

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BRATTON & KENNEDY, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.



CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 18, 1866.

REMOVAL!

The AMERICAN VOLUNTEER Printing Office has been removed to the South Side of the Market Square, immediately opposite the Market House, in the building formerly occupied by STEPHEN KEENE, Esq.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, will take place at the public house of Mr. STRAIN, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, January 27th, 1866, at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested. JOS. C. THOMPSON, Chairman.

Received this day (Jan. 9th 1866,) Japan Tea, Lovings Sugars and a large variety of Groceries and Queensware to Wholesale and Retail at Wm. Blair & Sons, South End, Carlisle.

DENTISTRY.—By reference to his card, in another column, it will be seen that Dr. BERTZ, the eminent Dentist, has returned to our town, where he intends hereafter to reside.

ENTRANCE.—A valuable horse strayed from the stable of DAVID SPONSLER, in Meadonburg, on the evening of the 11th inst. A full description will be found in our advertising columns. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information leading to his recovery.

By reference to their advertisement it will be seen that Messrs. PEPPER & WASHINGTON have become the successors of Mr. JOHN HYER, in the grocery business, at the old stand, south-east corner of the Market Square. They are obliging, energetic business men, and are supplying themselves with a fine stock of goods.

Do YOU WANT BARGAINS?—Julius Newhall, 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 Over-shirts, and all kinds of winter goods, clothing generally as well as gent's furnishing goods. Give him a call at his store, in North Hanover Street, between Drs. Kieffer and Titzer, Carlisle.—If

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last, three men entered the house of an old gentleman by the name of KIRBY, residing near the mountain, in North Middleton twp., and threatened him with death unless he showed them where he kept his money. This he did, in order to save his life, when the villains robbed him of all his little earnings which he had laid up for a rainy day, consisting of about six hundred dollars in specie and the same amount in greenbacks.—They then tied the old man and his wife, so they could give no alarm, and went away with their plunder. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered.

ASHLAND CEMETERY.—We learn that the United States Government has bought fifty-four lots in the "Ashland Cemetery" as the burial place for the Cavalry Barracks. Major RICHMOND paid for the plot on January 1st of last week, and we understand that the military authorities at the Postintendant's office at the ground a fitting recognition for those whose "warfare's o'er." Major RICHMOND, expressed his appreciation of the proposed place of interment, and a strong belief that it would make one of the most beautiful burial places in the Country.

A SWAPPER.—An individual visited this place, one day last week, who seemed to be living by his wits. He was traveling in a buggy and "hauled up" in front of the Court House. He commenced operations by proposing to sell a few five dollar bills for four dollars each, then some one dollar bills for seventy-five cents, fifty cent notes for forty cents, and twenty-five cent notes for twenty cents. Of course the notes went off like hot cakes; and having thus gathered a large number of persons around him, he next proposed to distribute some jewelry amongst the crowd on the following terms: To all who would give him a five dollar bill, he would present a gold trinket and also give the five dollar bill back. This seemed fair enough, and the jewelry was disposed of, the seller returning to each purchaser his money. He then opened up another case of jewelry, and asked who would give five dollars for it, forgetting to make any promise to return the money. A number of five dollar bills were taken in, when the gentleman looked the money up, thanked his friends for their patronage, and coolly drove off.—Some of the "sold" gave chase for a few squares, but the pedlar's horse was too much for them and he gained the day. We sympathize with the unfortunate ones, but trust they are now wiser, if not better men.

Gov. Curtin will return from Cuba next week. His health has much improved during his sojourn in a foreign climate.

SENATOR COWAN.

There appears to be a systematic effort making on the part of the disunion Republicans ("Radicals," as they call themselves) to break down Senator COWAN. Nearly all our Republican exchanges have assailed and denounced him in unmeasured terms. Even our staid neighbor of the Herald joins in the cry, and in its last issue utters a yelp against the Pennsylvania Senator. Now, why this attempt to neutralize the influence of Mr. COWAN? He is a Republican in politics, and has never in his life, we believe, failed to antagonize the Democratic party. Just now, it is true, he differs with such disunionists as SUMNER, JIM LANE and THAD STEVENS, and advocates the ideas advanced by the President on the subject of reconstruction.—In a word, he sustains President JOHNSON. Is it for this he is to be ostracized by men of his own party? Is it for this that he is to be hounded down by the orators who were permitted to steal and grow fat under the LINCOLN reign? Not many months ago men were denounced as "traitors" who refused to endorse every act of President LINCOLN.—"The President is the government and those who oppose the President are opposing the government," they said. STANTON, the brusque and heartless Secretary of War, sent hundreds of men to the dungeon because of their refusal to bow down and endorse all the acts of the administration.

