THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE: Tuesday Morning, March 10, 1863. وريحور فعريه والعرجي فالارتباط والورقان فعروه والمرافع والر



READ! READ!!

CREDIT SYSTEM.

We would again inform those of our Subscribers, who know themselves indebted to us -there being very few who are not-that we want money. It is impossible for us to carry on our business without money. We also call upon those who owe us for Advertising and Job Work.

If no other beneficial effect resulting from the givil war can be found, that of death to the "credit system" can be plainly discerned. For the past two years the cash system has unade rapid progress." The fluctuation of the markets, and the uncertainty of business as well as of national affairs, have led persons engaged in business to follow the safe course of selling goods for cash. Another cause may be found in the abundance of money. Money is plentier now than it has been for many years. As an evidence of this all sorts of "stocks" and securities are running high. and sould

It is well for everybody that "credit" is be ing driven out by cash. The former is in some souse an evil, though, of course, it has its uses. Some are induced to buy more than is necessary, and pay exorbitant prices under the old system. while on the other hand, when the money must be paid down before the articles are removed from store or shop, buyers are more prudent. and at the same time can afford to be more mdependent. So the merchant and mechanic are able to conduct their, business without being paralyzed by_numerous_losses. In every way we look as this matter, the more we prefer cashetoloredin librari era pare et a seconde many

Now, while a great and good change is being made in the circles of business, it is time that this change should penetrate the office of a countryspublishers Hesshould besdealt with just as the merchants. good at all the estad at an

* The Protest against Mediation.

The following are sthe proposed joint reso lutions reported by Senator Sumiler from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration or other measures looking to a termination of the present rebellion :

the second and the reasonable with the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress, that a proposition, friendly in formalooking to patification through foreign mediation, whas been made to the United States by the Emperorsof the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas, the idea of mediation

so much depends, any proposition from a for- American hospitality. While within the eign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is just in proportion to its influence an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared principles and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditures of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much-desired day of peace. That with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates,

to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen rebellion or to weaken those relations of good will with foreign Powers, which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the Rebellion from its beginning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded its outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon regular supplies of the great Southern staple, that sooner or later their Government would be constrained to sides with the Rebellion in who numbered about one hundred and seventy some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention if the milder form did not prevail; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference awakens anew, and that, with out this life giving support, it must soon yield to the just and paternal authority of the National Government. That considering these things, which are aggravated by the motives of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign Powers have not frankly told the chief of rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with slavery as its acknowledged cor ner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the common wealth of nations.

Resolved That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and human rights everywhere among men; anxious for the speedy restoration of peace, which shall secure tranquility at home and remove all occasions of complaint aboard, and waiting with well-assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from present danger, will be secured forever, and the Republic, one and indivisible, triumphant. over its enemies: will "continue to stand an exanrole" to mankind, hereby approunce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted according to the humane principles of Christian States, until the rebellion shall bosnppressed; and they reverently invoke upon: their cause the blessings of Almighty God. , to be an at the to a la best black and a

Union lines, they spy out all they can of our movements, and as soon as they get within Rebel hail, they freely communicate all they know of us. It is high time that our Government took some steps to lay this matter before the British Minister for his interference. If the officers and crew of the Petrel persist in their insulting manner by humming Rebel airs. and their taunting sneers at our Army and Navy, the result may be bloodshed, for which no one but themselves may be blamed. An outraged people will surely wreak a fearful vengeance on the heads of these foreign miscreants.

The Late Fight Near Strasburg.

Winchester, Va., Eeb. 27, 1863 .- Yesterday two battalions of the Thirteenth Pennslyvania Cavalry were sent out by orders of General Milroy, under the command of Major M. A. Byrnes and Maj. Michael Kerwin, each Major having command of a battalion. A battalion of the First New York Cavalry was also sent out to support the Thirteenth Pennsylvania.

Seven picket men having been captured the night before by a number of the Rebel cavalry, men, and the battalions, having proceeded on to Strasburg without apy interruption. Captain Jacob H. Dewecs advanced, with about fifty men, five miles beyond Strasburg, where he fell in with the picket camp of the Rebel cavalry. The camp was attacked by Capt. Dewees and his men. The Rebels left and took to the woods. Their camp quarters were destroyed, and the provisions were scattered around and rendered unfit for use.

The main camp of the Robels being in close proximity, information was communicated to it without any delay.

"The entire force of the cnemy were soon on the march from Woodstock, where they had been stationed.

Capt. Dewees had been successful in recap turing the seven picket men, and was on this return with them and a number of prisoners. and was ordered to Strasburg by command of Major Kerwin.

