

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 10, 1865.

Thorough Democratic Ticket.

To-morrow (Friday) is the day of our Borough election, and it is to be hoped that every Democrat in the two Wards will be up and doing.

Borough Officers. Chief Burgess—John Campbell. Assistant Burgess—Wm. J. Cameron.

East Ward. Town Council—G. U. Hoffer, George Weber, J. W. D. Gillen, A. B. Zeigler, G. B. Hoffman.

West Ward. Town Council—George S. Beeton, John Rhoads, Jacob Thudium, Dr. J. J. Zitzer.

First of April Changes. Those of our town subscribers who intend changing their residences on the coming first of April will please inform us of the fact, so that our carrier may know where to deliver their papers.

Spring. March marked mildly its advent, and the joy in coming of another season whose days will soon be festooned with sunny smiles and fragrant flowers.

The Draft. No draft has yet been made in this county, although we understand the Provost Marshals officers have received orders to be in readiness for it.

Resumed Practice. The many friends of A. B. SEARNS, Esq., will be pleased to learn that he has resumed the practice of law.

Plant Trees. Spring is upon us, and our advice to all is, plant trees. Every person, whether living in town or country, and having the unoccupied space, should at once improve it by planting trees, either fruit, shade or ornamental.

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The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and by resolution appointed Wednesday, June 21st, for holding the next State Convention at Harrisburg.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

To our last we published the Inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln on the 4th of March—the day he entered upon the duties of his office for a second term.

Like all papers of the same paternity, it is weak, nonsensical and boresome. There is scarcely a sentence, from first to last, that indicates a noble or patriotic impulse.

Notwithstanding the many grave and momentous questions that now agitate the public mind, the President makes no allusion to them whatever.

In one sentence he hints at dissatisfaction with the Almighty, because He has not answered the prayers of the people of the North fully!

Nearly the whole speech, short and dignified as it is, has reference to the only subject of his little mind can contemplate—the subject of slavery.

It thinks it strange that the Southern people should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces?

It says nothing of the insult thus offered to Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, (all of whom owned slaves), it was a hard slap at his colleague, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Most of those worldly possessions have been acquired by slave labor. His whole speech is swarming with glib and hollow phrases.

At one of our primary schools dared to blather out such a piece of composition, he would receive a spanking from his teacher, and degraded to a lower class.

We will not dwell on his peculiar notions about the rights of his dear friends, the negroes; but there is one sentence in the Inaugural which amounts to an assertion, and this shall claim our attention in these remarks.

In speaking of the war, the President says: "With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war.

All I sought to avert it, indeed. Every man of common sense knows that this is not true. When Mr. LINCOLN arrived in Washington, wearing a Scotch cap, a little over four years ago, the Peace Congress was in session, and Ex-President JOHN TAYLOR was its Chairman.

Many of the most eminent Southern men in that assemblage were anxious and willing to compromise all difficulties on the basis of the proposition offered by the venerable JOHN J. CRYSTOBER, of Ky. That proposition was fair, just, and honorable.

And had the President and his party of fanatics desired to avert the calamity that then threatened, they would have agreed to the proposition submitted, and saved the country. But they, one and all, resisted it.

They resisted everything looking to peace and compromise, and obstinately refused to propose any mode of settlement themselves. The delegates to the Peace Congress had been selected by the Governors of the various States, and not by the people, as they should have been.

Most of the Governors of the Northern States were Abolitionists, who desired war. The delegates deputed were men after their own hearts, who would do nothing except vote "no" to every peace proposition. Who did OVERTHROW this State to that so-called Peace Congress? Five of the most rabid, implacable Abolitionist demagogues he could find.

The notorious DAVID WILKOR headed the delegation, and they, with one accord, declared for war and opposed peace on any terms. And these were the men who spoke for our good old Commonwealth in that Peace Congress, and by their persistent stubbornness assisted to hasten the then impending tempest, and which soon after culminated in war and wreck, ruin and blood.

These five men who misrepresented the sentiments of our people, have been paid for their baseness and their treason. WILKOR is a U. S. Judge, and his four companions in crime and treason, are either office-holders or contractors under the Government. They have become rich from the war—rich on the blood and tears of a too ignorant people.

But WILKOR and his four companions were not alone in receiving favors from the Government. Almost to a man those who were members of the Peace Congress, and who voted "no" to every suggestion looking to a settlement of the difficulty then threatening us, have been provided for by old Ams—they have all received the wages they were promised. A few days ago a certain JAMES HANLAN, of Iowa, was appointed Secretary of the Interior, vice Mr. URETER, resigned.

In speaking of this appointment, the Philadelphia Inquirer, an organ of the administration and an apologist for all its iniquities, says: "On the assembling of the famous Peace Congress of 1861, of which Ex-President TAYLOR was Chairman, Mr. HANLAN was appointed a delegate from Iowa, and actively opposed the adoption of the various suggested compromises."

