

# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON Editor & Proprietor



CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 30, 1865.

### STUCK ON AGAIN.

Fifty barrels more refined coal arrived in town yesterday for Wm. Blair & Son, who are doing a very large wholesale and retail business in the Grocery and Queensware line.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday night of last week, the large stone stable belonging to Judge Watts, on West Mulberry Alley, was discovered to be on fire. Our citizens were immediately roused up by the cry of "fire, fire," and the ringing of the bells. By the time the firemen arrived on the ground the entire stable was enveloped in flames, and a carpenter shop, the property of JOHN B. PARKER, Esq., and occupied by JOHN NARCIZA, near the stable, was also burning. The firemen directed their whole attention to the surrounding property, which, being thickly built up, was in great danger; but, with their usual zeal, that knows no fail, they conquered the flames and prevented any further destruction of property. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. JACOB BOAS, and a fine sleigh, owned by Judge Watts, were consumed with the stable. A lot of tools in the carpenter shop were also destroyed. It was very fortunate that a soaking rain the day previous had thoroughly wet the roofs of the houses in the neighborhood of the fire, or there would have been no telling where the destruction would have ended, as the sparks fell thick and fast for two squares around.

This fire was the work of incendiaries, and if our citizens are not vigilant we may expect more destruction of property this winter, as the country is filled with such scoundrels, who would burn us out of house and home to gratify their Spanish desires and wicked hearts. Therefore, we say, be vigilant!

### ANOTHER FIRE.

Scarcely are the burning embers of the above-mentioned fire cold that the shrill cry of "fire" is again sounded through our quiet streets. About 7 o'clock, on last Thursday evening, some one of the devil set fire to a lot of stacked hay at Carlisle Barracks. Our firemen, sore and weary from their labors the night previous, were again called out, and manfully went to work. Their services, however, were not required to a very great extent, as a falling rain at the time prosecuted the surrounding buildings. This was another dispensation of a kind Providence, as our firemen (from some cause best known to the Superintendent of the Gas and Water Company) were unable to obtain a drop of water from the plug. After some delay in the immediate vicinity of the fire, the hay (three stacks), burned very rapidly, and by 9 o'clock was entirely consumed. The loss to the Government is estimated at \$3000.

### ANOTHER FIRE.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Union Fire Company proposing to hold a Fair at Rheem's Hall, commencing on Christmas eve, and to continue one week. This company is in debt and also in want of new horses. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all our citizens will feel it a duty to contribute something to the proposed Fair, and thus assist this efficient company to liquidate its liabilities and to purchase the new horse that is now absolutely necessary.

### BASE BALL MATCH.

The Cumberland Valley Base Ball Club (of Mechanicsburg) having accepted the challenge of the Tyroleans of Harrisburg to play a friendly series of match games, the first of the contests took place at Mechanicsburg on Friday last. The day was favorable; the clouds which obscured the horizon had disappeared, and it was cool and comfortable during the field exercise.

On the day of trial the Tyroleans left Harrisburg in a body on the 8:40 train and arrived at Mechanicsburg at 9 o'clock, where they were met at the depot by the Cumberland Valley club and escorted to the town hall, where the members of each club were formally introduced. A preliminary discussion then took place, as to the rules of each club in playing the game, which, when concluded, and all things made satisfactory, Mr. J. P. Cromlich, of New Jersey, was appointed Umpire. The clubs then proceeded to the field, where an immense crowd had assembled. Time was called by the Umpire at precisely 10 o'clock, and the match commenced by the Tyroleans taking the first innings. From that time until half-past two o'clock the game continued, during which great excitement existed among the spectators and players.

The following is the score, by which it will be seen that the Tyrolean won, by a score of 58 to 38:

TYROLEAN.	C.	R.	W.
Kunkel, c.	3	7	2
Murray, p.	1	8	3
Burkholder, s.	2	8	2
Cox, l. b.	4	4	1
Montgomery, 2b.	5	1	4
Patterson, 3b.	2	7	2
Brice, l. f.	1	8	1
Parsons, c. f.	5	4	4
Wilson, r. f.	5	5	1
Total.	27	50	28

INNING.

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th  
Tyrolean. 0 2 2 4 6 11 6 8-56  
Cumb.V. 11 3 8 3 0 8 3 1 1-38  
Umpire—J. P. Cromlich, Star Club, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Scorers—Messrs. Gilbert and Oswald.

