

American

VOL. 51.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

NO. 8.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.
JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., AUGUST 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, held in Carlisle, on Saturday the 23d inst., it was resolved, That the Democratic County Convention to form a ticket for the ensuing Election shall meet in the borough of Carlisle on Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that the election for Delegates to the Convention shall be held on Saturday, Aug. 14, as follows:

In the boroughs of the County, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, P. M.
In the Borough of Carlisle, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,
Chairman.
P. A. KETTER, Sec'y. pro temp.

TO OUR READERS.

Of course we issue no regular paper this week. Our journeymen and boys partook of the late excitement, and we found it impossible to keep them at work. Indeed we did not insist on their working, for they are all connected with families living in our town, who required their assistance. We issue this half-sheet, so that our readers may know what has transpired since our last. We hope to be able to issue our regular paper for next week.

ALARM IN OUR TOWN.

When the news reached Carlisle—early on Saturday morning—that the rebels had possession of Chambersburg, the excitement and alarm became intense. About daylight Gen. Couch and staff, accompanied by many citizens of Chambersburg, arrived in our town, confirming the intelligence we had received by telegraph. Soon hundreds and thousands of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons, and vehicles could be seen moving down the pike and Walnut Bottom road, all on full run in the direction of Harrisburg. Of course the alarm became general in the town and throughout the valley, and all our merchants and all others owning goods and valuables relinquished their labors in packing up and sending their boxes to the different warehouses for transportation. During the day several hundred stragglers from our army—most of them belonging to the commands of Averell and Hunter—arrived in town, not one of whom appeared to know or care where he was going. Finally an order was received from the garrison ordering the arrest of the stragglers, and many of them were picked up by the guard and escorted to our barracks.

Next day they were formed into companies and ordered back to their regiments. Hundreds of negroes—men, women and children—streamed into town, some in wagons and buggies, and others on horseback and on foot. Many of them were almost naked and nearly starving. How these poor wretches were provided for, few appeared to know or care. The rampant Abolitionists paid no attention to their wretchedness. On Sunday morning the court-house bell was tolled, when a meeting of the assessor to devise means for rendering assistance to the Chambersburg sufferers. Committees were appointed, who at once proceeded to collect money, provisions and clothing. In a few hours some \$300 or \$600 in money, together with large supplies of provisions, such as fresh and salt beef, ham, flour, bread, cheese, eggs and vegetables, were collected in the market house where they were placed in a car, and accompanied by a committee, sent to the starving people of Chambersburg. This large contribution was worthy of our credit to our people.

Of course all business in our town is now at a stand-still. Our people feel uneasy and entertain fears that the rebels may yet pounce upon and serve us as they did the people of Chambersburg. At this writing (Tuesday afternoon), all is quiet, and it is hoped that our enemies have been forced beyond the limits of the State. No one appears to know much about them, however.

In conclusion, we repeat the suggestion we made several weeks ago, and that is to form home-guard companies for our own protection. If we desire to protect our families, our wives and little ones, we must fight for, and, if necessary, die for them.

FAST DAY SERVICES.—The English Lutheran Church will be open for service on Thursday, (the 4th inst.) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Gov. Curtin has issued a Proclamation, calling the Legislature to meet on the 9th inst. to devise means for the protection of the State.

THE REBEL INVASION.
CHAMBERSBURG IN ASHES!

Three Thousand of its People are left Houseless.

Suffering and Want.

THE REBELS ESCAPE.

In company with a number of our citizens, we paid a visit to Chambersburg—our rather to the place the town lately stood—on Monday. Immediately on our arrival, we took from our pocket pencil and paper, intending to note down interesting items of information; but we soon found the task would prove a herculean one, requiring more time and patience than we could bestow upon it. No one who has not seen Chambersburg since the conflagration, can have an idea of the destructive character of the fire. Nearly every valuable building, both public and private, was reduced to ashes. All the county buildings, the banks, hotels, (except one or two small taverns,) printing offices, churches, the female seminary, law offices, fared the same common fate. Indeed, the very heart (the business portion) of Chambersburg is gone, and the town it may be said, is wiped out. The loss is almost beyond calculation, and no one, we believe, has attempted to estimate it.

And all this was the work of some 350 rebel cavalry! What an everlasting infamy and disgrace. We will not speak on this subject now, for we have no time to refer to the criminal negligence, the ignorance and imbecility that permitted this great calamity. It is a fact that the people of this State, and particularly the people of this Valley, have never been protected or saved since the war continued, and, judging from the past, we can expect little for the future. We are now and always have been, at the mercy of rebel invaders.

But, more anon. Below will be found some of the particulars of the great conflagration, as we find them in a city paper:

The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG IN ASHES!!

THREE THOUSAND CITIZENS BURNED OUT.

Gen. McCausland, it now appears certain, was in command of the rebel troops which burned Chambersburg. It will be remembered that McCausland fired Greenleaf when the rebels made their great raid a year ago, and that he levied an exorbitant tax upon the people of Hagerstown a few weeks since. He is a desperate man, fire and untamed freeloader, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions.

The burning of Chambersburg is described by fugitives, who reached Carlisle on Saturday as having been terrible and horrible in the extreme. After McCausland had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation to the citizens demanding \$100,000 in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with such a demand, a demand no doubt made confident of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the threatened plan for destroying Chambersburg. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise of the town having been removed added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when that were lost, the order was issued to strike and destroy the citizens. Speedily the scene became heart-rending and appalling, the cracking and roaring of the flames, as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women, the cries of panic stricken and suffering children, the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, as they were heeded above the noise of the conflagration, only served to elicit the decision of the base scoundrel who came thus to sack and destroy the town. Every family was rushing from their homes to find safety in the desolated fields around Chambersburg. The women could be seen wildly seeking for children, and the children were seen weeping for parents who could not be found. A gentleman who communicates these brief facts says that the history of modern warfare contains nothing to equal the atrocity and unprovoked barbarity of the burning of Chambersburg.