HANLAN has received his reward, therefore, for assisting to plunge our then happy country into war. Indeed, the members of that Peace Convention, who "actively opposed the various suggested compromises," are the particular favorites of the Administration, and favors innumerable have been lavished upon them. They are almost as much cared for and petted as are the relatives of the man who fired the first gun in this war—the thief and murderer, JOHN BROWN.

It is not then a most outrageous perversion of truth for Mr. LINCOLN to dare to say (in speaking of the war) that "all sought to avert it?" We say emphatically, the declaration is not true? They all, from LINCOLN down to the meanest thieving shoddy contractor, prayed for war and worked for it—not to fight in it, but that they might be enabled to steal from the people's treasury, and cover up their villainies by professing a new-born zeal in behalf of "loyalty." Not loyalty to the country—not loyalty to the principles of our forefathers, but loyalty to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his "pet lambs," the swarthy descendants of HAM.

It will not do for Mr. LINCOLN, then, to assert that "all sought to avert the war." Senator CHANDLER spoke for LINCOLN and his party, when he said, two months before Sumner was fired on, that "we the Abolitionists" want a little "bloodletting." And DAN BRYAN, and SEAYSON, and DIX had dark, devilish, treasonable design formed and well matured, when they clasped Southern members of Congress on their backs and said to them, (just before they left Washington for their Southern homes) "you are right, stick to it, and go ahead." The rebellion was a wicked conspiracy, but Northern Abolitionists as well as Southern fire-eaters were its leading spirits. Had a few of them been hanged, we would have had no rebellion, and Mr. LINCOLN would not at this late day, consider it necessary to falsify history.

"I AM A PLEBEIAN"

In his speech on inauguration day, ANDY JOHNSON, the Vice President, repeated three times that he was "a plebeian." "I am a plebeian, and thank God for it," he said over and over again.

It was not necessary for a low, vulgar man to remind the people of a fact that was patent to all. Sure enough, he is a plebeian, as his conduct for many years proves.

WALKER gives us the definition of the word plebeian thus: "Plebeian, one of the lower people; mean persons, belonging to the lower rank, vulgar, low, common." Certainly the Vice President is one of this class, for no one will dispute the fact that he is a vulgar, low, common man.

And, this plebeian occupies the second highest office in the Government! What a disgrace to our once proud nation. LINCOLN holds the first, and JOHNSON the second office in the gift of the people!

One of the notes for his imbecility and false professions, the other for his brutish depravity. Truly, they are a pair of plebeians.

In consequence of JOHNSON'S conduct on the 4th of March, the two or three Abolition papers that have had the courage to condemn it, insist that it is ANDY'S plain duty to "apologize or resign."

The New York World, in referring to this fact, says: "We have very little expectation that Mr. JOHNSON's party will find him an apology or resignation. The Vice-President is as incapable of appreciating the reparation which he owes to the country as he has shown himself to be incapable of appreciating his own imbecility and depravity."

He is a vulgar, low, common man, and, having once uttered a lie, they will never believe him again. Nothing better is to be expected of him. These are the habits of his life-time.

They were known to the politicians who nominated him, and to the people who elected him. Nevertheless he was elected—by fraud. It is idle to ask the steam to rise higher than its fountain. And, in our judgment, it is a much more melancholy circumstance that Mr. JOHNSON'S party last November tried these results to the country, and now in March will neither expose nor punish them, than that the insults are given us.

If Andrew JOHNSON had not been drunk on inauguration day, the speech which he would have made would have been less incoherent, but in all other respects it would have been the same. The shallow demagogue, who affected "plebeian" pride, the real self-complacent, and secret enemy of every man who has been honest and upright, these have been the stock and staple of every speech of Andrew JOHNSON for years.

We say nothing of his political tergiversation. It is ridiculous to suppose that he ever had any political principles. He was a creature of the hour, and he had none—but he followed his bastard "loyalty" loudly. We refer now to that which was most degrading in his vicious speech—his betrayal of his imbecile character.

It is necessary to affirm that he has been drunk every time he has made a speech since Mr. LINCOLN rewarded his political dishonesty by making him military governor of Tennessee, or else that he is drunk or sober, by man, tailor, senator, governor, or any other man, in any position which will induce him to the last personal contest we felt it our duty to declare him to be. His speeches are all alike. This last one in the Senate chamber was no exception, says in its incoherence. Read his speech to the Senate on the 4th of March, and you will find it all the same.

Let our readers look to their files. It was published at the time. It reeks with the very same vulgarities, the same demagogues, the same low-lived names and morals. Read and apply the same to his election. It is another, yet the same as that of Saturday—vulgar, low-bred, boresome. There, too, he proclaimed his humble birth with "plebeian" pride, betraying secret envy. As if he were the only man in this Democratic republic who had ever risen from narrow circumstances to the high places of the land!