After the game had concluded the Tyrolean Club gave three cheers for the Mechanicsburg Club, for the scorers and umpire, which were returned by the Cumberland boys with enthusiasm. The utmost good feeling existed between the victors were invited to a splendid feast for them, of which they partook.

# THE GREATEST REPUBLICAN VICTORY YET.

The negro-quality Republicans have been shouting their "victories." The editors in the interest of that despicable and hell-born party have used up all their black-letter and bold-face type to announce the "glorious victories" achieved in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and other States. There is one Republican triumph, however, that they keep shy about, and this is the more strange when we consider that it is the greatest "Republican victory" yet recorded. To be sure, it resulted about as JOHN BROWN'S victory did—in the hanging of those who were prominent in the butchery of white men, women, and innocent babes. But then those black devils incarnate of Jamaica contended for an object, just as JOHN BROWN, the old thief and murderer did. That object was the extermination of the whites. "JOHN BROWN'S body lies mouldering in the ground as his soul goes marching along," but his name is defiled; he is spoken of as "JOHN BROWN, the divine," and no man is considered loyal who hesitates to rank the old sinner among the gods. It will not be long before we hear the guilty wretches who disemboweled white men and women in Jamaica, spouted off by Republicans as "gods" and "saints," who died for a "principle."

It is not strange, then, we repeat, that we hear so little about the Republican victory in Jamaica, for the very fact that hundreds of whites were butchered and their bodies mutilated by infuriated and ignorant blacks, was a Republican victory. The blacks were led on to their devilish deeds by white men—some of them preachers—just as the blacks of this country are. They have BROWN'S and HELPER'S, BESCHER'S and STEPHEN'S, in Jamaica, just as we have in America, and their objects and principles are the same.

The Republicans of this country are clamorous for negro-equality. They declare that the negro must be permitted to vote, and be invested with all the rights now enjoyed by white men. Will the people continue to support a party advocating such a principle? In Jamaica negro-equality was recognized. The negro voted, held office, was in the jury box and at the bar in court. He was "equal before the law," as old TRAD STEVENS contends for. But this did not satisfy every one. He demanded the estates of the whites, and finally attempted to exterminate all but those of his own color. This is the sequel, this the result of negro-equality. Are the people of America ready to make the same experiment Jamaica made? If so, let them continue to vote for the fanatical Republican party, and before long they will experience the same results that the whites of Jamaica have experienced.

This revolt by the negroes of Jamaica seems to be pretty much suppressed. From the accounts given by the Jamaica papers and the correspondents of the New York journals, the most awful scenes have been enacted. There has been one continual hanging day by day, until it begins to be feared that the burial of so many bodies will produce some serious epidemic. Over one thousand and fifty rebels have been hanged, and shot in the parish of St. Thomas, including PAUL BOOS, his brothers and his mother—the most atrocious deeds were enacted by negro women. It turns out that several Judases were found among the Methodist and Baptist ministers on the island, who were the ring-leaders in the plot to get possession of all the property on the entire island. The chief ring-leader was Rev. George Wm. Gordon, a white man of wealth, and a member of the Legislature. He was hanged after trial by a military commission. We have heretofore published accounts of the rebellion in the St. Thomas district. Below we copy from a Jamaica paper an interesting description of the scenes enacted in another district: THE REBELLION IN THE PLANTAIN GARDEN DISTRICT.

