

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, April 28, 1863.



REVERENCE.

This can hardly be called an age of reverence. Mighty as is its intellectual progress, it is largely on a material and pride-inspiring plane. The Old and Established are often held by it in contempt, chiefly because they are old and established. The hallows of time are not what they were wont to be. The newer thing the better, excepting perhaps the escutcheons of a parvenue aristocracy. Irreverence is universal, if not proverbial. The young have less reverence for the old; and with old and young irreverence abounds against the conservatism of the past. The reverent, spiritually or in manners, are regarded by the fast majority as slow, verdant, credulous, behind-the-age sort of persons. It is remarkable what an inflation has come upon a generation no whit practically wiser, and possibly considerably less virtuous, than its predecessor—certainly less humble and devout. It may be seen in its estimate of things sacred, and things common. The by-gone never counted for less than now. Even religion is approached connoisseurly, and put on patronizingly. The very "mysteries of Godliness" are "handled without gloves" by juveniles in theology and grace. But, in spite of all this, reverence remains to the thoughtful a beautiful spirit—better, even as rendered to indifferent and inferior things, than no reverence of youth for age, and of all for goodness, justice, truth, and holiness. Sadder of all are the irreverences of juvenility and senility—of the childhood at the beginning or at the close of the three score and ten.

CONTEMPLATED TURNPIKE ROAD.

Efforts are about to be made to turnpike the Greencastle and Hagerstown public road, from the first named place to the State Line. A meeting to take this matter into consideration, was held at Middleburg about two weeks since. Several farmers living along the road, have promised to subscribe liberally to the stock of the company.

The turnpiking of this part of the road would make a complete macadamized road to Hagerstown. The distance from this place to the Line is something over four miles.—The work would cost probably \$1800 per mile, or between seven and eight thousand dollars for the whole distance.

The people of this community well know the almost impassible condition of this road during bad weather, and particularly in this the case in the winter. Why it has never been turnpiked must be because no proper effort was made to do it. It ought to have been done a quarter of a century ago. But as it was not, it now requires the participation, and energetic action of every land owner along the road. That it can be done, we need only cite the instance of the Williamsport road which was completed a few years ago under circumstances more unfavorable than in the case of the contemplated road.

While the stock may not pay a large interest, yet even if the farmers and land owners having property along the road, would get nothing back in the shape of percentage it would still pay them, for their lands would be increased in value at a rate of more than ten dollars an acre. Now is the time to open the subscription book. There never was a more favorable opportunity presented. Farmers! do not let the project be abandoned.

WAR NEWS.

Memphis, Tennessee, April 21.—On Saturday evening three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry left Memphis on a reconnoitering expedition. When near Noncena (or some such name) the cavalry came upon a detachment of Blithe's rebel cavalry. A fight ensued resulting in the repulse of the rebels.—On the next morning the cavalry again attacked the rebels, killing twenty, wounding forty, and capturing eighty. The rebels fled in great confusion across the Coldwater river. After crossing they received reinforcements, and our troops fell back to Hernando. The rebels were so severely handled that they did not attempt to follow. At Hernando we were also reinforced by a detachment of infantry and artillery under Col. Bryant, who moved to the opposite side of the river. The fight lasted until sundown, and was confined chiefly to the infantry, as the artillery could not be successfully used as was desired. Our loss was five killed and fifteen wounded. Col. Bryant now holds a strong position.

The New Orleans Era, April 9, gives the following information in regard the Admiral Farragut and to flagship Hartford:

Tuesday the Hartford came down the river to a point a few miles above Port Hudson, and Tuesday night Mr. Garberton, (the Admiral's secretary), with a negro as oarsman, embarked in a skiff, intending to communicate with the

fleet below Port Hudson. They were successful, dropping down in the darkness of the night, and passing the batteries without detection. We now know the actual "situation" of the Hartford. In passing the batteries at Port Hudson, in going up, she was hit only five times, and lost but one man killed. In the subsequent Warrenton and Grand Gulf fights, four men on board were killed. The Hartford is in excellent order.

The defeat of the French at Puebla on the 27th of March, is confirmed by advices from Matamoros April 6th, and by an official report of the Mexican General Ortega to General Comonfort. The loss of the Mexicans Gen. Ortega states at only sixty men. It may be possible that the French subsequently recovered and returned to the attack, and on the 31st, as represented by news via San Francisco, published a few days since, attacked and carried the outer works as represented. We trust, however, that the San Francisco news is not true, and shall rejoice if the French invaders have been completely whipped with the loss, stated by the Mexican account, of sixty pieces of artillery and 8,000 men. Indeed we should be pleased to learn that the whole French army had been annihilated.

