

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, May 5, 1863.



PASSING AWAY.

Although no epidemic has visited this community, it is nevertheless a noticeable fact that more deaths have occurred since the beginning of the year than is customarily the case in the same period. They have principally been confined to two classes of individuals—old people and children. How strange! Those who have but just begun to live, as it were, and those who have passed a long life, worn out with cares and troubles, are almost at the same moment called away. As in the course of the seasons, Winter and Spring join each other, so in death, old age and infancy are brought together. The hand of death spares no one on account of age, usefulness, or circumstances. The sands of life run out—the soul vibrates—and the spirit passes away, either to the region of eternal happiness or never-ending despair. There need be no uncertainty on this point. Annihilation, transmigration of souls, and other heathenish and sceptical follies, have long since exploded and ought never for one moment to be entertained.

As we look over the record which our weekly obituary column makes, we find there the names of some of the most respected, eminent and useful citizens of the country. There we find staunch farmers, who, by a life of honesty and industry, accumulated for themselves a large amount of wealth. Probably just at the moment they were about to make greater exertions than ever, they were summoned to the "court of death." There, too, we find the names of some who have occupied prominent positions under the State and National Governments. They were respected, admired, and had received many marks of the esteem of their fellow men. Where are they now?

Scores of others, embracing mechanics, merchants and those who have pursued all of the occupations known in this country, too, have gone to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." Pious, godly women, who set a good example in this life, are found on the record, besides a multitude of all ages, sexes and classes, who were unknown outside of their own families and personal acquaintances, have "passed away." "We all do fade as a leaf."

The undertaker, the bier and coffin, are familiar sights. A funeral procession marches slowly to one of the burying grounds, the coffin is lowered, we hear the minister reading the burial service, the rattling of the clods, the sighing of the mourners; and the crowd quietly separates, each one goes his own way, and indulges in a train of reflection, incident to the occasion and peculiar to himself. After all is over, how little we think of death. All must die, but we do not know when. The want of knowledge on this point is a blessing, as it prevents us from looking with terror and anguish, to the miserable day fixed for the end of life, which would doubtless be the case if we knew what precise moment the chord of life would be snuffed asunder.

"As a fever of the field—the wind passeth over it, and it is gone."

The infant, whose entrance into the world, is a cause of joyousness to tender parents, raising bright and glowing anticipations for the future, like a summer cloud, suddenly passes away, leaving the family group in bewildered astonishment.

The war, too, brings death to many households. In more than one instance, where friends are sorrowing, friends are bewailing the loss of some kind father, before their tears are dry, another battle is fought, and a son or brother is stricken down by a death shot from the hand of a country's foe. All nature looks bright and beautiful, buds and leaves, blossoms and flowers, are shooting forth. This is the spring time of life to some, what will be their winter?

THE NEWS.

The rebels have made a raid into Western Virginia. Their movements were swift and unexpected. They appeared at Grafton before any one almost had any intimation of their coming, and with wonderful celerity they reached and possessed Morgantown, Va., causing great alarm among the inhabitants. They took a great deal of stock, and made prisoners some of the leading citizens. It was feared they would cross over into Fayette and Greene counties, Pennsylvania. It seems the high stage of water in the Cheat River prevented this movement, if it ever had been contemplated. Troops, some volunteers, and the 15th P. V. Militia of Pittsburg, with a battery, started down the river with the purpose of landing at Geneva and getting in the rear of the rebels. We do not think the latter proceeded further than Morgantown. What has become of them it is almost impossible to tell from the confused, published accounts.

On last Wednesday a skirmish took place at Strasburg, Va., between the out posts of the rebels and a scouting party of the Federals.

We lost five or six killed and eleven or twelve wounded. The enemy's loss was something greater.

