper good education." I delivered my message, but he would not let me go, and would not rush his soul into eternity. My conscience is clear, but never do I want another message like this to carry to a distressed parent again. I met him on the 30th of April, between the hours of three and four p. m. Respectfully, &c.

Up to this morning the young man had not been heard from, and a strong belief exists in the minds of his relatives that he has committed the rash deed hinted at in the above communication.

Popular Mobs. In speaking of the recent egging of West-land Phillips and Mr. Samuel Aaron, the N. Y. Herald, at the conclusion of a long article, showing the change of sentiment from Abolition mobs, to mobbing Abolitionists, says: Abolitionism has proved itself practically disunionism, and the people are beginning to fully appreciate this fact. The people see that the abolitionists furnished the rebel counter the only pretext with which they could entice the South out of the Union. The people see that abolitionism is impossible without disunion; for the South is worthless without its slave labor, and without the South and the slave labor, the people are disarmed and absolute. The negroes are leaving the South by hundreds, and with them goes all Southern industry, capital, produce, commerce and wealth. The negroes are coming here by hundreds, and with them come amalgamation, increased taxes, crowded poor houses, surplus of black laborers, the substitution of negroes for whites in many departments of industry, and consequent distress, misery and starvation among our poor whites. The people see that, but slavery may be, there is no possible way of getting rid of it just at present without the utter ruin of both North and South. Abolitionism has, therefore, come to mean simply the abolition of the country, and it is regarded as far worse than even death, for that lets us at least a North. To neither the abolition of the country nor to that other extreme of disunion will the patriotic people listen for a single moment. They want the Union as it was. Since the success of our arms, the abolitionists are the only party who stand in the way of this consummation; and so the people have declared that the abolitionists must be silenced. They will not abolition organs, as they mobbed peace officers, and suppress abolition organs, as they government takes its cue from the people and crushes out abolitionism, as it is crushing out secession and rebellion.

This is the cause of the mobs against abolitionists, and this is the pill which they are about to take. Let those concerned take notice.

A Washington writer says that people who one month ago had almost lost faith in General McClellan in consequence of what they supposed to be his slow movements, are now his most earnest and warmest supporters. The reason of this great change in public sentiment is because the gauze veil of politics has been lifted up, exposing the deformity of the political movement against the Commander of the army of the Potomac.

Dr. Reilly, who was wounded at Pittsburgh, by a Minie ball, says the sensation was similar to that of a smart blow. There is nothing of a piercing, cutting or tearing pain, the swift missiles taking the nerves entirely by surprise, and deadening the adjacent parts before sensation can begin.

THE REBELS RETREATING ON ALL SIDES.—EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.—The Philadelphia Ledger, of Monday, makes the following sensible remarks: The rebels at Yorktown have done what Cornwallis tried to do, but failed to do. A large amount of camp equipment, and a large amount of military stores, were evacuated by the rebels on Friday night, and a large amount of guns and camp equipment behind them, they moved on to the city of Yorktown without a fight. This bloodless victory will probably be the occasion of some more flings at Gen. McClellan in Congress, by those who estimate results in war by the amount of blood which they cost, and not by their strategic importance, and the abandonment of this stronghold, which has been fortified more formidably than any place which they can retreat to, and which has been attended with such a loss of war material to the rebels, is one of the highest compliments to the skill of the Union Commander, and a certain proof that they dread an encounter with him more than with any other General of our forces. The retreat from Yorktown is to be regarded as a defeat, for at no place this side of the highest compliment to the skill of the Union Commander, and a certain proof that they dread an encounter with him more than with any other General of our forces. The retreat from Yorktown is to be regarded as a defeat, for at no place this side of the highest compliment to the skill of the Union Commander, and a certain proof that they dread an encounter with him more than with any other General of our forces.

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