### FAITHFUL DESCRIPTION BY REV. MR. STOKES.

Under the mask of religion, the negroes in the remote parts of the estate, and in the mountains on plain and level where they had hitherto squatted had been imbued by certain wicked men with the doctrines that the soil belonged to the blacks—that the whites are tyrants and oppressors—and that to exterminate, root and branch the white race would be "doing God service," and cause to dawn on the island an unending day of happiness. Among the thick bushes on the mountains, where most of the negroes live in hovels of their own erection, down the gullies, ravines, convenient spots for hiding and holding secret meetings, nightly, and generally from midnight towards the morning, assemblies were convened, addressed and hymns sung under the leadership of some one intent on a work of blood and pillage. It was impossible to sleep on a moonlight night for the howlings of the wretched delusionists. The moment heaven began to smile light began to dawn upon the earth. Frequently the promoters of these orgies of darkness might be seen riding along dressed in the Anglo-nigger style, tall, black suits, with white necktie extending from ear to ear, grinning sneeringly whenever a white man passed them. The same arrogant manner, too, was manifested by their ignorant followers. No wonder, if the very self gratulation of the burglar and footpad as each comes within view of booty, is in some way the development of which they have not labored. The mind of wickedness, ridiculously prepared and crammed with deadly elements, could not long continue unexploded, when every hand was applying a lighted torch. On the evening of October 11th, when the blacks deluged themselves in human blood at Morant Bay, news of the rebellion reached the Plantain Garden River District. Many, however, could not believe what they heard—at least the gentlemen and ladies on the estates and elsewhere could not. The report of slaughter in cold blood, and unrelenting of so many respectable persons who fell in and near the court-house at the place, appeared rather the exuberance of negro fancy than the development of which they have not labored. The mind of wickedness, ridiculously prepared and crammed with deadly elements, could not long continue unexploded, when every hand was applying a lighted torch. On the evening of October 11th, when the blacks deluged themselves in human blood at Morant Bay, news of the rebellion reached the Plantain Garden River District. Many, however, could not believe what they heard—at least the gentlemen and ladies on the estates and elsewhere could not. The report of slaughter in cold blood, and unrelenting of so many respectable persons who fell in and near the court-house at the place, appeared rather the exuberance of negro fancy than the development of which they have not labored. The mind of wickedness, ridiculously prepared and crammed with deadly elements, could not long continue unexploded, when every hand was applying a lighted torch.

Three rebels harranged the people, and urged them on to bloody work. Their first arrangement in order to prevent the escape of any of the proscribed and the carrying of messages for help, was to place sentinels along the roads and paths, thus completely hemming in the whole district containing the estates of CHEMIST, WINCHESTER, GOLDEN GROVE, AMITY HALL, WHOLEY, WHEELER, DUCKENFIELD, HOLLAND. These sentinels came armed with outlasses and bludgeons; ready to murder any white man or his servant, and destroy his beasts and vehicles. Having made preliminary arrangements, the rebels proceeded to arouse the blacks in the surrounding places by blowing the horn and shell. The note of alarm was taken up by others in distant localities, and brought the horrible thought into the mind of the few English residents that the net-work was too thick and close around their homes to allow any chance of escape. Perhaps a few bold men, well-mounted and armed, might have run the gauntlet with success. The rebels, women and children, many of the latter very young, and the few arms possessed by all the estates put together were of no use against an overwhelming multitude of infuriated blood-thirsty savages.

The rebels numbered about eight hundred, the English were not more than forty-five, including many women and children. All the arms possessed by the estates were about half-a-dozen fowling pieces, and a couple of revolvers. The estates and plantations were therefore entirely defenseless. Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock, the excitement of the mob from drink, and the measure of success they had attained, was terrible—cries for vengeance on the white man—heads—heads—heads!—"No white man must be left alive," resounded on all sides. The family living at Stokes Hall house, heard these dismal impressions amidst the scenes carried on about three hundred yards off. They retraced their steps to Golden Grove, and attacked the overseer's house. The overseer, Mr. CHISHOLM, whom they longed to kill, had previously gone away; all the bookkeepers also had concealed themselves among the cases and bushes. The rebels smashed and broke about the windows, doors, and furniture, in their place. Having finished with this place, they went on to "Duckfield," the overseer, Mr. SINGLIER, who had only been appointed about a month before, and who was but an opportunist in joining the rebels in any manner, having effected his escape towards Manchoval with his family, about four o'clock. Here the destruction was carried on, and every piano being broken open and all the strings cut. The rebels then turned on the pillage by the rebels for carrying some of the property to Daniel Wood. Amity Hall next attracted attention, on their passage thither. The rebels spared a small store belonging to a man named Mr. STOKES, who was not a rebel. The primary residence of Augustus HIRE, Esq., attorney for Amity Hall, is situated on an eminence about half a mile from the works, the latter the rebels plundered, wantonly destroying such things as paint and tape, and breaking up the small portion of rum in stores. Horley next received a visit, and the same violence committed.

