

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, March 17, 1863.



GENERAL NEWS.

In the Senate on the 6th the standing committees were announced; after which a discussion arose on the question of taking the new oath of loyalty, which is in the following words:

"I solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

After considerable talk, the President pro tem called upon Mr. Foster to administer the oath to him, which was accordingly done, when all the new Senators, except Mr. Doolittle who was not in, and Mr. Ramsey, Minnesota, not yet arrived, took the oath.

The Union loss in the late unfortunate engagement at Spring Hill, near Franklin, Tennessee, is reported at 100 killed, 210 wounded, and over 1000 prisoners. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 180 killed, and 400 wounded. Our troops are said to have fought bravely, but they ran out of ammunition and were surrounded, the rebel forces against them being nearly four to one.

Quite a brilliant affair, in which the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry distinguished themselves, occurred at Unionville, Tennessee, on the 7th instant. Gen. Minty, in command of the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry and completely routed them. They captured 21 wagons, 25 tents, 90 mules and horses, all the camp equipage, two Captains, three Lieutenants and fifty-three privates. Two Unionists were wounded. The rebels lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded.

No soldiers discharged from the U. S. service, except those discharged for wounds received in battle, are entitled to the U. S. bounty.

Among the items in the civil appropriation bill passed by Congress is one of \$20,000, which the President is authorized to cause to be struck from the list recently prepared at the U. S. mint for that purpose; medals of honor, additional to those authorized by the act of 12th July, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action.

The President's Proclamation.

Washington, March 10.—The following is a proclamation issued by the President of the United States:

Executive Mansion, March 10, 1863.—In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress, entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all the soldiers, enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department No. 56, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence, and all who do not return within the times specified shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons, at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increase hard ships and dangers, I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens, to oppose and

resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and Rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Sale of Gold and Silver Coin.

The following regulations contain the substance of the recent act of Congress in relation to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin: First. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency, secured by the pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be after a period of three days, must be in writing.

Second. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one-half of one per centum of the amount named in the contract, and, in addition thereto, stamps equal to the amount of interest, at 6 per centum, on the amount of the contract for the time specified.

Third. A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions. Fourth. No loan of currency or money as the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or upon any certificate or other evidence of deposit, payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

Fifth. Gold or silver coin pledged at the par value thereof is subject only to the duty imposed on these loans.

Foreign-Born Residents Subject to Enrollment and Draft.

There is still a good deal of anxiety among our "inchoate citizens" to know whether those who have simply declared their intention to become citizens of the United States are liable to draft under the "conscription act" of March 3d, 1862. We find, from an official copy of the law now before us, that they are. The first section of the act sets forth that "all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens, * * * between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, * * * are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President of the United States for that purpose."

At one time the bill contained a clause which limited the liability of those who had merely "declared their intentions" to such as had exercised the elective franchise in any state under the laws thereof, but we do not find that clause in the official publication of the law. It therefore appears that all persons of foreign birth, who have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, will be subject to enrollment and draft.

A Great Army Hospital.

An officer in the army writes as follows of the great hospital of the army of the Potomac: The hospital at Aquia Landing is worth croaking the ocean to see. It has all been started and completed within four weeks, and is the place where now the sick of the army of the Potomac are sent. A "hospital tent" is a tent like an officer's, or wall tent, only more than three times as large. The space within it is equal to a good sized drawing room. More than 850 of these tents, which are the driven snow, pitched in long streets of more than a quarter of a mile, and supplied with every convenience and comfort, compose this hospital. From the hill which I was descending to reach it, it presented in the evening twilight one of the most beautiful sights.

You will form some estimate of its size, when I tell you that between nine and ten thousand people occupy it. It lies on the table land of a promontory called Windmill Point, jutting out into the Potomac, where there is a fine view of a beach of the river, and is bounded behind, and on the sides by high wooded hills. It is made up of eleven army corps, each corps possessing a street, and these streets so long, that those at one end know nothing of those at the other. In fact, it is a great wonder, and was to me a surprise and an object of pleasure. Everything in perfect order—stables in tents for the horses, out-houses in tents, kitchens, store-rooms, parlors and surgeries in tents—and it seemed like a huge camp of bedouins. For the first in a long while, I saw ladies sitting about, nurses belonging to the sanitary commission who come and go as occasion requires.

PASSING EVENTS.

New Moon on the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock 7 m. A. M.

Files of The Pilot.—We have several files of last year's Pilot, which we will sell cheap.

