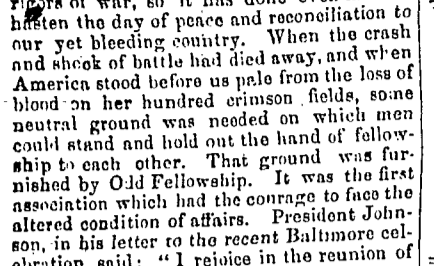


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.



CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 23, 1865.

Store keepers please notice that you can secure best goods and best terms from...

Down to the Work!—J. W. SMILEY'S Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, for men and boys, is now large and complete.

He has a large stock of prime Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Jeans, &c., to sell by the yard, or make up to order on the most reasonable terms.

For good and serviceable Winter Boots and Shoes, for men, boys, women and children, at reasonable prices, go to SMILEY'S.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.—The latest discovery which has been made, is a new planet, which adds a new feature to many discoveries already made.

As there are several spots in nature from which we can look far out over the landscape, so there are points in history from which the soul can sweep the future with its gaze.

As there are elevated spots in nature from which we can look far out over the landscape, so there are points in history from which the soul can sweep the future with its gaze.

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ANOTHER REBELLION.

If the following, which we take from a prominent Republican journal, should prove true, it will furnish evidence of how little respect the radicals have for law, custom, Constitution or anything else which may stand in the way of their success and retention of power.

"WILL NOT BE CALLED.—A Washington correspondent, who may or may not know whereof he speaks, states positively that at the opening of Congress, McPherson, Clerk of the House, will not call the names of any Congressmen claiming seats from States lately in rebellion. The whole matter will be settled by members from States that have not been in rebellion."

Some weeks ago we wrote of the possibility of an event here foreshadowed, but we doubted whether McPherson would undertake to say who should or should not take part in the opening of Congress, or the organization of that body. So far as he is concerned, his legitimate duty and authority extends to calling the roll of States and no further.

He has no more right to skip or pass by any particular State than he has to tell President Johnson to leave the White House, and if he does really do so, he deserves the inside of a prison for the remainder of his life. This is no time to trifle with the feelings of the public, nor is it time for a public officer, entrusted by usage with an important duty, to use his office in violation of all precedent, perhaps for a bribe, and stultify not only himself to him, and enact the scandal. We have now under the reconstructive policy, as adopted by President Johnson, a probability that the entire body of Southern States will return to the Union. This does not suit the radicals, and hence they would use this McPherson, if they can, to place a stumbling block in the way of reunion, get control of the lower House of Congress, and inaugurate a successful opposition to the President and his plans.

We have heard a good deal about "loyalty to the Government," "support the Administration," "on the part of the howlers for the Union, the hypocritical egotistical leaders, whose patriotism may be measured by the amount of dollars it will bring to their pockets, and now we find the veil thrown aside, and see these fellows preparing to rebel against the Government, and embarrass and oppose the Administration, because that Administration does not choose to follow their dictation, or lend itself exclusively to their purposes. Under the present phase of circumstances we hold it to be highly probable that President Johnson will have to look to Democrats, in conjunction with Conservatives, to sustain him in his future contest against the radicals, and we have little doubt the Democratic party will give him all proper aid and support.

THE RIGHT PLAN.—The Fulton Democrat, of last week, makes some excellent suggestions in regard to the proper mode of organizing for the next campaign. We are glad to find the organ of the gallant Democracy of Fulton, so fully alive to the necessity, of a thorough drill of the party forces. Let the Democracy of old Cumberland also trim their lamps and keep them burning, "no matter what may be the course of the 'foolish virgins.'" We quote a part of the Democrat's suggestions:

"But without further descending upon the importance of success to the Democratic party next year, we would, at present, simply make the following suggestions: Let us, this winter, organize a Democratic club in every township. Let the club meet every week—not always necessarily, in the same place, but in various parts of the township, so that all may be recognized. Whenever possible, let the best speakers of the county be invited to address the club; but, as it will be impossible that speakers should be present every night, in lieu thereof, let the speeches of distinguished men that will from time to time appear in the newspapers, or be distributed by Congressmen, or the State Commissions, be read."

"By adopting some such course as this, good wholesome Democratic doctrine will be disseminated into every nook and corner of the country; many will be aroused from that illiding indifference that seems to have possessed the masses; a pleasant and profitable winter will be passed; and we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty. Our party will then be united and aroused for the canvass that will be opened early next season. If the thought of the State of New York, as we trust they will, in spirit of such invincible power will be evoked, that we cannot but triumph."