The insatiable rebels afterward turned their steps to the prison reserved for HIRE. It was about 12 o'clock. The night was pitchy dark. As for some grand attack the shell and horn sounded for some time. On the hill could be seen the party and elegantly furnished residence. The party was burning at the prison. The party consisted of Messrs. T. W. JACKSON, steward, and Mr. JACKSON, Esq., Esq., attorney for Amity Hall, and young HIRE. Sufficient warning had been received of the intended attack, and Mr. HIRE, being on horse, was ready to flee; but he was overruled by Mr. JACKSON, who thought he could say peace to the raging of the people. Immediately the party set on their way, and were further winged the rebels, who were ordered by the bars being forced. Mr. JACKSON advances to party, when he is chopped down, the old gentleman, OUGHTON, becomes the next victim, then young HIRE, and lastly Mr. HIRE. While young HIRE lies on the ground, he hears the rebels declare they will come in the morning and finish off any who may still exist; and also the injunction of the ring-leader to be careful and not carry away anything that might be wanted for their use. Then, by faith, some who will certainly be hanged. Mr. HIRE received the most severe wounds, for he expired early on Friday morning, probably from a fractured skull. The rebels could not trouble themselves further with the remains of the party, and they were hanged by the rebels, who were ready to flee; but he was overruled by Mr. JACKSON, who thought he could say peace to the raging of the people. Immediately the party set on their way, and were further winged the rebels, who were ordered by the bars being forced. Mr. JACKSON advances to party, when he is chopped down, the old gentleman, OUGHTON, becomes the next victim, then young HIRE, and lastly Mr. HIRE. While young HIRE lies on the ground, he hears the rebels declare they will come in the morning and finish off any who may still exist; and also the injunction of the ring-leader to be careful and not carry away anything that might be wanted for their use. Then, by faith, some who will certainly be hanged. Mr. HIRE received the most severe wounds, for he expired early on Friday morning, probably from a fractured skull. The rebels could not trouble themselves further with the remains of the party, and they were hanged by the rebels, who were ready to flee; but he was overruled by Mr. JACKSON, who thought he could say peace to the raging of the people.

# STANTON—WIZ.

"It is currently reported in military circles that the Secretary of War has ordered a military court to convene on the trial of WINDY, DANBURY, and GEORGE, now confined in the old Capitol upon a charge of cruel treatment towards Union prisoners at Andersonville."—Telegram from Washington.

No Union man can object to the punishment of all those, whoever they may be, who inflicted unnecessary hardships upon Union prisoners. But, after Mr. STANTON has exhausted the power and ingenuity of the Government, through counsel of his own choosing, and before a court of his own selection, would it not be more becoming, in the eyes of Christendom, if he would hereafter confine his prosecutions to the civil courts? And would it not be proper, amid the sympathy so generally felt for those of our soldiers who suffered in a loathsome prison, to ascertain how much of that suffering is owing to the brutal and ruffianly instincts of STANTON himself.

It was openly charged by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and never denied by STANTON, that every one of the prisoners at the South could have been brought home, had it not been for the bull-dog ferocity of STANTON. Long before the Andersonville barbarities were heard of, his direct interference preventing an exchange of prisoners, was the sole cause of the infamous outrages, about which he is at present so much distressed. And it is openly talked of in Washington, as it is alluded to by newspaper correspondents, that this accounts for BEN BUTLER'S resignation, as Major General, not being accepted by the War Department. It is well known that General GRANT had been mustering out of service a great number of leading officers—and more especially those, like BEN BUTLER, who never were of any use to the service—but BUTLER is said to be in possession of certain information, which, if divulged, would render the Adjutant of the War Department even more infamous than WIZ himself. He has professed to convict STANTON of all the charges made against him by MONTGOMERY BLAIR. We are, therefore, in favor of giving STANTON his turn and try him for his crimes; now that WIZ is tried, convicted and executed, and that the people have witnessed STANTON'S efforts to try and oppress the public clamor for a victim, to divert attention from his own infamous complicity in the death and starvation of Federal prisoners, and to prevent the introduction into the court that tried WIZ, any evidence that might tend to convict himself, there is a long desire that he, for the honor of the nation and in defense of correct principles, should be brought to trial. Let us have him tried by all means, and let MONTGOMERY BLAIR and BEN BUTLER be employed to prosecute. Even if STANTON has so covered up his outrages that a legal conviction could not be obtained, popular condemnation would thus be publicly and officially expressed of an individual, whose very name has become odious to all men of correct principles. STANTON is fully aware of the popular opinion entertained of him, and that is why his fear of personal danger prompts him to keep an armed guard constantly pacing at the public expense, in front of his residence.

