

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BATTON & KENNEDY, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.



CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 4, 1866.

A Rowing well of best refined Coal Oil at Wm. Blair & Son South and Carlisle. 50 barrels received yesterday Jan. 3, to keep up the supply, offered cheap for cash.

HOMICIDE.—The rowdiness which prevailed in this town on Christmas was disgraceful in the extreme, and culminated, in the evening, in a brutal murder. It seems that an altercation took place on North Hanover street, near Thompson's hotel, between a party of soldiers and some citizens. One of the parties charged the other with passing a counterfeit note. Words gave rise to blows—pistols were drawn and several shots fired by both parties. One of these shots took effect in the person of a soldier from the garrison, named ELIAS G. PENN. The ball entered the lower part of the stomach and passed up through the heart, causing instant death. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner SUTTER, and after a post-mortem examination, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated above.

No clue has yet been found as to who fired the fatal shot, but several of the parties have been committed to jail on a charge of riot.—PENN was a young man, twenty-three years old, and was a native of Mecklenburg, Hardy county, Va. He had but recently enlisted in the service of the United States, at Governor's Island, New York, and was sent to this place but a few days before his death. The authorities are sparing no efforts to fix the commission of this crime upon the guilty parties, and we trust they will be successful.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—Coal kept under cover perfectly dry and sold at the lowest rates. A. H. BLAIR, Late Armstrong & Hooffor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Quite a serious accident occurred in Mechanicsburg, on Saturday, the 23d ult. An auction was being held in Worst's carpenter shop, and a large number of persons were congregated therein. The shop is on the second floor, and a portion of it is built over an arch or carriage way. This part of the building gave way, precipitating twenty or thirty persons to the ground, and seriously injuring seventeen of them. Two or three had their legs broken, others their arms and ribs broken, and a number out and bruised about the face and head. We have not learned the names of any of the injured parties.

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER.—We had the pleasure, on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., of attending the anniversary supper of the Irving Reading Circle of Shippensburg. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a table, in Ruy's Hall, loaded with all imaginable "good things." After all had partaken of the bountiful repast, the tables were cleared away and a number of those present joined in "tripping the light fantastic toe." Altogether the entertainment was conceived and carried out with rare good taste, and all who participated in the festivities of the happy occasion will long remember this anniversary of the Irving Reading Circle. We cannot forbear making especial mention of the efforts of Messrs. JAMES E. McCLEAN, S. K. DOMANIN and JNO. R. MILLER, the chairman of the different committees, in making the occasion pass off delightfully to all who were present.

PANORAMA.—Dr. Evans' "Illustrated history of the Rebellion" will be exhibited in REXEM's Hall, on next Friday and Saturday evenings. It consists of panoramic views of the leading incidents connected with the recent civil war. We see the entertainment highly spoken of by our exchanges, and those who attend will undoubtedly get the worth of their money.

TO LIME BURNERS.—Lime coal kept under cover perfectly dry, and sold lower than ever. A. H. BLAIR, Late Armstrong & Hooffor.

A GRAND "BENDER."—The engines on the Cumberland Valley Railroad seemed to be taking a holiday spree to themselves on Wednesday last. The one which should have brought the ten o'clock train west, and which was found in a helpless condition and taken in charge, somewhere along the road, by the afternoon freight, looked as if it had been on a grand old "bender." The engine of the three o'clock train west was also on a "bender," so far as its flues were concerned; while the engine of the Evening Express was completely "sewed up." Miss Jenny Lind being taken home, in a deplorable state, by Mr. Utley, who also was pretty well "steamed up." It is with pain that we allude to this shocking state of immortality now prevalent among the rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and we only do so in response to the outraged moral sentiment of the community and the traveling public.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—At a recent meeting of the County Commissioners, the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:

Clerk—James Armstrong. Mercantile Appraiser—Wm. McClellan. Physician to Jail—Dr. S. P. Zoigler. Attorney—M. C. Horman, Keeper of Public Buildings—G. Taylor.

DO YOU WANT BARGAINS?—Julius Neuhoff, offers to the public a rare chance in securing bargains in ready made clothing. He offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, Overcoats, Knit Jackets, Scarfs, Drawers, Undershirts, Woolen Overshirts, and all kinds of winter goods, clothing generally as well as agents furnishing goods. Give him a call at his store, in North Hanover Street, between Drs. Kieffer and Zitzer, Carlisle.—

"FREEDOM"

Serious negro riots occurred in various sections of the country on Christmas day. At Alexandria, Va., a party of several hundred negroes paraded the streets, yelling like unchained devils, and knocking down every white man and woman they met.—Finally they smashed in the door of a man named MANKIN, who fired on the Africans, killing one and wounding another. The disturbance extended to other portions of the city, and lasted until late at night, shooting going on in every direction. Four white men were killed and a number wounded, in addition to the six negroes reported killed.

At Wilmington, Del., the negroes formed in companies, carrying banners, on which were inscribed "We demand the ballot and equality." A number of white men were knocked down and seriously injured. The negroes were drunk, and a terrible riot was on the point of breaking out, when the white troops at the garrison were called out to assist the local police. About one hundred blacks, the ringleaders in the disturbance, were arrested and sent to prison, and quiet was again restored.