Cairo, April 22.—(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)—Our gunboats have destroyed the rebel battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, and the fleet was lying at anchor before Carthage on the 17th. General Grant was to go down the same day. Gen. Ellett's marine brigade Gen. Fitch's light draft gunboat have nearly swept the Cumberland river of rebel cavalry, who were sent out on both sides. Some severe fighting occurred, and many prisoners were taken. Florence, Tusculum, and other places were visited.

Washington, April 23.—Despatches received from Admiral Wilkes state that he was at Eleuther, one of the Bahama Islands, on the 16th, having left Havana on the 11th inst. As he makes no mention of having been on parole at Havana, the report that effect is doubtless founded upon error.

Fortress Monroe, April 23.—The Richmond papers to day contain telegraphic information from Port Hudson confirming the loss of the Queen of the West and Diana. The former got aground in Grand Lake, and was blown up by shell from the Federal gunboat Calhoun.

The Diana was burned by the rebels: 116 prisoners, including 7 officers, were captured from the Queen of the West, including Capt. Turner, commandant of the fleet. A despatch from Berwick bay, 15th, reports the Federal force beyond Franklin, La., and marching on. No reports from Charleston.

A party of Union refugees, who left McMinnville, the capital of Warren county, Tennessee, and seventy-five miles southeast from Nashville, report that General Reynolds arrived at that place on Tuesday last and captured two trains of cars, a wagon train and thirty or forty prisoners, among them the wife of Gen. John H. Morgan. A battle in the vicinity of McMinnville, it is believed, cannot long be deferred. A latter despatch states, on entering the town Morgan's force fled, leaving in the hands of General Reynolds two hundred and fifty of their number.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

The Discharge of Soldiers when their Terms Expire.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, April 20.—The following orders were published to-day:—

General Orders No. 44.

In order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the course to be pursued with regard to regiments whose term of service are about expiring, the following rules will govern the action of corps commanders and others in the matter:

First. When companies and regiments re-enlist after the expiration of their present term of service, in accordance with the provisions of general order No. 85, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department, the regimental and company officers will be retained; the regiment will have a furlough for the time specified in the orders, and will be allowed to proceed at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of their enrollment, the date of their furlough being two years or nine months (as the case may be) from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

Second. When the regiments in a body decide to re-enlist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of two years (or nine months) from the date of their actual muster into the service of the United States. Their arms and equipments will be turned over to the ordnance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and subsistence to the place of their enrollment be given by the quartermaster and subsistence departments.

Third. In cases where less than one half of the men re-enlisted, the proportion of officers to be retained, and the selection of those to be retained in service, will be determined by the corps commanders in accordance with the provision of paragraph third of general order No

86, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department. The rank, proportion, and number of officers to be retained with the regiments where the re-enlistments are partial is left to the discretion of the corps commanders.

Fourth. The portion or the bounty provided in general order No. 85, April 2d, 1863, from the War Department, for re-enlistment, will be entered upon the muster-rolls, to be paid at the first payment after the return of the men from their furlough.

Fifth. In regiments where two-years men and men enlisted for three years or the war are associated together, special recommendations may be made to the headquarters for furloughs to the latter, when the number of two-years men re-enlisting may, in the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the indulgence.

Sixth. Where the two-years regiment do not re-enlist, as above provided for, the corps commanders will direct the transfer of men enlisted for three years regiments from the same State; or if their numbers are sufficient these men may, at the discretion of the corps commander, be formed into battalions.

Seventh. This order, as well as the following order from the War Department, will be read at the head of each company of the two-years and nine months regiments serving in this army.

By command of Major Gen. HOOKER. S. WILLIAMS, Ass't. Adj. General.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Passing the Vicksburg Batteries. Cincinnati, April 22.—A special despatch from Memphis to the Gazette, gives the following particulars of the passage of the Vicksburg batteries:—

Seven gun-boats, one ram, one taking from the Rebels, and three transport, started on Thursday last to run the blockade. All went well till about two-thirds of the way down, when the hills back of Vicksburg were lit up with large fires. The Forest Queen transport at once returned. The Henry Clay was compelled to stop. Several shots struck her below the water line; others passed through her. All hands made for the flat-boat, as the boat was sinking. It is believed all were lost. The pilot floated down the river nine miles on a plank, and was picked up opposite to Warrenton. The Forest Queen was considerably damaged, and had her steam-drum shot away.

