

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., JULY 23, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution, The Restoration of the Union, And the Supremacy of the Laws.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee is requested to meet at Streiner's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing election.

W. H. MILLER, Chairman.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS!

The Democratic Club of Carlisle, will meet in their Hall, "the Cumberland Engine House," on Saturday evening next, July 25, by order of the President.

J. U. WUNDERLICH, Secretary.

The blackberry crop seems more than usually abundant this year. Vast quantities of this fine fruit have made their appearance in our midst.

The farmers in every section of the county complain, greatly of the scarcity of laborers. Workmen are scarce now, than they have ever been, and it is hard to know how some kinds of business are to be carried on after the draft is made.

The sale of agricultural implements during the present season has exceeded any previous year. This result is not to be attributed so much to the increasing prosperity of our farming community as it is to the scarcity of laborers.

CASE OF WM. BORLAND.—We invite attention to the statement of Mr. Wm. Borland, of this county, in another column. Mr. B. is a respectable man, and loyal to the Constitution and his country. That much we can attest. Upon information of George Bergner, (having committed no offence,) he was seized by military authority, and for three days and nights wrongfully held in custody, confined in a filthy hole at Camp Curtin, when, there appearing to be no evidence against him, he was discharged, he was discharged, it was as gross an outrage as ever was perpetrated.

FAST RIDING—ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, three young men belonging to the Provost Guard stationed in this place, were riding at a furious rate, (in fact running a race,) down Hanover street. Near the corner of Hanover and Popple streets the horse rode by FRANCIS SCOUR, of Co. I, Capt. Kleg, 31st Reg., fell flat upon the hard-pike, with his rider under him. The horse immediately got upon his feet, but SCOUR did not move for several minutes, and it was supposed at first that he was dead. After working with him some time his consciousness returned, and he was removed to his quarters, where medical aid was summoned. It was discovered that his injuries consisted of severe bruises, cuts upon the head, sprains, &c. He is doing well, and will, it is hoped, be about again in a few days. He is a Philadelphian.

A word to our military friends who are now acting as a Provost Guard for our town.—They must stop fast riding; it is a dangerous practice and in violation of the Borough law. The late accident should serve as a warning to them. If it does not, our Borough authorities must put the law in force against all its violators.

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.—We have the important news that Port Hudson, the rebel stronghold, surrendered to General Banks on the 9th instant—five days after the fall of Vicksburg. This clears the banks of the Mississippi of the rebel fortifications, and opens it to commerce. Doubtless the rebels will endeavor to re-establish themselves upon its banks; but our gunboats will keep a vigilant guard over it. The first news of the capture of Port Hudson, was received from the Richmond papers. It is since confirmed by despatches from Gen. Banks.

A HAD HIT AT OUR CARLISLE REBELS.—The day after the rebels had taken possession of Carlisle, the Harrisburg Telegraph, published by the Post-Master of that city, said: "Our city is full of loafers, who fled from their homes at the approach of the enemy.—If they had remained at home and shouldered a musket in defence of their town, it would have been more creditable to manhood."

Our readers should bear this important fact in mind—that if they pay \$300 it only exempts them for the present draft, while if they get a substitute it clears them from all drafts made during his period of service.—We make this statement on the authority of the Provost Marshal General.

The price of coal has gone up in every part of the country. Our friends can make up their minds to pay a high price for the article this fall.

A combination of wool growers has been formed in Pittsburg; who agree not to sell their wool at less than a dollar a pound.

There are men in the army wearing stars who deserve stripes.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The Practical Results of Abolition Teaching. The disgraceful anti-conscription riots that broke out in New York last week have been quelled, and most of the ringleaders engaged in them have been arrested, and of course will be, as they should be, severely punished. During these tumultuous outbreaks hundreds of men, women and children were murdered, and property to the amount of millions was destroyed. They were the most formidable riots that ever broke out in this country, and were equal in brutal ferocity to those that preceded the French Revolution. Who must be held responsible for the bursting of the slumbering volcano? Whose are the men who refused to be warned? Let us see.