A BRACE OF DEACTIVES.—Secretary Seward, in his slavering eulogium of his Cabinet colleagues—past and present—says of Secretary Cameron, that he is "in all things honest, earnest, zealous, patriotic." Think of that, people of Pennsylvania—Cameron honestly looked for blood in turnips. Of the illustrious Edwin—the successor of the patron of South and red herring speculators—Seward says, "I have never known him to express or even betray a thought in regard to our country which was not divine."

MR. SEWARD REALLY BEING DEALING IN SARCASM. He must have been thinking of that "divinity" which shapes our ends, (rough how them as we will), through the terrible persuasives of military commissions, Old Captains and fort dungeons; that divinity which is compulsory, vindictive and destructive—lacking mercy and justice." Cameron, "honest" and "patriotic," and Stanton "divine." It is too much for the feeble rhapsodies of the very gravest of the grave.

DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC.—The publishers of the New York Day Book announce that they have in preparation "A Democratic Almanac and Political Compendium," for the entire country and "that no pains or expense will be spared to make this an annual volume, which will not only be acceptable in every democratic family, but an indispensable necessity to every politician and intelligent farmer." A publication of this kind will be very valuable and something that is greatly needed. It will take the place of the Tribune Almanac, which, on account of its extensive political statistics, found its way into many democratic hands, and produced much mischief.

THE LAST OF A FORTUNE.—Last week Kramer & Brothers, of Allentown, received at the Meat Market a \$2,000 note on the Bank of Catusqua, upon the back of which was written these words: "The last of a fortune spent in five years in gambling and dissipation. Young men take warning.—Chas. E. T."

TEN CLERGYMEN ARE ELECTED TO THE Massachusetts Legislature.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

All the Philadelphia Banks, (with the exception of the Bank of North America and the Eight National, the dividend periods of which are in January and July,) have their dividend periods in May and November.—The November dividends are just announced, which we append in comparison with those paid in May last:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Dividend May, Dividend Nov, Amount. Lists various banks like Philadelphia Nat, Commercial, Mechanics, etc.

The above list of bank dividends we cut from the Ledger of the 8th instant. It shows unexampled prosperity of these institutions. The dividends they have declared during the year range from nine per cent. up to one hundred and ten. There are only two as low as ten per cent. The Western Bank, which exhibits the largest dividends, made a portion of its profits from the sale of its specie. It still holds, however, a reserve of one fourth its capital, and \$655,000 in legal tender notes. Compare the profits other kinds of business yield. A farmer who can clear 6 or 8 per cent. a year and above his expenses is doing pretty well, and many other kinds of business do not yield so much. These banks are trading on capital, national bonds, which is exempt from taxation for any purpose, and in this State the shares of the stockholders have not been taxed. This is making an unjust discrimination in favor of capital. The laboring man and farmer will hardly consent that these moneyed institutions, which yield such immense profits to their stockholders, shall long be exempt from paying their share of our State and other taxes. The new banking system is worse than the old, and is a part of the grand scheme of monopoly that is rapidly growing up in the country.

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CAMERON'S SPEECH TO THE "COMING MAN."

The following is a speech delivered by Simon Cameron to a negro procession at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 14th inst:

Mr. Cameron said, "I never doubted that the people of African descent would play a great part in this struggle, and am proud to say that all my anticipations have been more than realized. Your services, offered in the early part of the war, were refused; but when the struggle became one of life and death, then the country gladly received you, and thank God, you nobly redeemed all you promised. [Applause.]

"I cannot close without saying that there is at the head of the national Government a great man, who is able and determined to deal justly with all. I know that with his approval, no State that is in rebellion will be allowed to return to the benefits of the Union, without having first a constitutional compact which will prevent slavery in this land for all time to come; which will make men equal before the law; which will preserve no distinction of color on the witness stand and in the jury box, &c."

Does this not sound like negro suffrage?

HOW NEGRO TROOPS GOT THEIR REPUTATION.—Let those subsidized white men and truckling demagogues, (says the Patriot & Union) who to-day, (4th), by word and act, are endeavoring to bolster up a factitious military record for the negroes, who have been brought to Harrisburg to guzzle and gorge, with the arms and in the uniform of the Government, (many of which have been bought or borrowed for the occasion,) carefully peruse the following. Gen. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., the Iowa soldier's candidate for Governor, at the late election, after describing the capture of a rebel battery at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, by his own men, said:

"What was the indignation of my men when they saw in the printed list of these correspondents a glowing account of the bravery of the colored troops in storming this battery, and ignoring the very existence of my regiment, who really captured it, by not mentioning its presence there? But this indignation was still further increased when, by some one's orders, these very guns were sent up to St. Louis and exhibited there as a soldier's fair, with certain battle-flags, as trophies of the bravery of certain colored troops, who were said to have stormed and taken them at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, when in fact there were no battle flags there, and the whole work of taking the guns was done by my own regiment, which was not even mentioned."