The encury were under the command of Gen. Jones, who met the two battalions of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, when a general conflict ensued. Our cavalry repulsed them several times, but owing to the exhausted condition of the horses, the pursuit proved unavailing a set in a street ga

The Rebel infantry, with three pieces of ar tillery, soon came to their rescue, the infantry trying to out flank us, and pouring in a sever fire, accompanied with several discharges from the artiflery. 'We had, therefore, to take the defensive almost entirely The scattered conditions of our mentioned the roads being "too narrow to form in line of battle-stone fences fight continued to Middletown, where it ended, and the continued retreat.

millingibiely That the President be requested he The report of the Adjutant shows the foll

The War in Tennessee.

Cincinnati, March 3 .- A special dispatch from Murfreesboro' received here, states that on Sunday an expedition of Union troops, comprising one thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry, the whole belonging to General Negly's division, proceeded to Bradyville.

Near the town the troops encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them in.

A Sharp fight ensued; two cavalry charges were made, and the enemy was routed in front. Stoke's Tennessee Cavalry flanked the rebels on the right and in force, driving the rebels from their position.

The rebels fled in dismay, leaving nine officers and eighty privates as prisoners in our hands. We also captured three hundred new saddles and accoutrements, and a large collection of private papers, with baggage, &c.

The rebels had eighty killed and twenty wounded. The Union loss was less than half that of the enemy.

It was ascertained from the papers captured that the rebel Morgan had his headquarters at McMinnville, Teon., and that deserters are numerous from his command.

General Rosectans has just dismissed fortywo officers from the service, for absence, insubordination, drunkenness, cowardice and other offences. In a General Order he announces that desertion will "hercafter be punished by Bathianimos "kingija em ovag dau way that have and the second

A Desperate Fight at Spring Hill.

what to egbe edd , benefit Market benefed and Nashville, March 6.- There was fighting all 'daw westenday: between Van Doro's Rebel commandatindi three Federal regiments of infantry: about five hundred cavalry and one batteny, at Spring Hill, about thirteen miles south of Frankling ... Colonel Coburn's three regiment of sinfantry were out to pieces or captured by the Rebel force. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and, being overpowered by superior number, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcement from Géneral Gilbert's command at Pranklin reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place. Justice and an unit maps "Van Doin is reported to have 18,000 men linchiscommanth usualo size ad chearse an su-"Further Details of the Disaster.

Nashville, March 6 .- The following additional details have been received of the fight near Frauklin yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery, the Eighfeenth Ohio, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn. of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Spling Hill on the 4th inst." Several spirited skirmishes occured during the day, our troops camping four miles distant On the 5th a movement by the Rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station.

The Rebels suddenly opened on our men

PASSING EVENTS.

Files of The Pilot .- We have several files of ast year's Pilor, which we will sell cheap.

Wild Geese .- A large flock of Wild Geese flew over town on last Sabbath evening.

WE think our streets would be improved by being cleaned. What do think ye, Town Fathers ?

Soldiers Dead in the 126th .- We hear that THOMAS C. DETRICH, of company II, and a Mr. Mc-KESSON, of one of the Chambersburg companies. died in camp last week.

Let the People See .- WM. M. CRORY has just opened, at his Clock and Jewelry Store, on South Carlisle street, a large and elegant assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.

Redeeming Shinplasters, -JANES H. RILEY a redeeming the first edition of his "Shinplasters" signed by THOMAS PAWLING, when presented in sums of one dollar. He pays FIVE cents premium.

Extra Copies.-Persons desiring a number of extra copies of THE PILOT, will please let us know through WILLIAN A. REID, or Postmaster, GEORGE EBY, on Wednesday of any week.

Notice .- The undersigned purposes opening a Summer School in the North Western School House on MONDAY, APRIL 1374, 1868. For particulars apply to Greencestle, Feb. 24, 1863.* S. H. EBY.

Furniture for Sale .--- At a meeting of the BURN'S Association, it was resolved to sell the furniture of said association, at private sale. Persons wishing to unake purchases will please call on S. H. PRATHER, President, or Jons P. Brees, Chairman Executive Committee, radie Warst at the Sec. By order; of the Association. Sada and B

and garmate of spin We A. RED. Sec'y. Greencastle, Fab. 17, 1863 guarde and

Bank .- The Editor of the Spirit and Times takes s to task for an item which appeared in our paper a few weeksnapolas We are centain the writer of the item referred to, did not mean to say that the Bank of Chambersburg was unsound: We would not try to injure the credit of this time-honored institution. Such a taskswould be folly. Every body shows that this is one of the wolid" banks of the Commonwealthe The Editor of the Spirit and Times says, stint theory interstock of the bank is willing for over fourteen dollars above its par vatue." It was not the stability of this Bank that was questioned, but only the alleged practice of some banks in pay-ing tout money from distant the its of dist State." As the Bank, according to our informant, now pays out "greenbacks" in nearly all cases, the "wild currency" can not be charged upon it at present.