A somewhat more definite knowledge of the movements of the Army of the Potomac begins to reach us. It appears that the Rappahannock has been crossed at three or four different points, both above and below Fredericksburgh—certainly at Port Royal, near the point where Frankin crossed before the battle of Fredericksburgh, and at Kelly's Ford, several miles above the town; and probably at United States Ford, still further up. Accounts state that there was considerable fighting at the crossing below, but none of consequence above. Gen. Hooker appears to have commanded the movement at Kelly's Ford in person. A report reached Philadelphia on Friday night, that Gen. Hooker, with 50,000 men, had fought a battle and won a victory. This is about the number of men supposed to have crossed at Kelly's Ford, and the report, through unofficial, may have some foundation in fact.

The New York Times correspondent writing last Tuesday night says, "The arrival of troops in the vicinity of the Ford [Kelly's] was well masked by Col. Bushbreck's brigade of the 11th corps, who has been guarding the post two weeks. The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits. Gen. Slocum camped last night near Hartwood Church, and Gen. Meade just east of it. All were well up by 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day."

A telegram passed over the wires yesterday, (Sabbath), as follows:—"Frederick, Md., May 3.—Heard here last night that Gen. Hooker, with 60,000 men had got between Gen. Lee's army and Richmond. Hard fighting was going on, but Hooker appeared to have the advantage. He had flanked them."

All are awaiting with breathless interest to hear the first news. A prudent silence has been preserved this time. We trust it is not ominous of evil. Up to this morning nothing definite and reliable has reached us of the movements of the army which have taken place since Wednesday.

Washington, April 30th.—The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the English steamer St. George by the United States steamer Mount Vernon. The vessel was attempting to run the blockade off New Inlet, and seized by our steamer close in with Fort Fisher. Her master acknowledged having run the blockade several times. The cargo of the St. George consisted chiefly of salt, rum and general merchandise.

The schooner Nettie was captured on the 29th of March, by the United States steamer South Carolina, about twenty-five miles east of Port Royal, with a cargo consisting of cotton, mostly damaged. The Captain and crew admitted having run out of Charleston a few nights previous.

On the night of the 19th inst., three vessels were captured while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston, namely, a brig and schooner laden with salt, and a sloop laden with cotton. They were sent North by Commander Turner.

The United States steamer New London reports the capture, on the 8d inst., of the British steamer Tampico, bound from Sabine Pass to the Balize, with 112 bales of cotton. On the 10th inst., the same vessel, off Sabine Pass, picked up a number of officers and others, while attempting to land. Among them was Captain Charles Fowler, who commanded the steamer Josiah Bell at the time of the capture of the Morning Light. Captain Fowler had a commission from Major-General Magruder, of the Rebel Army, giving him exclusive control of their squadron, as they call it, at Sabine Pass.

Memphis, April 30.—Advices from Young's Point to Sunday say that General Grant was at Carthage.

It is thought that the Rebel rams up the Yazoo are ready to come out, as the raft has been cut to pieces and floated out.

It is doubtful whether any of the six transports which attempted to run the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 23d, succeeded in passing. Four are known to have been sunk, and the other two, if they got by, were badly damaged. The firing on the transports was terrific; commencing at midnight it continued till daylight.

A despatch from Milliken's Bend, of the 29th, says orders were yesterday issued for the whole army to march, with six days' rations.

The official list of the persons saved from the wreck of the ill-fated Anglo-Saxon is published. It comprises in all one hundred and thirty-six passengers, and seventy-one of the crew. The mails and cargo were lost, and the commander of the steamer was among those who went down with the vessel.

New York, April 29.—A special despatch from Murfreesboro', dated yesterday, says:—"A fictitious excitement was produced to-night by reports that the enemy intended to attack General Rosecrans immediately. From facts derived from the best official sources, our scouts report the advance of the Rebels to Beach Grove and Wartace, only nine hours from this point. It is probable that the enemy advanced in force without artillery, to counter-

act the supposed general advance of this army, which the enemy imagine was indicated by Gen. Reynolds' expedition to McMinnville, and at the same time they may make a reconnaissance in force. They have been reinforced somewhat, but no military man here dare hope for such good fortune as an attack upon the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro'. No patriot could desire a better thing for the Union cause. It is reported that Gen. Bragg has been appointed Chief of the artillery Department by General Johnston.