This was the position occupied by the Republicans a few months ago. But how is it now? Of all the Republicans in Congress, but about three in the Senate, and eight in the House, sustain the President's reconstruction policy. All the rest are in fierce opposition, and they are therefore, according to their own teaching, a few months since, "opposing the government." And because Senator COWAN refuses to join the disunionists in their treasonable efforts, he is denounced by well-fed minions, and certain editors would read him out of the Republican ranks. It is only because he is an honest man, only because he thinks more of the Union than he does of party and pelf, that the whole pack of plunderers, traitors and disunionists are now yelping at his heels.—It is a covert attack upon the President himself, for the President's views are COWAN'S views, and to assail the one is to assail the other. All that saves the President from the vulgar assaults now so profusely showered upon the head of the Pennsylvania Senator, is his patronage. The disunionists hate the President as much as they do COWAN, but their love for office, and the loaves and fishes, prevents them giving full utterance to their sentiments. The "Radicals" always look out for No. 1, and are ready to change their political coats twice a day, if by so doing they can make money by the operation.

The disunionists are not smart, however, in assailing Senator COWAN. If the "signs of the times" are not at fault, he is "at home" with the President, and some say that before the lapse of many weeks he will be tendered a seat in the Cabinet. Do this as it may, he certainly spoke the sentiments of the President in his late speech in the Senate in reply to SUMNER'S disunion and treasonable harangue before the same body.—The shoddies and "loyal thieves," therefore, may yet discover that in attacking Senator COWAN they are but heaping coals upon their own heads, which will eventually smother and roast them out of the comfortable places so many of them hold under the Government. So mote it be.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Years ago laborer under the delusion that the advent of railroads would enable business men to meet their appointments with the greatest punctuality, but this delusion is being rapidly dispelled, especially along the line of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road. A week or so since, the editors of this paper were called in opposite directions on business—the one to Harrisburg, and the other up the road. The former was delayed for several hours within sight of Harrisburg, and the latter had the pleasure of spending half a day with his friends at Oakville, when his business called him further on. But a few days before this, the Express train which should have reached Chambersburg at 7 o'clock, P. M., did not get there until 1. A. M. On this occasion, we understand that the Engineer, Superintendent and a number of passengers were compelled to get out and push the train up the heavy grades! Were these delays only occasional, they might be overlooked; but they are becoming so frequent as to make the time table a subject of ridicule along the entire line of the road. The fact of the matter is the motive power on the road is not sufficiently powerful to do the work required of it. It did well enough five or ten years ago, but now that the business of the road has more than doubled itself, it is a singularly, two-cent policy which seeks to make the worn out, spavined engines do the work for which new and perfect machines are required. In addition to this, the track of the road is probably a little bit worse than that of any road in Pennsylvania. It was not properly ballasted at the start, and the little patching done here and there serves but to make it the more uneven.

There are other causes of complaint against the present management of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company. There seems to be a wide spread and growing dissatisfaction with the miserly and pennywise policy pursued by the President and Superintendent in all the business relations. We understand that individual freighters are not allowed to ride a mile, even on their own cars, without paying full fare. This is mean, to say the least of it. It would cost nothing for the Company to treat with ordinary generosity and politeness those who are daily adding to its wealth, and who, in fact, have made the road what it is. A number of invaders of the road, however, have been brought to our notice, but we have neither the space nor the inclination to record them. Our desire is simply to bring this matter to the notice of the Board of Directors. We concur entirely in the opinion of the Newville Star that "the people, almost without exception, think that the President and Superintendent ought to be 'rotted' a little. They have held their places too long. The progress of the age and the increasing business of the road have carried it beyond their

ability to manage. New men are needed. Men who are capable of understanding and graduating to the best advantage the capacity of the road—men whose liberality and politeness are more in consonance with the spirit of the age than that selfish, sullen obduracy which characterizes the present incumbents."

IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT.

We see it stated, in a number of prominent journals, that a memorial to Congress asking the impeachment of President JOHNSON has been quietly put in circulation throughout the country. It was first drawn up in New England, and copies have been sent to Tennessee and elsewhere for signatures. The memorial alleges that prior to the war many persons were of opinion "that the President was too great and too independent of the control of the people or their representatives"—that "during the war the exercise of his power has led to the most dangerous errors and corrupting abuses," and that "since the close of the war it has been so exercised by the present incumbent of the Presidential office as to make the people and Congress appear altogether unimportant and insignificant, and to remind the reflecting observer rather of the insinuations and power of an absolute monarch than a Democratic Republic." It is but a short time since the very people who are now signing this memorial, were vociferously applauding every arbitrary act and edict of the President. They justified every arrest of a suspected man in the North—they approved of the despotism which transformed Fort La Fayette into a government bastille—they commended the suppression of newspapers which ventured to oppose the policy of the Administration.—The executive was then doing the will of these same people, and they insisted that he was in all things acting in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws. It was not merely disloyal, but it was highly treasonable at that time in any man to suggest that the government was more like an absolute monarchy than a democratic republic.—

But now that the President, believing the objects of the war to have been accomplished, shows a disposition to return, as far as may be, to the system of government under which the country flourished for many years, the ultra Radicals, who desire to push on the work of destruction, find out that the Presidential power, and its doing very unconstitutional things. They say that "no true friend of popular government and free institutions will regard it as compatible with our form of government to permit the President to assume to himself the power of reconstructing the government in the late rebellious States, and of prescribing, according to his own mere will, the terms upon which they and their rebellious people shall again be admitted into the Union, and allowed to enjoy the protection of its laws, and the privilege of its government." In the eyes of these incendiary revolutionists, the prerogatives of the President for all the purposes of oppression and destruction are infinite, but for any work that may tend to the peace and prosperity of the country his powers under the Constitution are very limited. Such are the shameful inconsistencies to which they do not hesitate to resort for the advancement of their ends.