At Manchester, Va., a large body of freedmen (negroes) surrounded the jail, nearly killed the Sheriff and his deputy, and forced the release of two negro prisoners, who were awaiting their trials for murder and rape.

At Philadelphia—that hot-bed of negro equality and recognized corruption—a negro riot broke out in the vicinity of Seventh and St. Mary's streets. A large body of "American citizens of African 'seed'" got together and amused themselves by firing guns, containing buck-shot. The police pointed upon a number of the most desperate, but as fast as they were taken into custody, the policemen were knocked down and the prisoners released. "Freedom" was what the blacks wanted, and freedom they were determined to have. An additional police force was sent for, but the blacks increased as rapidly in numbers as the officers did, and for hours the contest between the police and the blacks continued. Finally hundreds of white citizens arrived on the ground armed with clubs, and after desperate efforts succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Some fifty negroes were arrested and sent to prison. Fifteen or twenty men and three or four women were seriously injured during the disturbances.

At Memphis, Tenn., terrible outrages were committed by the negroes. The Memphis Appeal gives the following account of the doings of the "pet lambs":

OUTRAGES BY NEGRO TROOPS IN MEMPHIS.—A RIOT THREATENED, ETC., ETC. A negro, dressed in the uniform of an United States soldier, with a bayonet on his person, approached the stall of Mr. Lacroix, in the South Market on Saturday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, and stealing a piece of meat from the stand made off with it and while attempting to escape with it through a side door of the market, near the stall, was overtaken and captured by Mr. Lacroix. Ordering for his arrest, he fled, and the ostentatious conduct of the negro, Mr. Lacroix picked up a cleaver lying close by and, demanding the stolen meat from the negro, who was persistently refused by him, during all the time that he had stolen it. By this time a large crowd of negro soldiers had gathered about the place, some of them armed with revolvers and other firearms, and one with a loaded hickory stick, which he waved in the air, and in the midst of the movement, and the ostentatious conduct of the negro, Mr. Lacroix picked up a cleaver lying close by and, demanding the stolen meat from the negro, who was persistently refused by him, during all the time that he had stolen it.

Col. Robert M. Lee, who was convicted some time since and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for complicity with fraudulent claims against the government, has been pardoned by the President. He was convicted on a similar charge, several months ago, and sentenced, but was pardoned by the President, thus making a second conviction and pardon. Strange!—Phila. Bulletin.

"Strange," exclaims the Bulletin. Nothing strange about it. We know the Colonel Robert M. Lee spoken of above. Previous to the Presidential campaign of 1860, he was a Democrat and honest man—was elected to a lucrative office by the Democrats of Philadelphia, and stood high as a citizen. But in an evil hour he fell from grace, joined the Jacobin Abolition party, and affected to be very radical in his political notions. He became a shining light in the Philadelphia "loyal league," was recognized by the "powers that be," and of course commenced to steal as rapidly as possible. Finally his fraudulent practices attracted attention. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. But his brethren of the "loyal league" demanded his pardon, on the ground, we believe, that the members of that patriotic band of Unionists had a right to steal when they pleased and as often as they pleased. Mr. LINCOLN could not resist the argument, and Lee was pardoned, and great rejoicing followed in the Philadelphia "loyal league" rooms. Lee, having made his point, again commenced to deal in shoddy, and again swindled the government out of a round sum. Again he was arrested, tried, convicted and sent to prison. The loyal leaguers once more asked for his pardon, using the same arguments they used before, and he was released. This, we believe, is the history of Lee's transactions with the government, and his two pardons. We repeat, then, that it is not at all "strange" that the very loyal Col. Lee has been very successful. He belongs to the practical class of patriots, and of course has the "loyal league" at his back, and can deal with impunity.

SERIOUS.—Providence seemed determined that all should enjoy the holiday festivities, and consequently gave us a beautiful supply of snow for both Christmas and New Year's day. The young folks made the most of the sleighing while it lasted. The merry "slogges with the bells" awakened the echoes in every street, and mirth and jollity ruled the hour.

FIREMEN'S FAIR.—The Union Fire Company of this place have been holding a grand Fair, in REXEM's Hall, for the past eight days. The display of articles on exhibition and for sale was very fine, and the receipts have been quite handsome—sufficient to pay off the entire indebtedness of the company, to refurbish their hall, and to have them a nice balance of several hundred dollars in the treasury for future emergencies.

After the Radical Republicans got through with their tinkering of the Constitution and have made it agreeable to the "coming man," it is presumed they will then proclaim a regular salute against the Creator for making a distinction between the races on account of color.

The Boston Traveler recently announced the departure from "the hub" of the sailing vessel Thomas Pope, "having on board, as part of her cargo, seven millionaires and twenty-nine thousand dollars New England rum." This odd mixture is properly called "a Yankee notion," and is a fair specimen of the peculiar morality of the land of the Puritans.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO MRS. LINCOLN.