The hotel furniture of HOLLER'S Hotel will be sold on the 25th and 26th instant.

Tall.—We saw a few days since, a tall specimen of the African race, in the person of a "contraband" from Virginia, six feet and six inches high.

In Town.—DANIEL SNEVELL, Esq., for many years a leading merchant in this place, has been in town for a couple of weeks. He looks as well as ever.

J. HOSKETT still supplies his customers and the public generally, with fishes, great and small, fresh and salt water oysters, together with much else calculated to tempt the palate.

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

Nickles.—Pennies have become scarce, so much so that our business men will have to make even prices to suit the currency. It is about time anyhow, for the "penny" trade to be "played out."

Cotton and Tobacco.—Several persons of our acquaintance intend trying to raise tobacco the coming season.

In California the culture of cotton will be extensively engaged in the present year.

Active.—The produce business continues active. About the "floor of noon" on every week day, long lines of farm wagons loaded with flour and grain, can be seen diverging in the direction of the several warehouses. This is the best point for shipping produce in this county.

Simple Cure.—A young man at Marietta, who was recently discharged from the army on account having lost his hearing from the explosion of a shell at the battle of Fredericksburg, has recovered the use of his auricular organs by the use of rabbit fat.

On last Sabbath we had, literally speaking, "all sorts of weather." The morning was pleasant, noon, cloudy; afternoon, snow, with thunder and lightning; evening, sleet, snow and lightning.—The "oldest inhabitant" we venture to assert, has never seen the "beat."

Left.—Professor _____, a native of Germany, but in some sense a cosmopolite, and one who became somewhat famous while in this vicinity, on account of the many ridiculous pranks performed by him, has left the peaceful borders of our town for some other and more congenial locality.

Town Property Sold.—A public outcry of the 7th instant, the weatherboarded house on West Baltimore street, known as the "Hartman" property, to A. F. SCHAFER, for \$610.

Wm. H. BROWN purchased at private sale, from JOHN CLEARY, a house and lot in the South East part of town.

House Burned.—A log house, the property and residence of GEORGE SHRAEDER, in the vicinity of the Pinefield School House, was burned to the ground on last Saturday night. The fire took place about ten o'clock. The family were in bed at the time, and it was with some difficulty that all of them made their escape. Furniture, clothing, and everything in the house, was destroyed. It is a very severe loss to the poor man.

Mr. E. Conference.—The Sixth Annual Session of the East Baltimore Conference was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of York, Pa., commencing on the 4th instant, and concluding on the 11th. Their meeting was harmonious, and the usual business was transacted. The resolutions on the state of the country we have not yet seen.

The Mercersburg and GreenCastle Circuits were united under the name of the Mercersburg Circuit. The senior minister appointed, is Rev. J. W. BUCKLEY, late of Middleburg, Pa., we believe. The junior or unmarried minister has not yet been appointed.

Rev. S. M. HARRISON leaves this Circuit with the prayers and high regards of his own congregation, and the esteem of the other denominations of this place.

Relief Needed.—We learn that G. W. ZIGLER, Esq., has been appointed a member of the County Committee by the Relief Board of Franklin county. We believe the object is to afford relief to the families of the "drafted" men. It is time that something was done for these people. Called away at the beginning of winter, without time to make much preparation for the support of their families, and not having yet received one dollar of pay, these circumstances make a strong appeal upon the staunch farmers of Autrim township to do liberally. Even if the State or Government does nothing, surely a rich community like ours, will not allow any of these unfortunate families to suffer. The immediate neighbors of such persons should interest themselves in this matter. The simple presentation of this subject ought to be enough to arouse systematic benevolent action. What will be done?

Private Sales of Real Estate.—Real Estate in the vicinity of Upton has been changing hands, quite frequently of late, and generally at good prices. The Hotel property in that village has been purchased by COOK & BORD. The late proprietor, Mr. STECH, has bought the farm of Mr. KROGGER. JOHN PHILLIPP, Sr., has sold his farm to Wm. McCLELLAN, Esq., of Chambersburg. ADAM MUMERY has become the purchaser of the farm of SAMUEL HOLLINGER, Sr. HENRY SOMERS has sold his farm to Mr. GZELL.

A small farm in Montgomery township, was sold by GEORGE H. DAVIDSON, Assignee of GEO. HOCHLANDER, to Wm. McCLELLAN, Esq. DAVIDSON-GORDON has sold his residence in the village of Shady Grove to S. HOLLINGER. LEX. GORDON has sold a rough east house on the Waynesboro' turnpike road, to H. SOMERS. HUMPHREY

GORDON has sold his residence in Shady Grove, to Mr. MORGENTHAU. HENRY MILLER, Sr., sold his Mill and Distillery, on the Williamsport turnpike, to J. HARTLE, of Leidersburg.