Chicago, April 29.—A special despatch from Cairo says:—"By the way of Memphis we have news of the capture of Tusculumbia. It was held by the Rebel Col. Chalmers, whose forces have been troublesome lately in the vicinity of the Tennessee River."

On last Thursday General Dodge attacked him. A severe engagement ensued. Chalmers stoutly contested the ground, but was compelled to fall back. The Federal loss is stated at 100. The Rebel loss is not given.

General Dodge is in possession of Tusculumbia, and the Rebel communication by that route is cut off.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., April 29th.—At noon to-day a small force of Rebel Cavalry appeared on Manchester pike. Our videttes gave the alarm, saying the enemy was advancing in force.

Gen. Negley, with commendable prudence, moved out a short distance, but the alarm proved false. General Negley met several citizens who resided near the outposts, and were moving in, who reported that the Rebels had declared that they were coming to drive us from Murfreesboro'.

It is generally supposed that the Rebel demonstration yesterday was made for the purpose of forcing Rosecrans to concentrate his lines, thus leaving Van Dorn and Wheeler at liberty to act on our flanks with their cavalry; also to enable them, with the force north of Duck River, to defeat any attempt we might make similar to the one on McMinnville.

At present all the effort of the Rebel cavalry on our flanks are futile.

On those terrible and heart-rending disasters upon the ocean which now and then—happily but rarely—send a thrill of horror through the land, and sorrow to many households, occurred on the 27th ultimo, off Cape Race, the extreme southeastern point of Newfoundland. The Anglo-Saxon, one of the regular line of steamers plying between Europe and this country, in a dense fog, ran ashore near that point, and in an hour the deck had broken from the hull, and the mizen-mast alone remained. Nearly five hundred persons—passengers and crew—were on board the ill-fated steamer, and of this number, at this present writing, the safety of not more than one-fourth has been definitely ascertained. God grant others may also be rescued, but the rapid destruction of the vessel, and the prevailing wind and sea give us but little hope.

The Government steam transport Ellen S. Terry arrived on the 29th at New York, from Newbern, N. C., on Sunday, the 26th ult.

The Rebel force, under General Hill have not only withdrawn from Washington and taken post at Greenfield, but they no longer threaten the Federal troops at any point. It is believed a part of Hill's force has been sent further north than Greenfield. General Foster's army, which had pursued the Rebels, returned to Newbern on the 24th.

General Foster is now engaged in strengthening his position. He has adopted the policy of concentrating his troops at the most important points. Therefore the troops at Elizabeth City—a company of the Eighth Massachusetts and a company of loyal North Carolinians—and also the forces at Winfield, comprising two companies, have been withdrawn, and those places will not at present be held by General Foster.

Washington and Plymouth are retained, and new defenses are erecting. A fort is building at Plymouth, which will permit the withdrawal of one of the regiments now stationed there for operations elsewhere.

No present movements are expected on the part of the Rebels. Their immediate evacuation of their positions near Washington, and of the fortified points on the Tar River, after General Foster had passed down to Newbern, is regarded as good evidence of the opinion of the Rebels of that officer.

Cincinnati, April 27.—The Commercial contains the following despatch:—

Murfreesboro', April 26.—Gen. Reynolds to-day sent in 130 prisoners, from Liberty.

On the surprise of McMinnville the Rebel General Morgan narrowly escaped. He and Col. Martin were in flight, and were pursued by a squad of cavalry. A seventh Pennsylvania trooper was close at his heels. Morgan turned and shot at him with a pistol. The trooper was in the act of slashing at him with his sabre. Morgan dodged, and the blow brought down Colonel Martin, who was left in a dying condition.

Whether Dick McCane escaped is a very doubtful question. He was captured, but not reported with the other prisoners. His guard does not give explicit accounts about him. It is probable he was quietly left in the woods.

The enemy recently moved up from Tullahoma to Manchester. On the 19th, they received a reinforcement of 16,000 men from Mobile.