The memorialists then say: "To leave his office three years longer a man who thus abused his power by creating conditions that curbed with their terms the forms of another civil war, the undersigned consider treason to the Republic. They deem it necessary, therefore, that this man, on account of the violations of the Constitution under which he holds his authority, on account of misgovernment, and on account of his contempt for the laws of Congress, shall be impeached and removed from his office." The memorial concludes with the assertion that the "nation has a right to know whether its first servant is appointed as an autocrat, or as a republican officer."

In drawing the sword against Mr. JOHNSON they have thrown away the scabbard, and he can only meet them in the same way, for, in such a political struggle, the most resolute of the two parties is most likely to be successful. The more radical element in Congress and in the country is bent upon attaining, if possible absolute power. How they would use it it is painful to think. But Mr. JOHNSON, having acted with them up to a certain point, sees the injustice and the folly of carrying out their destructive policy in the South. He knows perfectly well that the result will ultimately ruin both sections. The revolutionary faction must first, then, get the President out of the way. If it cannot do this it will endeavor to induce Congress to usurp powers as absolute as those exercised by the National Convention in the French Revolution. How far it will succeed in again throwing the country into inextricable confusion depends altogether upon the amount of courage and energy that may be displayed by the President.

There is just now, a perfect avalanche of volupty and inaugural addresses delivered by the outgoing and incoming abolition Governors of the New England and Western States. They all abound in the most rapid fanaticism, but that of Governor ANTHONY of Massachusetts goes a step farther than any of the others. He boldly advocates that the civil and political rights of the nation shall be granted by Congress in all the States of the Union—in Pennsylvania and New York, as well as in South Carolina and Georgia. In short he modestly proposes that the local laws of Massachusetts shall become a part of the organic law of the entire nation. What next, we wonder? No doubt provisional governors from New England for all the rest of the States.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—Little or nothing is doing in the State Legislature, owing to the absence of the Governor, who is in Cuba, in bad health. It is supposed that the Governor will not be able to return home before the first of next month. In the meantime legislation will be virtually at a stand still.

CONGRESS.—Discussions, resolutions, &c., on the subject of the negro, make up the daily proceedings of Congress. To read the insane mores in both Senate and House, almost any one might be led to believe that Congress was nothing but a negro mass meeting.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE—NO. 1.

[For the Volunteer.] As the all-absorbing question of the day is whether the elective franchise should be extended to the negro in those States which have lately been in rebellion, we have deemed it not undesirable to set forth some of the reasons why this should not be done. In doing this we shall endeavor to discuss the matter calmly and dispassionately, without regard to party prejudice or feeling. We are not of that class who believes that a man's rights should depend upon the color of his skin. We profess our firm faith in the doctrine of equal rights to all men as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, by the great Apostle of Freedom. But as to what constitutes the natural rights of men there seems to be no very definite idea. It is here the instrument just referred to enumerates these rights: "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—it is to these we do the right of private property (which perhaps might be included under the last head), we think the list will be complete. These belong to man in a state of nature, and exist prior to the formation of government. All others may be regarded as relative rights, or such as arise from a state of society. Among these last we would class franchise, which of course includes suffrage. These are certain rights which no man can be deprived of, and which no man can be denied. They are not to be exercised by a man, but they are to be exercised for a man. Now, in our opinion no man can claim a right that of which he knows neither the use or the value, or which in his hands might be the cause of sorrow and grief to others. The franchise guarantees to every man the right to keep and bear arms; but who except a maniac would attempt to exercise the privilege? Let us see now whether it would be safe to place the ballot in the hands of the negro. Does history furnish any precedent which would justify the step? Does the African, as a race, show a disposition to advance in the way of civilization? If some of the negroes descended from the same common ancestor as the white man, does not history and his present condition show that while the white man's course has been steadily upward and onward he has sunk into the lowest depths of degradation. Indeed, so deplorable is the position which he occupies, that he is not willing to grant his humanity. If he is unwilling by a stronger will than his own, his order to be put back to barbarism. Let him be placed in the most favored position. Let him be made the equal of the white man politically. Give him every advantage which the white man possesses. And let us see what the result will be. Do we not see in the island of Jamaica as an example, a disposition to advance in the way of civilization? 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