School for Young Ladies.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Miss M. G. BURGESS, which will be found in our advertising columns. We are gratified to announce that at last there is a good prospect of having a first class Female Seminary established in Greencastle. The want of such institution has long been felt, and our neighbors have been compelled for years, to send their daughters to expensive boarding schools in the East. This will be no longer necessary, and as most parents prefer keeping their daughters at home rather than send them to distant schools, we have no doubt Miss BURGESS will meet with the success she deserves. She is a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of one of the best schools in that State.

Young ladies from the country or from our neighboring towns, will find here a good school. Boarding can be obtained in private families at very moderate rates. The terms of tuition are low, and in fact, the whole expense incurred, will not be above one-half the amount it will cost to attend any of the New York or Eastern seminaries, while the very same branches can be pursued here.

In conclusion we would urge upon our citizens to lend their assistance in establishing a seminary in our town.

First session begins on Wednesday, 25th inst.

A Wholesale "Rush" of Flour.—On Saturday last, forty-eight Pennsylvania cars, besides individual cars, passed over the Franklin Railroad from Hagerstown, principally loaded with Flour. Had there been other cars at Hagerstown, a great deal more freight, in the shape of Flour, would have been added to the 2400 barrels forwarded from that point.—Repository and Transcript of the 11th instant.

It seems strange that our cotemporary has omitted to mention Greencastle in the above item. On the Saturday evening referred to, a freight train left this place consisting of sixteen long cars, ten of these cars were loaded by Schaeffer & Co., and contained 800 barrels of Flour, six of them were loaded by LUMBE & Co., and contained 480 barrels, making in all 1280 barrels, or more than half of the aggregate amount given by the Transcript. On the same evening a freight train passed through this place from Hagerstown, of which eight cars were loaded at this place, and four at State Line, making in all twelve cars. It is but fair to add that some three or four cars from the former place had been taken by the regular afternoon train, but not enough to make up "the 2400 barrels forwarded from that point"—alone.

Our town is improving so rapidly, and business increasing in every department, that we will not submit to have its name entirely ignored.

Tribute of Respect.—Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the office of Hon. Willson Reilly, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in regard to the death of T. J. C. M-GRATH, Esq. Mr. Reilly was called to the chair, and J. W. Douglas chosen Secretary. On motion of C. S. Eyster, Esq., J. McD. Sharpe, George W. Brewer, and Spively Strickler, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draft the customary resolutions. They subsequently reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, Our young Brother, T. J. C. M-GRATH Esq., who recently left the peaceful attentions of the Bar, to mingle in scenes of danger and strife upon the tented field, among the soldiers of the Union, has now sealed his loyalty to the cause of constitutional liberty, and his country, by the sacrifice of his life; therefore,

Resolved, That, bowing with reverence and submission to the will of Him, who doeth all things well, we nevertheless, speak the true emotions of our hearts when we deplore his untimely death, as no ordinary calamity; that we recognized in his early manhood, an uncommon promise of a professional future, full of usefulness and high distinction whilst the probity of his life, and his conscientious regard for truth, and right, gave a rich assurance that in his keeping the honor of the profession would be without blemish; and the administration of the laws, what it ought always to be, the handmaid of justice.

Resolved, That we take a melancholy pleasure in this opportunity of bearing our testimony to the many virtues, the true patriotism, the urbanity of manners, the unselfish generosity and the noble nature of our deceased brother. And that we will long cherish his memory, as one who in his life was lovely, and in his death, was a hero, in the most sublime cause that ever kindled the fires of patriotism on the altar of the human heart.

Resolved, That we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the stricken family of our deceased brother, in this dark night of their overwhelming sorrows, and heart-rending bereavement.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented dead, we will attend his funeral in a body, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of our Borough, and handed to the parents of the deceased.

WILSON REILLY,

J. W. DOUGLAS, Sec'y.

Repository and Transcript.