Prisoners captured by General Reynolds bring an unreliable report that Breckinridge recently shot Bragg, and is under arrest for homicide. They say that Bragg had condemned some Kentuckians to death. Breckinridge remonstrated angrily, saying that "shooting Kentuckians was played out," and if the order was executed he would shoot Bragg. The latter executed the Kentuckians, and Breckinridge killed him.

There has recently been considerable skirmishing near Memphis, but the impression was that the Rebels were falling back. It is thought that the enemy is not in sufficient force to give battle, and that the movement are only feint to draw our forces from Corinth, and give those reported to have occupied Pittsburg an opportunity to join the army at Tullahoma by the way of Corinth.

The New Orleans Era of the 9th ult., publishes the following interesting facts in reference to the engagement of Admiral Farragut's fleet with the batteries at Port Hudson:—

"We learn from one of the paroled seamen of the steamer Mississippi, who was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, that our fleet did great damage to the batteries of that place. He was not enabled to ascertain the total number of the killed and wounded, but it was evidently very great. In one battery alone he learned there were twenty-five Rebels killed.

"Our fleet drove the enemy from his guns several times by the rapid and accurate firing of grape and canister; and he learned from an old shipmate, who had formerly been in the navy, that one of the lower batteries was spiked; and there is no doubt that the others would have followed the example if the engagement had lasted much longer.

"He says two of the Rebel officers he saw were formerly in our navy, and they complimented our gunners in the highest terms. They could hardly be made to believe that it was nothing more than a fleet of ordinary wooden vessels which were firing upon the batteries. The Rebel gun-boat Webb was completely destroyed during the night."

New York, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans has arrived with the following important advices:

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from their position, after a hard fight, with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1,000 prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies being made at a time. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana were included in the destruction. It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

Our troops are in splendid condition.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, April 26.—Two or three days ago a party of our troops paid a visit to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, capturing fifteen or twenty prisoners, a mail and several horses. They also destroyed a quantity of forage and some army wagons. The severe rain storm ceased last night, and there is now a prospect of better weather, which will dry up the roads. The rebel pickets inform ours that they have a new General on their side, who treats the soldiers with great severity. On inquiring his name, they reply, "General Starvation, by G—d."

The failure of the attack upon Charleston, it is said, has determined the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department to order a change in the armament of the iron-clads. The Dahlgreen guns are to be removed and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using seventy-five pounds of powder to each load, is to be substituted. By this means it is supposed a single shot may be relied upon to breach a fort. The new guns are in process of construction, and there will be no repetition of the attack upon Charleston until they are completed.

Washington, April 25.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army: Cincinnati, April 23.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—The following dispatch has just been received:—

Headquarters, Louisville, April 23, 1863.—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports, through General Hobson, that they destroyed the town, 10,000 lbs. of bacon, 1000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whiskey, 100 barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, and forty boats which had been used in transporting supplies from Burksville and other points on the Cumberland. Rebels report loss of ninety killed, but Col. Graham, the commander of the expedition, is of opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to our troops; indeed it was a perfect success. Signed Brig-Gen. Wright. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj-Gen.

PASSING EVENTS.

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

Discharged.—Serg. HENRY STRICKLER, last week received an honorable discharge from the service, on account of physical disability.

Negro Soldiers.—We learn that on Monday morning, the 27th ult., about twenty-five negro soldiers left Chambersburg for a black regiment being raised in Massachusetts.

Provost Marshal.—GEORGE EYSTER, Esq., has been appointed Provost Marshal for the XVII. Congressional District, under the new Conscription Bill, passed at the last session of Congress.

Thanks.—We are in possession of a copy of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the state of the Finances, for the year ending June 30, 1862," for which Hon. E. D. McPHERSON, please accept our thanks.

Fresh Supplies.—We mean by this term fresh fish, such as shad, herring, rock, perch, and many other nice articles, which will please the palate, brought to this place every Thursday by Mr. JAMES HOSTETTER.