### GOV. CURTIN AND THE WHITE GHOSTS.

In the *Volunteer* of June 15, 1865, we gave the following account of a robbery that had been perpetrated in West Pennsbrough township: "RUMBERY—The Thief Caught.—A young man (a stranger in these parts), calling himself George Holmes, called at the residence of Mr. Samuel McCulloch, in West Pennsbrough township some ten days ago, and professed to be in search of work. Mr. McCulloch, being in want of a hand, employed him. After working four days, he suddenly left in the night, taking with him Mr. McCulloch's gold watch, new pair of boots, and several shirts. Mr. McCulloch, got on his track, and on Monday last headed him at Mechanicsburg. He was arrested in the cars by officer ZINN, who brought him to Carlisle, and he is now held in the jail here. The watch he has, and the boots he wears are constantly on the go, and who are known among themselves as the 'White Ghost Association.' Holmes is quite a young man, say 20 or 21 years of age."

Holmes, the thief spoken of above, was tried at the last August court, and of course found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. It was shown at his trial that he was one of a large band of organized thieves, who travel the country to steal and murder. On his way to the penitentiary he said to the Sheriff who had him in custody, "I will not be in prison long, if money will procure my release; the White Ghosts are rich." He was in the penitentiary some two months when GY. CURTIN pardoned him, so that he might join his robber band in the pursuit of his business. His pardon no doubt cost the 'White Ghost Association' a round sum; no matter; one operation by HOLMES would be sufficient to make up the amount that his pardon cost him. So we go.

### CAPT. BECKWITH'S SENTENCE REVERSED.

Captain L. D. Beckwith, 22d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, who was sentenced to court martial at Baltimore to be cashiered and imprisoned for alleged false musters has to-day been restored to his rank and pay by the President, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General.—Letter from Washington.

We would like to know why it is that nearly every racial who has been stealing from the soldiers and the Government is pardoned? The trial of Beckwith, we see it stated, cost the Government over \$15,000.—He was found guilty, and the President pardoned him on the ground, we learn, that he "had been a very loyal man!" That is, he was a good Abolitionist, had voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and assisted in hanging upon Gen. McCLELLAN. It is to be wondered at that so many office-holders and army officers have been engaged in stealing!

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Central Committee at their meeting at Harrisburg on Tuesday fixed the 5th day of March (the 4th occurring on Sunday) as the time and Harrisburg as the place for holding the next Democratic State Convention. Good!

# NORMAL SCHOOL.

By act of Assembly of 1857, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair counties were constituted the 7th Normal School District of the State.—The interests of our schools now demand that this district shall establish a school. A move in that direction has been made in some of the counties, and the location of the school must soon be determined. The act provides that when any number of citizens not less than 15 shall, as contributors or stockholders, establish such school, they shall, upon recognition by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, be a corporate body entitled to all the benefits of the provisions of the act of Assembly. The school already established at Millersville, Lancaster county, and at Edinboro', Erie county, fully establish the fact that these schools will be well patronized. Millersville had 697 and Edinboro' 817 students of all grades, during the past year.—The money expended by such an institution in the vicinity where it exists will be a sufficient inducement for our business men and farmers to interest themselves in securing its establishment in Cumberland county.

While we regard this feature of the enterprise as a pecuniary motive for prompt action, the interests of schools in Cumberland county will be greatly promoted by having a convenient course from which to supply our schools with first-class teachers, and a convenient school in which to educate our sons and daughters who may desire to engage in the profession of teaching.

Let every one then take an active part in this matter and attend the district meetings to be held by the school directors of the county, to whom circulars will be sent. A convention of delegates, three from each district will be held in Carlisle on Friday, the 29th of December, for county action, and a convention of delegates one from every district will meet in Chambersburg on the 10th of January, 1866. The school will most likely be established in this valley. Cumberland county we believe, for facilities of transportation, healthful location and central position, and large supplies of the necessaries of life for boarding houses, at reasonable rates, offer fine inducements for the establishment of the school within her borders. Let her act promptly in securing a large amount of stock and it will be done.

### ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

We take the following from the *Philadelphia Dispatch*: "The examination of Colonel Cecil Clay, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which took place last week, shows the barefaced nature of the fraud that was attempted on behalf of John Given by the pretended nature of 'his given' votes from that regiment. Colonel Clay testified that not one of the companies of his regiment was at Lyndeburg on the day of the election. He also states that the number of men in the companies still in the service is not one half the number named in the spurious returns. In one company (K) which Colonel Clay formerly commanded as captain, there were only five men in October; and yet that company was represented as having polled forty-eight votes for John Given. None of the companies had more than twenty-five men. The barefaced nature of the fraud that was attempted on behalf of John Given by the pretended nature of 'his given' votes from that regiment. 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