As if Jackson and Webster and scores of others had not come as great advancement as he, who never spoke themselves, nor permitted others to speak of them, in language becoming to their real greatness, who never set their own praise to devouring their own deeds!

It is this which is melancholy in the present situation of the vice presidency, and for this no apology or resignation is either possible or probable, for it is the victorious Republican party which would need to apologize to the country or resign.

THE MERRY DANCE GOES ON.—While the armies of the Union are bravely struggling against a desperate enemy and suffering the rigors of the wintry elements; while the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon are heard almost at the doors of the Federal Capitol, mingled with the groans and shrieks of the victims of terrible war, we read of the luxurious entertainments that are of almost nightly occurrence at Washington among the Abolition magnates of the land.

From among others we select the following description, taken from the Washington papers, of the matinee of Mrs. SPRAGUE. After reading it let the soldiers and people consider whether the maintenance of such royal entertainment and expense is in keeping with republican simplicity or the dark aspect of the times. Let them also consider whose sacrifices, whose toil, and whose means go to keep up such unseemly carnivals. Is it not the people's money, wrung from them in taxes, and squandered on speculators and favorites, that is thus lavishly poured out at the shrine of foolish and unwholesome pleasure? But, read:

"The elegant mansion of the Senator was decorated as became his great wealth, and as became the accomplishments and graces of his beautiful wife. The air throughout the different apartments of the edifice was redolent with the perfumes of thousands of flowers, and music lent its enchantment to the whole, causing the hours to pass but too quickly by. A dancing hall, expressly erected, was fitted up in the grounds adjoining the house, which resembled more the abode of fairies, as we are told of them, than a place for common mortals to dance. For the inner man, each and every delicacy that could tempt the taste was profusely offered. The reluctance of the Senator, anxious as it is, was not to entertain in its profusions on the occasion mentioned, to be filled with the good, the distinguished, the accomplished, and the leafty and fashion of the metropolis, and of very many of the States of this Union. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—father of Mrs. SPRAGUE—Members of both Houses of Congress, Foreigners, Ex-Governors, Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers and other dignitaries, and their wives and daughters, were among the delighted throng."

The New York Times publishes a list of favored gentlemen who have "permission" from the Government to buy cotton in the rebel States! A committee of Congress is looking up the matter, and it is already ascertained that large sums of money have been paid for the privilege, in this "age of purity"—when "honest men have come to claim their own."

A STALE LIE.

That Republican newspaper will lie, lie maliciously, willfully and persistently, all the world knows. It seems hard for them to tell the truth, almost impossible for them to tell a lie which they have once admitted.

They seem to be perfectly unnumbered of falsehoods, and to some which they have invented they cling with a tenacity and a fondness that is wonderful. It is useless to array facts before them.

If you demonstrate the falsity of their assertions as clearly as you could, they will make three, and not four, they will still cling to the lie, and repeat it with a brazen effrontery that is astounding for its unsurpassed impudence. To no one else have they more persistently and tenaciously clung than to the oft-repeated assertion that Mr. Buchanan allowed his Secretary of War to rob the Arsenal of the North to put arms into the hands of Southern traitors.

Only yesterday we saw this stale falsehood offered to the public in the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is not possible that the editor of that sheet can be ignorant of the fact, that a Committee of Republicans, appointed by a Republican Congress to investigate that very charge, were compelled to report, not only that Mr. Buchanan's entire term of office the Northern States had received more than their share of arms—decidedly a larger number than they would have been entitled to had an equitable distribution been made. The Southern sheet can not ignore the fact, that a Committee of Republicans, appointed by a Republican Congress to investigate that very charge, were compelled to report, not only that Mr. Buchanan's entire term of office the Northern States had received more than their share of arms—decidedly a larger number than they would have been entitled to had an equitable distribution been made.

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MORALS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Kind of Rules They Have Chosen To Adopt. Most disgraceful scene.—The Vice President in a State of Beastly Drunkenness at the Inauguration.—He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, a personage sufficiently mendacious to praise Mr. LINCOLN profusely, and ready to go so far as to call his inaugural address eloquent, and all that, gives the following account of the sayings and doings of the Vice-President at the inauguration:

"While the Diplomatic Corps were taking their seats in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech, with the Vice President elect, Mr. JOHNSON, commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate Chamber, and the Vice President elect, Mr. JOHNSON, immediately rose and bowed to the President, and then returned to his seat at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster. Mr. LINCOLN taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

During all this time Andrew JOHNSON—for such he simply was then, notwithstanding taken the oath of office—was not to be seen. He was said to be in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew JOHNSON—continued his speech. Such a speech. It was disgraceful for when the Senators on the republican side, the democratic Senators, looked forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the republican party through their Vice-President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amusement at the incoherent sentences came from Mr. JOHNSON'S lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sideways, others turned their backs, and some made the most grotesque faces.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery, the statements that "your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the (his) people of this State" were heard. A creature of the people—I want you (he) to hear six or seven minutes on that point—Mr. (his) Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the (his) Navy?" "Some one responded Mr. Welles.") You, Mr. Welles, (his) Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people (his). This was the strain and tone of the whole speech.