Physician Dead.—Dr. LUTHER M. MILLER, of Welsh Run, died at the residence of THOMAS BOWLER, Esq., in that village, on last Tuesday. He has, for some time, been suffering from a pulmonary disease. He was a young physician of acknowledged ability and a successful practitioner.

Out.—The Rescue Fire Engine was brought to light on the evening of Fast Day. The boys brought out and worked the "mersehen;" whether it was according to order of the Town Fathers we do not know, but if it were brought out oftener the apparatus would be the better for it.

On the 18th.—It has been correctly ascertained that the 126th Regiment, P. V., will be discharged on the 15th instant. It is expected that they will arrive home about the middle of the month. It is time some effort was made to give them a proper reception.

Sent South.—We learn from the Repository Transcript, that SOLOMON HILSER and his son, JOSE HILSER, arrested in Chambersburg a week or two since, were on the 23d ultimo, sent to Dixie by C. Fish, Military Provost Marshal of Baltimore, under penalty that if they return before the rebellion is over they will be treated as spies.

Borough Election.—The election for Burgess and Councilmen takes place to-day (Tuesday). The following ticket will be run at the election. It is the only one we have heard of:—

Burgess—Geo. H. Davison; Councilmen—Charles Hartman, Jeremiah Detrich, W. W. Fleming, John Wilhelm, A. K. Weir; Constable—Geo. Gaff.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—We have the May number before us. The engraving is pretty—"Buttercups and Daisies." The sketch of LEWIS HUNT is well worthy of personal notice. Kings and Queens of England," giving a sketch of the life of HENRY VI, and of MARGARET, his wife, is instructive. In poetry, the sentiment is purer than we find in some other publications. Every page contains useful and entertaining reading matter.

Octogenarian Gone.—JAMES McCLELLAN, Esq., of Petera township, died at his residence, on Monday of last week, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was born July 29, 1776, just twenty-five days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The McCLELLAN family were among the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Dr. JOHN McCLELLAN, who died in this place in 1845, at the age of eighty-four years, and was so widely known as an eminent physician, was a brother of the deceased. ALEXANDER McCLELLAN, another brother, is still living and has reached the age of eighty-four years.

Fast Day.—Religious services were held in the morning in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. E. BREIDENBAUGH preached the sermon. It was an able, fervent and patriotic discourse. Our national sins, viz: Ingratitude to God, avarice, political corruption, practices of slavery, idolizing of officers and leaders, want of trust in God, &c., were all severely rebuked. We cannot reasonably expect success to our arms until the people are humbled. As regards the main object of the war, there must be unity of sentiment. The sermon was so appropriate and so full of truth and eloquence, that all who heard it felt and admired it.

Borough Election Law.—As the election for Municipal officers takes place to-day, (Tuesday), it will not be out of place to call the attention of the voters to an Ordinance passed by the Town Council of 1862, respecting Borough Elections:—

Sec. 1. Provides that the election shall be held at the Public House of Daniel Foreman.

Sec. 2. The High Constable is to attend at the place named, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., give notice that the polls will be opened, and request the voters present to nominate candidates for Judges and Inspector. Their names being written down by him, the electors shall mark opposite the names of the nominees. The two highest candidates for Judges shall be so declared, and the person having the highest number of votes for Inspector, shall be the Inspector. The Constable shall notify them of their election. The two Judges shall appoint two Clerks of Justice. All these officers are to be sworn in by some Justice of the Peace for the county.

Sec. 4. Penalty for Clerk neglecting or refusing to serve is ten dollars. Same penalty for Judges refusing or neglecting to appoint Clerks.

Sec. 5. Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, shall each receive a compensation of fifty cents.

Sec. 6. The Constable shall at the next stated meeting of corporate authorities, return a certificate in writing, of the persons elected Judges, Inspectors and Clerks.

Sec. 7. The Judges at the same time shall make return of the persons elected to Borough Offices.

Sec. 8. Of the original Borough Charter provides a penalty of Twenty Dollars in case of any Borough Officer, duly elected, who refuses or neglects to serve.