Deaths in the 126th Reg., P. V.-Wetter, DETRICH, of company II, died in camp, in the 24th alt., from inflamation of the brain. He took ill on the evening of the 23d, and died the next day. His age was 17 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Fames SAMMONS, of company K, (Capt. A. R. DA-180N.) died in camp a few days previous to the decedee of DETRICHE stAge sandlreauses of death not known to us all Both of these soldiers word from the vicinity of St. Thomas, this county. Their, budics were brought home last week, and interred in the burying grounds adjoining that village.

We are pained to learn of another death in the same regiment, that of T. J. C. McGRATH, of company A. This young man was at the time of his enlistment, a Deputy Sherificos Franklin county .with three batteries on different points, and at He was a good soldier, und a sociable, clever fellow. A Curiosity .- We had the pleasure of examining quite semicisty ist the Telegraph offices few dayassingesit hi songista offaastel og reportinser innent, or, "Register," as it is scientifically called, which a gentleman in Greencastle constructed husself, without ever having seen a regular instrument—gaining his whole idea from the descriptions and illustrations in a work on Natural Philosophy. Of course it is rather rough in appenrance, yet it is said to be admirably constructed with reference to scientific principles, and works readily and accurately. The gentleman referred to had a small wire strung around his room, and frequently, after the erection of his telegraph line, whiled away the dull hours of the evening sending messages to bimself, or some imaginaly John Smith or Thomas Jones. -Spirit and Times. 1.0.001

of intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and auch Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to, proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; and tchereus, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full epjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference, which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that "Congress should declare its-convictions thereon :

* Therefore, Resolved, The House of Reprewilladves concarring, that while in times oust the United have sought and accepted the friend? ly mediation or arbitration of foreign Powers by the pacific adjustment of international questions where the United States were the party of the one part, and some other sovereign Power the party of the other part, and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natur al and humane desire of foreign Powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other couptries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the rebellion at the nation's life his fallen heavily upon the laboring population if Europe, yet notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every/proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unscasonable and inadmissible, that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged. He would Resolucit, That the United States are now struggling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, that it may build up a new Power, whose cornerstone, according to the coulession on the part of the officers that difficulties are of its chiefs, shall be slavery. That for the prevented between our men and the English suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the Republic and to prevent the establishment off such a power, the National Government is honor and chivalry of "Rule Britanoia." In now employing armies and fleets in full faith the face of the Queen's neutrality proclamation that through these efforts all the purposes of the English Navy openly profess their sympathe conspirators and rebels will be crushed; thy with the Rebels, while they stay in our thus while engaged in the struggle on which harbors and onjoy the -vivileges of true

to transmit a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary of Statestol the ministers of the United a States of an aforeigue countries, that the declaration and protest herein-set forth any be communicated by them to the Government to which they are accredited. a by the base the

A British Fleet Gathering in Hampton Roads-Insults of the Anglo-Rebels.

Fortress Monroe, March 3, 1863.- A British fleets gradually gathering in Hampton Roads. The Vesuvius and Petrel have been in the harbor the past week, and last night the 'English sloop-of war Desperate sarrived here from Charleston, and will probably remain for some time. The collecting of this fleet of Angle. Rebels evidently means something. The Rehels have had another vision of the Millenium, as they console themselves with the idea that on for about the 8th of March Norfolk is again theirs. How this thing is to be accomplished has not transpired, but may not the British men of war now in these Roads be in the secret of the Rebel plot to recapture Norfolk city, and to this fact intend to be witnesses.

That the sympathics of these Britishers is with the South, is a transparent fact. It is only three or four days ago that the Petrel arrived here from Charleston, via Havana. The ship had scarcely come to an anchor, before the whole crew mustered on deck and sang first the National air of Great Britain, and immediately after "Dixey's Land," with a new ver sion for the South, of "We Will Defend Her.' This was done while laying off a distance of about two hundred yards from the Fort, and about fifty yards off the blockading steamer Mystic. This flagrant insult to our flag by the tory Englishmen, will lead to great trouble while their vessels remain stationed in this harbor; and it is only by dint of great exertion sailers when they come on shore.

Such actions, liowever, speal: volumes for the

lowing details, viz :- Eleven commissioned officers missing, and two wounded returned to campowith about one hundred and sixty files missing had not heard fight some bed norm Major Michael Kerwin escaped unhart. La Captain Jacob H. Dewees acted bravely and fearlessly throughout the entire engagement and succeed in rallying his memoseveral times: -Correspondent of the Inquirer.