The invaders had entered without resistance. The citizens, unprotesting, had submitted to their plunder; had, even as they were being destroyed, submitted to the torch to be applied, and has now a monument of ashes added to his infamy as a thief and a traitor. Retribution will lurk in his path, as the tiger watches in his lair for his victim.

There is no doubt that the destruction of Chambersburg is most complete, and that two hundred and sixty-five of its most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. It will require at least a quarter of a century to repair the damage which the rebels perpetrated in little less than four hours. They fired the town as near as can now be ascertained at 7 o'clock, A. M., and remained just long enough to see the flames spread and a proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averell was approaching the town. Instantly every treacherer was in his saddle, and the incendiaries hurriedly took to the St. Thomas road, with Averell in the pursuit.

The Telegraph open to Chambersburg.
Chambersburg, July 31.—Two hundred and fifty houses in the centre of the town have been burned by the rebel Gen. Early, who demanded \$500,000, but gave the citizens no time to comply with the demand.—He was in command of a force of 400 cavalry.

The Burning of Chambersburg—Loss over \$1,000,000—An Appeal for Aid.
Chambersburg, July 31.—On the morning

of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels under the command of McCausland, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburg, and demanded \$500,000 from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by General Jubal Early, and is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town, to burn it to the ground without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places, and upwards of 250 houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the printing offices, public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing 7,000 inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over \$1,000,000. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community.

THE WAR NEWS.

Assault Upon Petersburg.

THE NINTH CORPS OPENS THE BATTLE.

SPRINGING THE MINES.

16-Gun Rebel Battery Blown Up.

THE GARRISON DESTROYED.

Bombardment of Cider Works.

GENERAL ASSAULT MADE.

Two Lines of Rebel Works Carried.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 30, says:—
The great event so long anticipated, viz., the explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort in front of the Ninth Corps, came off this morning at 4:40. The picket firing was kept up all night, and, in fact, at the time the match was applied the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

The mines were first thrown up with immense force, and high over three hundred feet in the air, resembling an immense fountain of dirt or the crater of a volcano.

The Ninth Corps at once charged the works, driving the rebels to their second line and taking a number of prisoners, some of whom were dug out of the dirt badly bruised. They state that only about a dozen remained of their regiment, a South Carolina one.

As soon as the explosion took place, the guns opened along our front, while the musketry lay in its continuous line of fire along the front of the Ninth and parts of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps.

The scene was one long to be remembered by all who witnessed it. But the smoke from the guns soon obscured the view and the first particulars of the success was gleaned from those who came in with the prisoners.

The prisoners say they were completely surprised, most of those in the front being asleep at the same time. They state that there were four guns in the fortification, which of course were buried far out of sight. One prisoner reported that they were cross firing us on our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow us up. But we got the start of them, and it is hoped that long ere this reaches you, Petersburg will be in our possession."

LATER.
A despatch dated 7 A. M., says:—Reports just in state that we have possession of the entire line of the Rebels' works, with a large number of prisoners. Our loss in the charge was severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the Rebels. The troops engaged with the Ninth Corps, with the Eighteenth supporting them, the Second and Fifth being in reserve.

The firing is still going on, consisting principally of musketry.

Generals Grant and Meade, with all the Corps Generals, are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

Further Details from General Grant's Army.
BALTIMORE, July 31.—A later despatch from the Associated Press correspondent at City Point states that the explosion of Petersburg combined at four o'clock on Saturday morning by a terrible explosion which completely destroyed one of the enemy's principal forts in front of Petersburg, containing sixteen guns. This was reduced to a mass of ruins, immediately upon this explosion our artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line of General Grant's army.

Up to the breaking of the shell at 4:40 o'clock we had captured two other fortifications and also the entire line of intrenchments. The battle was progressing with great fury.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Disastrous Results.

THE ARMY DEFEATED AND FORCED TO RETIRE.

CAUSE OF THE REPULSE.

The Negro Troops Become Partic- Stricken and Demoralized.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

WHOLE REGIMENTS CUT TO PIECES.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Information from the Army of the Potomac dated July 30, 9 p. m., says: After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an onrushing fire from both artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 a. m., and the batteries to open at once along the entire line, the Ninth corps to charge, supported by the 18th,

Agree division of the Fifth, and the Third division of the Second. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the rise going out twice. The explosion took place at precisely 4.40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At 5.30 the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style, without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places, and upwards of 250 houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the printing offices, public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing 7,000 inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over \$1,000,000. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community.

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DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED on South West Street in the borough of Carlisle, owned by David Spitzer. The lot contains 23 feet in front and 90 feet in depth. Improvements, a new and commodious two-story BRICK HOUSE, and two-story BRICK BACK BUILDING, containing all the modern conveniences, including a Bath, Kitchen, and Dining Room. The front building contains a large parlor and hall on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor, and a kitchen, dining room and kitchen below and two chambers above. The entire property is in first rate condition, and is offered for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of—
A. L. SPONSILER,
Real Estate Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intends to make application at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of August, A. D. 1864, for a license to keep a Restaurant and Eating, and Beer House in the West Ward of the Borough of Carlisle.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intends to make application at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of August, A. D. 1864, for a license to keep a Restaurant and Eating, and Beer House in the East Ward of the Borough of Carlisle.

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