At the close of a full report elicited in the rear, declaring, "What a shame!" "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Let him stop and save the country from this disgraceful scene." "The people of this State are not numerous that he entirely prevented a full report being made."

The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators however, were so disgraced at the speech that they did not feel it proper to repeat it. His copy and wait until Mr. JOHNSON could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unable to make a speech. He was taken to the Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. JOHNSON finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read his sentences, and Mr. JOHNSON repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin, was painful in the extreme.

He stammered, stammered, repeated portions of the sentences, but Mr. JOHNSON, in the effort to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen, heard the bulk of his speech, and unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been sworn in, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock.

HE CALLS THE SENATE TO ORDER.—Mr. JOHNSON immediately called the new Senate to order. The Clerk of the Senate, John W. Forney, then read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session. The newly elected Senators were ordered to approach the Clerk's desk and take the oath of office as their names were announced. The following gentlemen took the oath: Messrs. Hendricks, Yates, Norton, Guthrie and Lane, and took the oath. Here Vice President JOHNSON made another FAULT.

He stepped forward with the Bible, held it out, and motioned to the new Senators to touch the Bible, bow their heads in assent, and then motioned them away without repeating the oath in any form. Most of the Senators left the stand when the middle was discovered. The Senators were recalled, and Mr. Forney administered to them the oath of office. By this time it became apparent that some one besides Mr. JOHNSON would have to conduct the business of the Senate.

Without giving an opportunity for any further discussion, Mr. Forney announced that the procession would then be formed to conduct the President elect to the platform at the east entrance of the building, where the oath of office would be administered. As he announced the order in which they would form, the distinguished guests fell into line. In a moment more the procession had disappeared from the Senate Chamber.

CALLS FOR ANDY JOHNSON.—NOT ABLE TO COME TO TIME.—After Mr. LINCOLN had finished the delivery of his inaugural oration for Andy JOHNSON next ensued. There was a momentary delay, and then the Vice President presented himself, and called for "speech," "speech," and some applause when Andy appeared. He rubbed his red face with his hands, as if to clear up

his ideas, but did not succeed, and said nothing. A loud voice then opened through the crowd on the platform, and the Presidential party retired into the Capitol, amid the thunders of the artillery in Capitol Square and the music of the bands. The firing of the guns began the moment the President had taken the oath, and before the salute was over the assemblage began to disperse.

THE SENATE WAITS LONG FOR ANDY, BUT HE COMES NOT.—Upon entering the Capitol the Senators returned to the Chamber, struggling in by ones and twos. The doors and windows of the Capitol building were thrown open, and the crowd inside rushed out with as much disorder as that which characterized the rush from the galleries as the procession left the Senate for the platform. The Senators gathered in squads in different portions of the hall, and finally talking over the scenes which had transpired before they left for the platform. They were evidently in no pleasant frame of mind. They remained there for some time for the return of the Vice President, who according to usage, would be required to adjourn the body. They waited in suspense for nearly an hour, but Mr. JOHNSON did not make his appearance. Finally the Senators slipped out one by one and disappeared without being adjourned.

It is, therefore, supposed that the Senate is still in session, although not one of the Senators is in his seat.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, but the Vice President was not present to call the body to order. The Senate being left without a presiding officer, on motion, Senator Foster, of Conn. was appointed President pro tem.

Wilson (Republican) immediately rose and said, after the disgraceful scene in that body on Saturday, he felt it a duty to make a motion. On his motion, therefore, the Senate adopted a resolution which prohibits in future the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate chamber. This was a very hard hit at the Vice President, Andy JOHNSON. The fear is that it will not prove to be more efficacious than the Maine liquor law.

Andy JOHNSON will have his whiskey if he has to carry it in a tin can, and in a tin can, in the tail of his coat. A Washington letter-writer says—Vice President JOHNSON is too unwell to attend to his duties in the Senate, and will probably not resume his seat this session, it being deemed expedient by his friends and physicians that he should have quiet and rest. He is in a deplorable condition.

Tribute of Respect.—CAMP BATTERY "D," 2nd P. V. ARTILLERY, HEALDIA, PA., Va., March 6, 1865. Mr. Editor:—It becomes our melancholy duty to announce to you, as well as his many friends, the sudden death of our late associate and comrade in arms, FRANCIS T. EARL, who departed this life at the Hospital, at