For the last eighteen months the Washington administration and those under it have been applying the screws to the people.—The papers in the interest of the administration have been paid for publishing the most libellous and inflammatory articles against the Democratic party. Ignorant menials wearing shoulder straps have been clothed with powers such as no despot on earth ever enjoyed. The law has been openly defied, the Constitution derided and disregarded, Abolition mobs have been protected and applauded in their assaults upon the property of Democrats, thousands of men and many women and children have been arrested and imprisoned without a hearing, ministers have been dragged from the pulpit and judges from the bench, and the infamous doctrine of amalgamation and equality of the races has been preached from the sacred desk and from the stump. Nay more, military men high in position, and in the hearing of the President himself, have informed the Democrats of the North that "their time is short," and that as soon as the rebels are put down the bayonets of the army are to be turned against the Democratic party. Even now, when tens of thousands of Democrats are to be drafted into the army, they are told by the Secretary of War that they are to "be sent hissing to their holes" (murdered, we suppose,) immediately after the rebels have been conquered. Democratic printing offices have been sacked by cowards, mutineers, burglars and knaves, and these acts have been endorsed by Abolition-lackeys who swear by the administration. These things—these outrages and many more, have taken place within the last year and a-half. The result of the elections in the Northern States last fall, should have convinced the administration of its errors and induced it to hearken to the emphatic voice of the ballot-box. But no!—the voice was spurned, and the tyranny of our rulers redoubled. The people were defied, and no man was safe if he advocated an observance of law or spoke favorably of the provisions of the Constitution.

We, in common with our Democratic contemporaries, have appealed to the administration, time and again, to change its policy and stop its persecutions. We have purposely overlooked many of the short-comings of the Washington dynasty, for we felt that our country was menaced, and we desired to see the rebellion throttled and put down in the shortest possible time. But the only reply Democratic editors received for their pains was "coppehead," "traitor," &c. &c.

The riots in New York, Boston, and other places, devilish and wicked though they were, will, we hope, serve as a warning to those in authority, and induce them to stop their threats and persecutions, and to discountenance and punish their own political adherents when they engage in unlawful practices. Mr. LINCOLN should know that if one set of men were permitted to destroy property at pleasure, another set will do the same thing; and if Democratic printing-offices are "sacked," Republican offices will meet the same fate.—We are opposed to mobs. Down with them, we say. Every good citizen should discountenance them. But, as we said before, if the mob spirit is encouraged by Republicans, they cannot complain if the chalice is returned to their own lips. Let the persecutions of the administration, therefore, cease, let us all discountenance mobs, and give our influence in behalf of our distracted country, and lend all the aid we can to our arms in its efforts to put down the rebels in arms.

Mr. STEVENS was the acknowledged leader of his party in the U. S. House of Representatives; he had more to do than any other member in moulding the radical policy of the Administration; he dictated emancipation proclamations, and invited negro insurrections. His policy is in full operation and what has it produced? Why a united, furious and desperate South, not content to fight upon the defensive, but determined to risk a pitched battle in the hope of capturing our National Capital. This is the result of radical policy, and yet its authors are now impudent and insolent in their proceedings and exactions, as if their plans had produced magnificent results for the national Congress and will, with a face of brass, continue to dominate and dictate the policy to be pursued hereafter.

Judge WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, visited the battle-field at Gettysburg, last week, to look after his son, who is the Lieut. Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Reserves. The army had left Gettysburg before the Judge reached there, but he was satisfied that his son had escaped unhurt in that terrible conflict. Col. Woodward was wounded in a previous battle, and is a cripple for life. Judge Woodward has another son in General Couch's army. During his brief stay in Gettysburg and York, the Judge was called upon by a number of the most prominent citizens.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S BAND.—A despatch dated Cincinnati, July 21, gives the gratifying news that the entire command of the notorious Morgan has been captured by our forces. Morgan himself escaped. After a fight of one hour the capture was made, viz., 4,500 men, with their officers. A scouting party was sent after Morgan.