POOR SIMON.—While Simon Cameron was a member of Lincoln's cabinet, there was a Republican paper in the country unwilling to exalt him as one of the purest patriots that ever lived. The bare intimation of his want of integrity they one and all resented in full and furious chorus as a "copperhead lie."

Now, however, they see fit to fling at the leading Pennsylvania in this way:

"Simon—Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was very active in seeking pardon for Gen. Briscoe, convicted of embezzlement. 'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.'—Springfield Republican.

Which are we to regard as most honest—the man whom they were ordered or the Republican journals which now score him for his corruption?—Harford Times.

Briscoe was found guilty of embezzlement and officer-like conduct, and his sentence was that he be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service; that he forfeit all pay and allowance due or to become due; that he be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, and that he be imprisoned for five years. The imprisonment was remitted; and it is stated by a Washington correspondent that, in one hour after his release, he was pleasantly enjoying a game of billiards at a Washington saloon.—Patriot & Union.

TREASON! TREASON!—The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Senator Sewner, and of the extreme radicalism in general, contains the following:

"There should be some chivalry somewhere, enough to fight the President and his Cabinet, one and all, to the death, and 'pluck the spear out of the teeth. Shame on them, one and all; on Johnson who has basely betrayed those who placed him in power, and to the negroes, to whom he offered him self as a Moses; on Stanton, on Stanton, on the whole set who have not the honor to resign, and, failing success, to abandon help to inspect him; and—alas, alas!—shame on the whole North, who not only permitted for one moment wrong to go on, but actually hesitate to arraign this infamous agent at Washington."

This is the most horrible treason! Secretary Stanton should immediately incarcerate the vile Republican Copperhead in a military prison, and order General Hunter or General Lew Wallace to convict him of treason.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—FACTORY DIVIDENDS, &c.—But few persons who note what is passing around them will have failed to observe the enormous dividends made by the National Banks and the manufacturers generally, now semi-annually in the case of the Philadelphia Banks, one, 100 per cent. in six months, by a sale of a part of its specie.

No country can long stand this sort of money disease—this gathering, as if by avalanches, the earnings and industry of the many up into the coffers of the few. When banks make from 14 per cent. to 20, or 25 per cent. per annum, and factories divide 400 per cent. (the Rhode Island Wool Sewers), and then call for protection or prohibition, there is disease somewhere. No people can be long blind at this rate, not even the full-blooded American people.

IT may interest the curious to know what States have the "honor" of producing the leading spirits of the radical party. Hannibal Hamlin was born in Maine; Charles Sumner and Benjamin F. Wade were born in Massachusetts; Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley and Zachariah Chandler were born in New Hampshire, and Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont. There must have been something radically wrong down east some years back.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The question of extending the right to vote to persons of African descent has been voted upon in recent elections by three States and one Territory, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Colorado, and decided in the negative in all.

INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENT.

The Negro Insurrection in Jamaica. [From the London Times, Nov. 3.]

It is quite certain that these negroes have no grievance whatever, we do not say to the white, but even to afford a colored man for insurance. They live, in the first instance, under a government which has conferred on the negro race, greater practical benefits than any other in the world—a government which, at an enormous cost, effected the complete emancipation, and has given them the absolute right of citizenship as a matter of course in any dependency of the Crown. They possess all the forms of British Government—a Governor, a Privy Council, the Executive, Legislative Assembly, and all the appliances of British life, even down to the school-wardens and vestries. They enjoy absolute equality, they are many times more numerous than the whites, and are quite capable of holding their own. They are one of the leading journals of Kingston, which is conducted and owned by blacks. There is not one inconvenience to which they are subjected, and which they share with the white population of the island. In fact, they are treated—they stand on a more equal footing than any other race in the world; and, very considerable; though it must be added that they are able to make almost their own terms with their masters, and that they obtain enormous wages. In fact, they have revolted, it can only be that they have well off, and have time to indulge in dreams of Republican independence.

But even if the insurrection should prove more troublesome than we can anticipate, there can be no difficulty in crushing it by prompt action. It is sufficiently formidable that we should have to employ troops in so unwelcome a task and in so unwholesome a climate; but the negroes, if they are not the greatest of reformers, are very likely people, indeed, that they have founded an injury upon their race beyond the boundaries of their own island. At this moment, when the negro question is the great problem of the United States, it will certainly spread the minds of the American people towards treating the black race more kindly to know that in one country, at all events, they have been capable of a wanton insurrection against a government from which they had received nothing but benefits, and such as they possessed almost every right to, even the extreme abolitionists would count upon them.