At last accounts, heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Warrenton, supposed to be the gun-boats shelling the batteries at that point. There are eleven gun-boats below Vicksburg now, including three under Farragut.

Running of the Mississippi Blockade. Washington, April 22.—The Navy Department has received the following official despatch, dated:—

United States Steam Sloop "Pensacola," off New Orleans, April 13.—(On the morning of the 27th ult., about daybreak, Admiral Farragut, in the Hartford, engaged the batteries at Warrenton, three miles below Vicksburg, and passed below it. On the morning of the 29th, before daylight, the Albatross, having taken in a full supply of provisions from a barge which had been floated down the previous morning, by Admiral Porter, also passed the Warrenton batteries, and anchored near the flagship. It was blowing quite heavily from the north, and on the morning of the 29th, about one, A. M., the wharf-boat Vicksburg having broken adrift from the moorings at the city, floated down and ran ashore opposite to where the Hartford and Albatross were anchored. During the day an officer was sent on board of the Vicksburg, but found that her machinery had all been removed, and she had nothing on board save four muskets and accoutrements, which probably belonged to the guard. While the Admiral was hesitating as to the propriety of retaining her as a wharf-boat or rather depot, the Rebels came down, on the night of the 13th and burned her.

The Switzerland, Hartford and Albatross being all filled with coal and provisions, floated down by General Grant and Admiral Porter in barges, the damages to the Switzerland being fully repaired, the vessels passed Warrenton on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and at daylight the little squadron got under way, and proceeded down the river to Mr. Turner's plantation, where, on our passage up, we saw the wreck of the Indianola; we found no traces of the wreck, but learned that it had slid off into deep water during the late gale. We anchored at this place, and remained until about 6:30 P. M., when we got under way and proceeded down, and engaged the battery at Grand Gulf. This battery consisted of some two or three heavy guns, sent down from Vicksburg. One of these guns was mounted upon a steamer, which had been concealed up the Big Black River. The enemy also had a light field battery.

They struck the Switzerland twice, doing no damage. The Albatross was not struck at all. The Hartford was struck only once, but this shot struck an iron hammock stanchion, threw a fragment forward nearly half the length of the ship, and killed Jones, a landsman. This was the only casualty.

We passed this battery in about fifteen minutes, and anchored below Grand Gulf for the night.

At daylight on the 1st inst., we got under way and proceeded to the mouth of Red River, where we anchored about sundown, destroying in our passage down a large number of skiffs and flat-boats.

We remained, blockading the river at its mouth, until the morning of the 6th inst., when we got under way at about 4:30, A. M., and proceeded down to Bayou Sara, where we stopped, seized upon and threw into the river about ten thousand sacks of corn, and then proceeded on our way to Port Hudson, where we anchored about five miles above the batteries, at 2 P. M., on the 6th.

On the evening of the 7th, at 8.15, the writer of this communication (the Secretary of the Rear Admiral) left the Hartford and boarded the Richmond of Baton Rouge, about 2, A. M., on the 8th inst. The health of the squadron is good.

PASSING EVENTS.

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

Personal.—Mr. EMANUEL SLEIGHTER will find something to his advantage by calling on Mr. W. A. REID, Greencastle.

Lost.—A ring containing Eight Keys, (three of which are small) were lost on Thursday last, on East street, by the undersigned. A reward of fifty cents will be paid the finder by returning them. [Apr. 27.] NANCY HOLLAR.

Stores to be Closed.—Places of business will be closed on next Thursday, it being the National Fast Day, appointed by the President of the United States, in conformity to resolutions passed by the last Congress.

Fifty Cents Reward.—Strayed from the residence of the subscriber, in the borough of Greencastle, about the 7th day of April, inst., a White and Tan colored Setter Dog, whose name is Ponto. B. F. WINGER. Greencastle, April 21, 1863.—3t.

Farewell Sermon.—Rev. WM. T. BEATTY preached his farewell sermon to the Presbyterian congregation on Sunday last. It was an able, eloquent and affecting discourse, and will long be remembered by those who heard it. Mr. BEATTY leaves this (Monday) morning for his new field of labor—the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J.