Judge Advocate General Holt is preparing the documents for a court martial in the case of Gen. Milroy, charged with evacuating Winchester with cowardly precipitation, leaving millions of dollars' worth of arms and munitions, which fall into the hands of the enemy.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE, CONSIDERING ITS SOURCE.

The following article, which we take from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph, of the 14th inst., will, we opine, open the eyes of some people. The Telegraph, it is well known, is the Harrisburg organ of the Washington administration, and its proprietor, BRONSON, is Post-Master of that city.—The Telegraph, it will be seen, makes the startling announcement that seven-tenths of the officers of our army "deem it to be their interest to prolong the war," and that others "are amassing colossal fortunes solely by the prolongation of the war," and hence it is their business to "profess to be loyal, and keep the country in a constant state of suspense between victory and defeat." These are sweeping charges, and had they been made by a Democratic editor he would have found himself in a battle in "less than no time." It is very true, however, that plunder has been one of the objects of the war; and notwithstanding men have been detected in swindling the Government out of millions of dollars, not one has been punished. On the contrary, these thieves, swindlers and leeches are still the particular friends of the administration, and their advice is sought on all occasions. Robbery and rackets have been at a premium for the last two years.—We cannot agree with the Telegraph that "seven out of every ten officers now in the service deem it to be their interest to prolong the war." We have a better opinion of a majority of our officers, and a charge so sweeping and libellous is the rankest kind of "disloyalty." Perhaps a large number of our officers might be thus stigmatized, but not "seven out of every ten." It is true, too, that many officers high in command have been detected in speculations—in other words, stealing from the Government—but not mother's son of them has been dismissed from service. It is true, also, that "the lust of gain" not only assisted to bring on the war, but has prolonged it. Had it not been for the Abolitionists and fire-eaters on the one hand, and the "lust of gain" on the other, the probabilities are our country would still be in the enjoyment of peace—prosperous, happy and contented, with gold and silver as our currency, as heretofore. But, the passions of lust and men "of the lust of gain" prevailed, and we have had a bloody civil war for over two years. There is no help for us now but to fight the war through, nor can we ever yield until the Union is restored. But those who are governed by "the lust of gain," should be choked from the public tent, and those officers who desire to see the war prolonged, should be dismissed.

But, to the article from the Telegraph, the Abolition organ at Harrisburg:

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, published by the Post-Master of Harrisburg.

Need the War be Prolonged?

We sometimes incline to the notion that had there been in the war, had the men who lead now on the side of the Government been as incorruptible as those who led on the same side during the revolution of the rebellion, the war would have ended in a single campaign. The lust of gain, the position of power and the temptation to avarice, which now prevail among a very large portion of the free States, has had very much to do with the prolongation of the war. And this is an influence which no man can justly be held accountable, which no man can control. It is the fault of the people. Seven out of every ten officers in the service deem it to be their interest to prolong the war, simply because of the position and salary, such as these men never held before, and never can receive in any civil position for which their talents fit them. These men fight to keep the money class in these are a large class of the most able and successful men, men of immense influence, who are amassing colossal fortunes by the prolongation of the war. The money class, and there is no other class, are defeated, and hence it is the interest and business of a large and powerful class of men to keep the war going, to keep the country in a constant state of suspense between victory and defeat. How can this be explained? We can only say that such is the condition of affairs when the money class are engaged in the war, that peace after having taught the miserable traitors engaged in this rebellion, the folly of fighting a Government so vastly superior to its opponents in material resources. But we can not write that the war is a struggle for the money class, but by speculations in the money market, by commerce, manufactures and contracts, will be assumed the children's children of those who blighting influence to the good of the nation, the latest generation of those who engaged in the full work of treason.