Death of a Good Old Citizen.—On Tuesday, the 3d instant, LEWIS ZIGLER, Esq., died at his residence near Leidersburg, in the 76th year of his age, and was interred on the following Thursday; his remains having been accompanied to their last resting place by an unusually large concourse of relatives, friends and acquaintances. In the death of Mr. ZIGLER the county has lost one of its most popular and highly esteemed citizens, and the poor of the neighborhood in which he lived a kind friend. His heart was always open to sympathy, his fellow man, and the needy and unfortunate never appealed to him for relief in vain. His mansion was the abode of genuine, old-fashioned hospitality, and his reputation for amiability and hearted kindness was proverbial. He was also a man of the strictest integrity and veracity, and his word was known to be his bond. He formerly took an active part in public affairs, and at one time represented the county in the Legislature. May he rest in peace.—Lloyd and Torch.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Dashing Affair at Unionville, Tenn.

Cincinnati, March 9.—I learn from Nashville that a division of cavalry, under Acting Brigadier-Gen. Minty, attacked Russell's Rebel cavalry at Unionville, ten miles southeast of Murfreesboro', on Saturday, the 7th instant. They captured twenty-one wagons, twenty-five horses, and all the camp equipage, and the uniform of Col. Russell, together with two captains, three lieutenants and fifty-three privates. Two of our men were slightly wounded. The Rebels lost fifty killed and eighty wounded. The Rebels lost fifty killed and eighty wounded, all by sabre strokes. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan did the work.

The Gazette's correspondent adds:—"Look out for stirring despatches from this quarter within three days, if the Rebels stand their ground."

The Late Defeat at Franklin, Tenn.

Nashville, March 8.—Late news from Franklin state our troops fought with great valor in the recent conflict until their ammunition was exhausted.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about three hundred, and prisoners a thousand.—The report about the Rebel negro regiments proves to have been untrue.

The Rebel loss, according to their statement, was double that of our side in killed and wounded. None of our officers were killed.

Cincinnati, March 9.—The Gazette has received a special despatch stating that, in the recent fight at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tennessee, there is no evidence that Col. Coburn omitted any precaution to guard against surprise. On the contrary, there was no surprise or ambushade.

The Rebel General Van Dorn was known to be in force in front, and the brigade of Union forces was slowly advancing when the Rebels appeared in overwhelming numbers.

They engaged us in front and on both flanks. The One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth Ohio, with the wagon train, was in the rear. They were cut off by the Rebel flank movement and escaped. The Twelfth Wisconsin, Sixty-ninth Michigan, and Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were completely surrounded and compelled to surrender. On the following day, under a flag of truce, Colonel Opyke learned from the Rebel escort that they had buried about eighty United States privates, killed outright, and that some twenty had died of their wounds. The United States loss was from two hundred and fifty to three hundred wounded. No United States officers were killed, and but Colonel J. P. Baird, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, was wounded, and his injury was slight.

The Rebels admit having had a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, belonging to General Van Dorn's division. They say sixteen Rebel Brigadier-Generals were on the field. The actual Rebel force was twelve thousand engaged. They acknowledge a loss of one Colonel, together with several line officers. Their loss was 180 killed and a proportionate number wounded.

Colonel Coburn surrendered his command in person to General Forrest. The twenty-second Wisconsin lost 150 privates and commissioned officers. The Nineteenth Michigan lost 454 privates and commissioned officers, including Colonel Gilbert. The Thirty-third Indiana lost 440 privates and commissioned officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Henderson. The Eighty-fifth Indiana lost 260 privates and commissioned officers, including Col. J. B. Baird, slightly wounded. Adjutant H. B. Adams, of Colonel Coburn's staff, was in the rear, urging forward the ammunition wagons, and was cut off by the Rebels and escaped capture.

Nashville, March 9.—The Rebels buried sixty-five Federal dead yesterday and retained two hundred and fifty of the wounded.

The Rebel surgeons who met our flag of truce admit a loss of upwards of a hundred killed on their side in the recent engagement at Franklin.

Two regiments of Indians were engaged in the battle, under Van Dorn. Fifty-three Rebel prisoners were brought into Franklin on Sunday night. They were captured at Unionville. All the camp equipage, wagons, &c., of the Rebels at that place were destroyed. Colonel Coburn is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Reported Recapture of Forts Donelson and Henry.

Cincinnati, March 13.—The Commercial has a rumor, telegraphed from Cairo, that the Rebels have recaptured Forts Donelson and Henry. Though it is not credited, troops were ordered there for an emergency.

General Granger's force, sent in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin, Tennessee, on Wednesday. The Rebels had fled beyond Duck river. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some three hundred ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Rebel advices show that in Northern Alabama the loyalists are giving the Rebels a deal of trouble. Surprises, skirmishes, and all the incidental horrors of a neighborhood war are constantly occurring.