Fast Day.—Thursday next is the day to be set apart as the National Fast Day, in conformity to a resolution of the last Congress. It behooves all christians and all other well disposed persons to observe the day in a right and proper manner. If success ultimately perches on our banners, it will be owing to the humiliation of the people. Until this takes place, we may expect reverses and disasters. Religious services will be held on that day in the Presbyterian Church of this place.

Special Notice.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia. April 14-3m.

Why?—So far as we can learn the 138th Regiment, Penna. Infantry, have not received a cent of pay since they have been in the service, which is now six months. We believe money to pay the "drafted" men was put into the hands of paymasters a couple of months since. Why they have not fulfilled their duty we do not know. No matter who are responsible, no matter where the blame rests, it is unfair and unjust to keep these men out of their money so long. It is time that the Government investigates the conduct of the Army paymasters.

Money Sent Home from the Army.—The "Army of the Potomac" have been paid up to March 1st. Company K, 126th Regiment, P. V., have sent home Five Thousand One Hundred and Five Dollars, (\$5,105); and thirty-two members of Company B, same regiment, have sent One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen Dollars, (\$1,919), making a total of Seven Thousand and Twenty-four Dollars (\$7,024). This money was consigned to Mr. W. A. REID, who has paid over the larger part of it to the families and friends of the soldiers. The boys have done very well, in sending home so large an amount of money. It is highly creditable to them.

Godey for May.—The May number of this Magazine has reached us. It is a superb affair.—The steel plate, "Playing May Party," is very appropriate. The ladies will find the double fashion plate to contain the styles adopted for early summer.

Reading matter embraces "A Morning at Stewart's," which, by the way, is an interesting article telling all about the largest retail store in America. The story of "Roxy Croft," "Railway Journey," a continuation of "Husks," a characteristic letter from "Aunt Betsy Broomecorn," together with much else will interest and instruct the reader, will all be found in this number. Let the ladies by all means purchase the May number.

The Harrisburg Child Murder.—Our readers will recollect a case of murder at Harrisburg, some time since, in which a little girl, by the name of German, was the victim, the dead body having been found without the limits of the city.—We learn that a witness was sent to Dayton, Ohio, to view a man already in custody at that place on a charge of murder, and that the witness positively identified him as having carried the child in his arms through the streets of Harrisburg. The prisoner is now in the Dayton jail to answer the charge he committed in Ohio. If he is acquitted of that second accusation, and if he is convicted at Dayton, District Attorney A. J. HEAR, who has used every effort to bring the child-murderer to justice, will be spared the unpleasant duty of having him hung in Dauphin county.

Pennsylvanians in Kentucky.—This head the Louisville Journal says, "When the history of this war is written, Kentucky will be greatly in arrears of gratitude to the Keystone State as to any of her other sisters, for its assistance has been as generous and heroic as it was prompt. The names of NEOLEY, STAMBAUGH, WYNSKOP, WILLIAMS, JORDON, BROWN and others, omitted from an invidious motive, will always be remembered in the Commonwealth for their gallant services. The commands were among the first called to the State by the General Government, for its defense, and there is hardly a county from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, or from the Ohio to the Southern border, in which they have not visited and performed effective work. Among the more recent arrivals has been the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Col. CURTIS, which is now at Camp Dick Robinson, having left Paris on the 10th inst., where it was encamped on the Fair Grounds."

Funeral of a Soldier.—SAMUEL C. GOSSARD, of company B, 126th Regiment, P. V., died in camp on the 19th instant. In relation to this melancholy occurrence, we present the following letter, written to the mother of the deceased:—

"CAMP (NEAR) FALMOUTH, Va., April 19th, 1863. "Mrs. GOSSARD:—It is my sorrowful duty to make known to you the death of your son. He died this morning at 9 o'clock. He was buried at five this evening, in General Meade's Division burying ground, which is located about one-quarter of a mile North-west from Stoneman's Switch on the Aquia Creek Railroad. We purchased a coffin at General Humphrey's Headquarters. It is plain, pine one. It was the best we could get. We buried him in full uniform. The inscription on the head-board is: "S. C. GOSSARD. "COMPANY B, 126TH REGIMENT, P. V., "Died April 19th, 1863."