In the condition of affairs, now, there need be no prolongation of the war. Depend upon it, whenever you hear an officer profoundly discussing the impossibility of capturing the rebel army, he is arguing his own chance of retaining a well paying position in which he commands, and there is no reason why they should not now also be captured. During the revolutionary war, the colonial forces captured two splendid British armies, one commanded by Burgoyne and the other by Cornwallis. The British were captured one of the best armies engaged to oppose his army. Certainly, then, what has been done again be accomplished. It can be accomplished as soon as we make the war in reality a struggle for the government—for the people—for freedom, instead of a fight among scrambling speculators, or an idle show of military power to serve the ambition and fill the stomachs of every appearing or hungry politician in the land. What has made the rebellion thus far successful has been the vigor, the unity and uninterested devotion of the Abolitionists to the good of the country. They are willing to make any sacrifices for success.—These at home devote themselves to seconding the efforts of those in the field. Their officers fight for victory, not for mere position and pay. They are animated by one power, fed by one spirit, represented in the Congress only in our armies, which we need not discuss in our paper, but which we need to see in our personal sacrifices as well to be made by those at home as those in the field. We want men to forget their own interests just a few months, and devote themselves exclusively to the good of the country. We want every consideration of business, every hope of personal gain, made to subserve the considerations of national success and permanent peace. We want the infernal and selfish greed of money makers stopped only while our fighting men are performing a noble duty in a struggle for the nation—so that every man can lend a hand to the speedy ending of the war. The way in its present shape can be ended in a very few months, if the country devotes itself entirely to this purpose. It needs but the sacrifice of slight personal interests to "this end. It needs

but the display of energy and promptitude, surely, for a people so truly superior as are the masses of the north in comparison with those engaged in rebellion, to put an end to the war. God grant that the end is close at hand!

The Awful Condition of the Country—Who are Responsible?

The New York Herald, a paper which has rendered a consistent and persistent support to the National Administration, has the following, which we commend to the attention of all our readers:

Three years ago this country was the envy of the world. Thirty millions of people of all classes, conditions, religions and nationalities were living happily together under the happy government on the face of the earth.—The poor and the oppressed, all nations returned a refuge upon our shores. Our flag was known and respected in every land and on every sea. Our commerce bore distant witness to the products of our soil and of our manufactures, and brought us in an exchange of all the comforts and luxuries we could desire. To be an American citizen was so great an honor that even the aristocrats of Europe showed us especial favors and treated our representatives with distinction. France had abandoned her Liberator, after having received and approved these illustrious exiles. The future King of England had visited us in person, and himself the supreme greatness and happiness of our country. Peace, our government of their own choice. Peace, our government and prosperity at home—administration, and honor abroad—in these words is pictured the condition of the United States.

To-day one half the country is in rebellion against the Government. Three hundred thousand American soldiers are arrayed against each other around the National Capital. The streets are strewn with the dead and private property is being destroyed. The rebel armies are invading and devastating the North. The flames of burning towns and villages are answered by the red glare of the guns of the Government. The land is abandoned our flag and sought its refuge in the British ensign. Rebel pirates infest the seas, ravage our coasts and dare to enter our harbors. Fifty millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed or captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the same is done elsewhere double that sum. Thousands of brethren who lived in amity and peace three years ago have since been slain with their hands and now sleep beneath the earth. The means of our support are depreciated until gold is at an enormous extravagant price. Our manufactures have ceased almost entirely in some sections of the country, and in others are being feverishly active only by the demands of the war. One of our largest cities business is suspended, the citizens arm to meet the rebel invasion. Speculation, embezzlement and corruption are rife in official circles. A few hundred millions of our property are being hoarded, while the masses of the people suffer. Our statesmen have degenerated into scheming, thieving politicians. The national debt, already large, is daily and hourly increased by our expenditures, and the Treasury in a thousand ways. Who are responsible?

Thirty years ago a few fanatics began the agitation of the negro. It is now a national history that, if this agitation had not occurred, slavery would have died a natural death in the Southern States, as it did in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere. These fanatics were originally from New England, and it was believed that their curse of God's curse upon their persecutions, with this curse the New England fanatics have had, have been preparing the way for the destruction and ruin of the Abolitionists. The Southern slaveholders presented the extreme of their fanaticism, joined hands in the infamous work of dividing and destroying the country. Through its success, they have succeeded in carrying out their policy of treason against the Union can be traced by every historian. All their remedies were merely temporary and did not aim at the extermination of the slave. The great men of the nation passed away in error. Besides the impending danger, a set of unscrupulous politicians gave the Abolitionists the opportunity they desired, and a sectional party seized the reins of government, and by means of the inflammatory appeals of another left the United States a divided and a divided land.