THE PROFIT ON COTTON GROWS.—The Editor of the New England Farmer, in a "note of travel," says:

"A stay of four hours at Lowell gave me an opportunity to learn that most of the cotton planters in the New England States are now engaged in the sale of their dividends for stockholders. The gentleman somewhat conversant with the manufacture of cotton, that on all light goods, a profit of one dollar is made every pound of cotton used."

Just think of it. A profit of one dollar every pound of cotton consumed in the cotton mills of New England. Is it strange that every species of such goods range in price which prevent poor men from clothing their families comfortably, when the Yankee capitalists are realizing such an unheard-of profit? Yet this is only the effect of a tariff. Not of a just and equitable tariff, such as we had in old fashioned Democratic times; but of a Republican tariff erected expressly to enable the New England Yankees to fleece the people of every other section. It is one of the blessings of Republican rule, for which so many people were foolish enough to vote at the recent State elections.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR EXCLUDED AS A VOTER.—Recently there was a local election in Lewis (Mo.), when

"Frank Blair refused to take the oath prescribed by the new State Constitution, in consequence of which his vote was rejected. He would take an oath of alliance or oath of loyalty, but the constitution at such he would not take. He has brought suit against the Judges of Election for \$5,000 damages for rejecting his vote, which, he says, of testing the matter for courts."

That it will beseech that one of the most great generals under Sherman, who did so great successful fighting of the war, could vote because of the wretched test oath in Missouri!

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "When I hear so much said, as I now do, of the sufferings of the blacks, I confess that I sometimes feel that if it is so I wish they would not tell it." Just so, having helped so largely in the devil's work of bringing on the sufferings of the blacks, it is right that he should hear it—every poor people whom they called "master." This master, however, provided them with warm and comfortable houses, with suitable and abundant clothing, and with as much wholesome and nourishing food as they could eat. They never knew what it was to be hungry or cold. They never knew either want or care. When they or their children were sick, their "masters" provided them with doctors and physicians. How do they live now?

All of last Summer they have been living in idleness, enjoying their new-found "freedom." Employment, wages and comfortable homes have been offered to them. They refused to work. "No, indeed, be free; I don't aginve to work," was their invariable answer. All Summer they have lived on the fruits of licentiousness, or by pilfering, or on the proceeds of stolen property, or on supplies furnished by the Government. They would seem that these sources of supply no longer exist, for they are now daily starving from want of food, and perishing from cold, early in the season as it is. The Government is unable to supply the wants of these poor creatures alive, but singularly enough, it supplies coffins to bury them after they are dead. And how many coffins, do you suppose are used? Seventy-five coffins per week for the last four weeks have been issued and used, more than half of them for children, and children who have either actually starved to death, or died from destitution and want. Think of this, ye Boston Abolitionists! The mortality among these wretched creatures is increasing every week; their sufferings during the coming Winter will be frightful. Think of these poor victims of a false philanthropy, enticed from their comfortable homes by the promises of freedom, and left here, and there, to die of starvation and cold. The duty of providing for these poor people ought to be made to fall upon those who deprived them of their kind masters. But it is useless to look to the Abolitionists for aid.

GENERAL SICKLES GOING SOUTH.—Major General Sickles has been in Washington for a few days, and will be ordered to relieve Major General Gillmore in command of the Department of South Carolina. In view of the wretched condition of affairs there, and the necessity of having a man of enlarged and liberal conception in command of the military forces, the removal of General Gillmore is deemed essential. General Sickles left for Richmond yesterday.—Washington Letter of Monday.

Congress meets on Monday, December 4th. A large portion of the members are on the ground already. The session will be one of much excitement.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

[From the London Times, Nov. 3.]

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Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "When I hear so much said, as I now do, of the sufferings of the blacks, I confess that I sometimes feel that if it is so I wish they would not tell it." Just so, having helped so largely in the devil's work of bringing on the sufferings of the blacks, it is right that he should hear it—every poor people whom they called "master." This master, however, provided them with warm and comfortable houses, with suitable and abundant clothing, and with as much wholesome and nourishing food as they could eat. They never knew what it was to be hungry or cold. They never knew either want or care. When they or their children were sick, their "masters" provided them with doctors and physicians. How do they live now?