"The letters were out by his mess-mate, Sergt. C. G. Glenn. * * * The grave was dug by the following soldiers of company B, viz: M. W. Kisselcker, J. F. Stine, Adam Jacobs and Joseph Shartz. The pall bearers were J. P. Kendle, David Kels, S. Showalter and W. H. Keith. The corpse was conveyed to the burying ground in an ambulance. The funeral procession was headed by Lieut. Potts, in command of our company. Capt. W. H. Davidson was very kind and attentive during his sickness and after his death.

"I am fully convinced that Samuel died happy. The last words he uttered from his weak and exhausted lungs were about his SAVIOR. I think cousin Samuel won the crown he has so long and faithfully sought to obtain. He has gone to the long and happy home of the faithful and consistent christian soldier. "Affectionately, "S. G. ALEXANDER"

We understand that the deceased was the main support of his widowed mother, who lives near the Maryland Line, in the vicinity of Middleburg.

Court Proceedings.—The Court of our county convened on Monday, the 13th, at 10 o'clock, at which time the following cases were tried:—

Com. vs. Thomas Harrison.—Charge—Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Verdict, guilty. C. Eyster and W. S. Stenger for Com.; Kimmel for defendant.

Com. vs. James Sampson. Larceny. A true bill. Verdict, guilty—whereupon the Court sentenced the def't to pay a fine of one cent to the commonwealth; to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of twenty days, pay costs of prosecution, and remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the sentence is complied with. Stenger for commonwealth; Sharpe for defendant.

Com. vs. Alexander Remmer.—Assault and Battery. Verdict, guilty—whereupon the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one cent to the commonwealth, undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of two months, pay costs of prosecution, and remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the sentence is complied with. Stenger for commonwealth; Sharpe for defendant.

Com. vs. S. R. Boyd.—Taking illegal fees on oath of Joseph R. Winters—colored. Defendant, pleading guilty, whereupon the Court, after hearing testimony, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of three dollars, and cost of prosecution. Stenger and Stumbaugh for commonwealth; Kennedy, Sharpe and Brewer for defendant.

Com. vs. George Meads, Nip Scott, Page Davis, and William Street. Riot and Assault and Battery, on oath of C. Vinster. Verdict, guilty as to Geo. Meads, Nip Scott and William Street, whereupon the Court sentenced George Meads to pay a fine of one dollar to the commonwealth, costs of prosecution, undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, for the period of one year, and be in custody until this sentence is complied with. District Attorney Stenger for Com.; Sharpe for defts.

Com. vs. Ned Thompson and Titus Adams.—Larceny with count for receiving stolen goods. Verdict, not guilty. Stenger and Brewer, for commonwealth; Clarke and George Eyster for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS. John Zimmerman, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Zimmerman, dec'd. vs. Emanuel Sechrist, Henry Yeakle and Abraham Yeakle. Trespass *quara clausum frigit*. Verdict for plaintiff to amount of one dollar. Keyser and Kimmel for plaintiff; Kelly, Sharpe and Brewer, for defendant.

Margaret Hunter vs. David Piper and Margaret his wife. Action, Slander. Verdict for plaintiff for two hundred dollars. Eyster & Bonebrake for plaintiff; Clarke and Kimmel for defendant.

James Gilbert vs. Joseph M. Heister. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, \$64.97. Reilly and Sharpe for plaintiff; Kennedy for defendant.

Thomas L. Gillespie vs. Elizabeth B. Madden, widow, and Peter Kunkleman, Guardian of Rush Vandyke and John B. Madden, minor children of A. B. Madden, dec'd.—Assumpsit. Judgment by default. Brewer, Stenger, Sharpe and Reilly, for plaintiff; Kennedy & Nih and Kimmel, for def't.

Sarah Angle, James Ross, Rebecca Wilson and John Wilson her husband, Sarah E. Myers and Wm. L. Myers her husband, Mary Ann Craig and Wm. Craig her husband, and Richard Cunningham vs. Emanuel Brosius. Ejectment, verdict for plaintiff for one-fourth of the land in dispute. Sharpe for plaintiff; Brewer and Kimmel for defendant.

John Zimmerman vs. Jacob Myers.—Assumpsit, verdict in favor of defendant. Kimmel and Keyser for plaintiff; Sharpe for defendant.

BILLS IGNORED. Com. vs. Burk Lane, Charge, Assault. Not a true bill—whereupon the Court sentenced the prosecutor, David Ramsey, to pay the costs of prosecu-