The Abolitionists encouraged and applauded the movement and trampled under foot all the rights of the people. A few fanatics attacked the fanatics at first, and the war for the Union; but having control of the government, they soon managed to transform the contest into a war against slavery. Led on by Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Chandler, Greeley, Cheever, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other such madmen, the Abolitionists rejected all means of conciliation and endeavor to crush every spark of Union sentiment at the South. They threatened, resolutions and acts of Congress culminated in emancipation proclamation. The Constitution of the United States and North divided. The South was united removed because she could not subscribe to the abolition of slavery. They left our borders and pecked upon the rebel standard, the secessionists, and yet has the effort to charge the Democracy with treason to the Union.—"The Union as it was" was a cheat, a horrid incubus, a devil's dream, grateful only to the feeble imagination of the desperate and depraved. It can never be realized." This has become the habitual language of the radicals. It pervades the Court, the Cabinet, the press and the party. It is, in short, the sublime idea upon which the war is now conducted. The Constitution is to be subverted, the Union destroyed, and a new Government of centralized power reared upon the solid foundation of infidelity, fanaticism and equality of races. The times are evil and the signs portentous.

A good many years ago, says Prentice, we thought that one General Jackson was enough to administer the government, and the other to command our armies in the field.

The radical papers have suddenly discovered that it is not easy to "bag" an army. They used to speak of it as the simplest thing in the world, and to blame a General who failed to do it.

The N. Y. Times strenuously urges that we should make all our arrangements to keep our army up to its full strength, and to war footing for another year at least.

The summit of political meanness has been reached by the proprietors of the Crawford Journal, who, in advertising for workmen, announce that "no coppehead need apply."

From the Patriot and Union.

CASE OF WILLIAM BORLAND.

A citizen of Cumberland County, arrested in this city on the 5th inst. by military authority, on the 20th of George Bergner, and confined for three days and nights in one of the most filthy holes in Camp Curtin—without having committed the slightest offence against law or morals.

Messrs. Editors.—Having been arrested in Harrisburg by the military authorities upon information, sworn to by George Bergner, Postmaster, I deem it due to myself and my friends to publish a statement of the facts in the case, and hope you will give this letter an insertion in your valuable journal.

One of my neighbors went to Baltimore on the Friday before the railroad was torn up here, to collect money due for four months' rent, and on the Saturday following returned at the time appointed, his wife became very much alarmed for his safety.—The rebels at the time were in the near vicinity and people flying in all directions, would naturally arouse the fears of a woman, and to quiet her mind I accompanied her to Harrisburg and sent a dispatch to them & Fitzhugh of Baltimore, to know if her husband was there. When about to start I told the person who carries the mail from Harrisburg to Baltimore that if it would accommodate him, I would take the mail along and modulate him back again when I returned. He gave me it and I got a pass at the west end of the bridge, went over to the city and called on my friends, and when ready to return I found it difficult to get a pass, and called upon Geo. Bergner, Postmaster, requesting him to give me a note to General Couch, which would procure me a pass, as I was going to Harrisburg to get a pass, and called upon the mail, He asked me my name, which I gave him, and he gave me a pass, and I found it difficult to get a pass, and called upon Geo. Bergner, Postmaster, requesting him to give me a note to General Couch, which would procure me a pass, as I was going to Harrisburg to get a pass, and called upon the mail, He asked me my name, which I gave him, and he gave me a pass, and I found it difficult to get a pass, and called upon Geo. Bergner, Postmaster, requesting him to give me a note to General Couch, which would procure me a pass, as I was going to Harrisburg to get a pass, and called upon the mail, He asked me my name, which I gave him, and he gave me a pass, and I found it difficult to get a pass, and called upon Geo. 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