Depredations on the High Seas.

Halifax, Mrach 2. The steamer Della, from St. Thomas, Bermuda, on the 25th, arrived at this port to day.

She reports that on the 12th of February, in lat. 24, long. 65, the pirate Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, which sailed from Foo-Chow on October 5th for New York. The Jacob Bell had 1600 chest of tea on board.

The passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel which arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th of February. The passengers are Mrs. Williams, Mr. John-

son, and two Mr. Bells. They have arrived here in the Delta.

The cargo of the Jacob Bell was chiefly for English account, and valued at \$600,000. She was insured in England and New York. The ressel and freight was valued at a million and a half of dollars. 나는 너희 날씨는 물러나는 것

Our Overnment is a heavy losser; as the duties would have amounted to \$175,000.

Rebel Steamer Nashville Destroyed.

The Richmond Examiner, of March 2d contains the following despatch :----

"Savannah, Feb. 28 .- The steamer Nash ville, in coming up the Ogeechee river, last night, grounded on the sand bar before Fort McAllister, and was discovered by the United States fleet. A United States iron-clad opened fire across the mash, at the Nashville, at thirty minutes past seven o'clock, and continued it until ten o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville and set her on fire, and she is now a total wreek.

"The fort fired upon the iron clad and hit her twice. The other gun boats of the flect fired at the fort, but did no damager"

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the same time they appeared on each flink in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, clusing heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the Dhirty-third Indiana, Ninetcenth Michigan, Twenty second Wisconsin and the Eighty-fitth Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured.

Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn The One hundred and twentyfourth Obio was out but returned without loss All is quiet to day. The Rebels have fallen back. Dheir force was infantry, with heavier areillery thus we bad! and a he was not General Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Colonell Coburn, is severely censured by officers and men.

ian haa dhido oda, maa ini ayaa id wa ba Washington, March 3, 1863 .- The following has been received at Head-quarters :- Murfreesboro', Feb. 27, 1863.- To Major General Halleck: General-insChief: The oRebels of Morgan's and Wheaton's commands made a stand in Bradyville. Colonels Paramour and Long went in with sabres and whipped them in about three minutes. Stokes' cavalry advanced bravely with carbines We took seventy prisoners, including eight officers. Their camp equippage, tents, saddles, some seventy horses and Basil Duke's regimental papers were captured. Major Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed and one Captain and nine men wounded. Die geber and rought nie ers

on but Barts for our mas Mujor, General. The Capture of the "Indianola,"

W. S. ROSECRANS

Memphis, March 2.-[Special to the New York Times.]- Arrivals from below to-day con firm the report of the sinking of the Indianola. and the capture of her crew by three Rebel bais, among which was the Queen of the West. , The fight occurred about thirty miles, below Vicksburg, on Tuesday, 24th ult. The fight was obstinate, lasting several hours, and the Indianola only surrendered when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore, and the officers and

crew are now in Vicksburg.

Our citizens will readily recognize, as the constructor of the "Register" referred to by our cotemporary -- Rey, H. R. FETTERHOFF, telegraph oprator in Greencastle.

Hugh Brotherton. They body of Hugh BROTHERTON, late of this place, was brought home on Monday and was re-interred on Tuesday. This young soldier lost his life near Suffolk Va., Sepember, 1862, by being precipitated, together with his horse, into a water tank, and before his comrades could rescue him, his spirit had taken its flight to another, and, as we trust, a better world.

HUGH BROTHERTON, at the time of the great uprising of the North, was in Philadelphia, finishing his trade, as a Machinist. His mother, one of the noble pairiot mothers of the land, called him home when she learned his deterministion to volunteer in defence of his country, and took him to the armory of the "Curanana Artillery," and there gave her full consent to her boy soldier to enter the ranks under the lamented Houses. Hugu served through the three months campaign, and as soon as dismissed he again ontered the service under Capt. STATzel; Eith Penha Cavalry, and soon found active service in the field. He was perhaps the youngest of the company and the least in size, but not so in courage or endurance. Full of courage and zeal for the cause he was enlisted in, he fell just as he reached his twentieth year; another victim to this causeless and bloody rebellion. There is peculiar sadness in the early death of this young man. which calls forth the sympathy of every leval heart in this community.

After the mother had twice given her only boy to his country, she departed on a mission of mercy 10 the second baitle field of Bull Run, and after spending some time in the Hospitals in Washington, she found her way to the battleshold of Antietam, and right in the midst of her labors among the wounded and dying, the heart-crushing news of the death