All of last Summer they have been living in idleness, enjoying their new-found "freedom." Employment, wages and comfortable homes have been offered to them. They refused to work. "No, indeed, be free; I don't aginve to work," was their invariable answer. All Summer they have lived on the fruits of licentiousness, or by pilfering, or on the proceeds of stolen property, or on supplies furnished by the Government. They would seem that these sources of supply no longer exist, for they are now daily starving from want of food, and perishing from cold, early in the season as it is. The Government is unable to supply the wants of these poor creatures alive, but singularly enough, it supplies coffins to bury them after they are dead. And how many coffins, do you suppose are used? Seventy-five coffins per week for the last four weeks have been issued and used, more than half of them for children, and children who have either actually starved to death, or died from destitution and want. Think of this, ye Boston Abolitionists! The mortality among these wretched creatures is increasing every week; their sufferings during the coming Winter will be frightful. Think of these poor victims of a false philanthropy, enticed from their comfortable homes by the promises of freedom, and left here, and there, to die of starvation and cold. The duty of providing for these poor people ought to be made to fall upon those who deprived them of their kind masters. But it is useless to look to the Abolitionists for aid.

GENERAL SICKLES GOING SOUTH.—Major General Sickles has been in Washington for a few days, and will be ordered to relieve Major General Gillmore in command of the Department of South Carolina. In view of the wretched condition of affairs there, and the necessity of having a man of enlarged and liberal conception in command of the military forces, the removal of General Gillmore is deemed essential. General Sickles left for Richmond yesterday.—Washington Letter of Monday.

Congress meets on Monday, December 4th. A large portion of the members are on the ground already. The session will be one of much excitement.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

[From the London Times, Nov. 3.]

It is quite certain that these negroes have no grievance whatever, we do not say to the white, but even to afford a colored man for insurance. They live, in the first instance, under a government which has conferred on the negro race, greater practical benefits than any other in the world—a government which, at an enormous cost, effected the complete emancipation, and has given them the absolute right of citizenship as a matter of course in any dependency of the Crown. They possess all the forms of British Government—a Governor, a Privy Council, the Executive, Legislative Assembly, and all the appliances of British life, even down to the school-wardens and vestries. They enjoy absolute equality, they are many times more numerous than the whites, and are quite capable of holding their own. They are one of the leading journals of Kingston, which is conducted and owned by blacks. There is not one inconvenience to which they are subjected, and which they share with the white population of the island. In fact, they are treated—they stand on a more equal footing than any other race in the world; and, very considerable; though it must be added that they are able to make almost their own terms with their masters, and that they obtain enormous wages. In fact, they have revolted, it can only be that they have well off, and have time to indulge in dreams of Republican independence.

But even if the insurrection should prove more troublesome than we can anticipate, there can be no difficulty in crushing it by prompt action. It is sufficiently formidable that we should have to employ troops in so unwelcome a task and in so unwholesome a climate; but the negroes, if they are not the greatest of reformers, are very likely people, indeed, that they have founded an injury upon their race beyond the boundaries of their own island. At this moment, when the negro question is the great problem of the United States, it will certainly spread the minds of the American people towards treating the black race more kindly to know that in one country, at all events, they have been capable of a wanton insurrection against a government from which they had received nothing but benefits, and such as they possessed almost every right to, even the extreme abolitionists would count upon them.

THE PROFIT ON COTTON GROWS.—The Editor of the New England Farmer, in a "note of travel," says:

"A stay of four hours at Lowell gave me an opportunity to learn that most of the cotton planters in the New England States are now engaged in the sale of their dividends for stockholders. The gentleman somewhat conversant with the manufacture of cotton, that on all light goods, a profit of one dollar is made every pound of cotton used."

Just think of it. A profit of one dollar every pound of cotton consumed in the cotton mills of New England. Is it strange that every species of such goods range in price which prevent poor men from clothing their families comfortably, when the Yankee capitalists are realizing such an unheard-of profit? Yet this is only the effect of a tariff. Not of a just and equitable tariff, such as we had in old fashioned Democratic times; but of a Republican tariff erected expressly to enable the New England Yankees to fleece the people of every other section. It is one of the blessings of Republican rule, for which so many people were foolish enough to vote at the recent State elections.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR EXCLUDED AS A VOTER.—Recently there was a local election in Lewis (Mo.), when

"Frank Blair refused to take the oath prescribed by the new State Constitution, in consequence of which his vote was rejected. He would take an oath of alliance or oath of loyalty, but the constitution at such he would not take. He has brought suit against the Judges of Election for \$5,000 damages for rejecting his vote, which, he says, of testing the matter for courts."

That it will beseech that one of the most great generals under Sherman, who did so great successful fighting of the war, could vote because of the wretched test oath in Missouri!