The "rump Congress," previous to the adjournment (for the holiday spree,) voted Mrs. Lincoln a Christmas gift of \$25,000! This money comes out of the people's treasury, and we and our readers and "the rest of mankind" living in this blessed free-negro country are to be taxed to make up the amount. Mrs. LINCOLN is rich—very rich—worth about a quarter of a million of dollars—all of which she acquired by being the President's wife. Thus the valiant "Captain Lincoln" is rich too—worth more than his mother, it is said. He, like one of the thousands of other "royal" stay-at-home patriots, was dabbled in Government contracts, shoddy, &c. All the LINCOLNS—every member of his family—were rich as cream. For they were all well covered by FRANKLIN and "the Government" for the services of their government of crime.

And now our rump Abolition Congress adds to Mrs. Lincoln's wealth by voting her the Christmas gift of \$25,000, which they (the Abolition members of Congress) steal from the public treasury! This, to say the least, is a most intolerable and impudent outrage. Mrs. LINCOLN has no more right to the people's money than Mrs. BARR or Mrs. JONES, or any other respectable woman. God knows the LINCOLNS have already cost the people a round sum, and it is time a stop was put to the outrageous extravagance that has been practiced for nearly five years.—What right has Mrs. LINCOLN to this \$25,000? Thousands of disabled soldiers are holding on creeds in all parts of the country, with no means of subsistence, but no money is voted to them. We would make no objection to pay additional tax, if it would be honestly applied to the assistance of needy and disabled soldiers, but we have no desire to be taxed for the benefit of Mrs. LINCOLN or any other Lincoln that ever was. As an evidence of the reckless extravagance practiced at the White House during Mr. Lincoln's term of office, we publish the following facts as we find them in the New York Herald:

THE PRESIDENT'S UNREPRESENTABLE FRUGALITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. The Thirty-sixth Congress, by the act of February 21, 1861, appropriated for the President's house twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the furniture and equipage as might be damaged and unfit for use; and also forty-four hundred and twenty dollars for introducing the Potomac water into the President's house. The same Congress, nine days after, by the act of March 2, 1861, appropriated for annual repairs of the President's house, furniture, &c., six thousand dollars. The Thirty-seventh Congress, under date of March 11, 1862, appropriated for the President's house, furniture, &c., the same amount of twenty-two thousand dollars, and also appropriated twenty-five hundred and thirty-three dollars to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to pay for the purchase and repair of plate, and retaining the gas fixtures in the President's House; and also appropriated twenty-five hundred and thirty-three dollars for the purchase of plate, and retaining the gas fixtures in the President's House; and also appropriated twenty-five hundred and thirty-three dollars for the purchase of plate, and retaining the gas fixtures in the President's House.

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KEEPING FAITH ONLY WITH NEGROES.

The radicals seem to believe that the Government is bound to keep faith with negroes and with nobody else. For instance, we hear a great deal from them in favor of clothing the liberated slaves at once with all the rights of freemen, in order that the Nation may keep its faith pledged to them in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. Now unless we have got so far down in the scale that paleness of complexion releases the obligations of faith and honor, it is no more than just to claim that if an executive proclamation can bind the national faith when pledged to men of black skin, it must be equally binding when pledged to men of white skin. About a year subsequent to the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln issued another proclamation addressed to the white population of the seceded States. In the message accompanying the proclamation he said: "By the Proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would." And in the Proclamation itself he said: "And I further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, the persons taking the oath of allegiance shall re-establish a State government that shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such government shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and be entitled to the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Notwithstanding this solemn and unequivocal promise—a promise as binding in honor as that made to the negroes in the Emancipation Proclamation—these radicals refuse to recognize the Government of the seceded States. They desire that the public faith shall be kept only with negroes, and they profess the national honor a mockery and a delusion in all matters relating to white men.

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Counting House Almanac.

FOR 1866.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

THE Fish Convention, which is to be held in Harrisburg on the 10th of January, promises to be a big thing. Several hundred delegates have already been selected from the different counties along the Susquehanna.—There seems to be a fixed determination to compel the observance of the law which binds all owners of dams to erect sluices through which silt and other fish can pass upstream. Last spring, owing to the destruction of the dams and the very high water which prevailed during the fishing season, snad made their way up the Juniata as far as the Newport dam. We hope the coming convention will succeed in securing the rights of the fish.

We have not yet heard of any action having been taken in this county in the matter above, although many of our citizens are deeply interested in the movement.

A MERCHANT in Pittsburg, by the name of Shaw, stands charged with having caused the abduction of his wife and her confinement in a lunatic asylum, on the plea that she was insane and dangerous. By some means he obtained the certificates of two physicians to that effect, and, a few days since, had the police seized her, and despite the heart-rending cries of the helpless woman, she was forced into the street car and hurried to the asylum. On her first interview with the superintending physician he had grave doubts of her insanity, which were confirmed by subsequent examinations.

MR. STEVENS' POSITION.—Throughout the whole of the late war, when the rebels had the entire possession of from seven to ten States, the Government and the people of the United States maintained that those States were still in the Union; now that the war is over and the rebels have been conquered and their bogus governments displaced, and we have possession of