THE PILOT. GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 22, 1863.

FASHION.

Fashion is truly a stern tyrant, swaying an iron scentre over all the subjects of his extensive empire. Seated on his throne at Paris he makes his power known and felt all over the whole world. Republican, monarchist and autocrat alike, bow the knee to him, yielding a servile submission to his capricious commands. His will is law every where, no matter how ridiculous the customs he imposes, how heavy the taxes he levies. No one of his subjects dare refuse to conform to his prescriptions or meet his demands. In the exultation of his power he dictates that the gentleman's apparel shall consist of a coat all waist and no skirt, of breeches so wide as to give the legs just cause to complain of room, of stub-toed shoes, a high-crowned hat, a chain dangling by the side whether there be a watch to it or not, a ratan in the hand, and a Havana in the mouth. No sooner is this dictum known than the exterior of every votary of fashion undergoes a complete change, and that which was new but a short stime ago, is thrown aside as out-landish. antiquated, unfashionable. Every fop in the country having donned the latest style presents himself on the street, at the theatre, and at the church to be admired by those possessed of an equal amount of brains and laughed at by persons of sense. Nor are the ladies any better in this respect, for we find them at one time in advance of their bonnets, at another lost in them; now with a hoop, now with a trail; now with a bag of notions on their hips, now with out them-just as fashion dictates.

And here let us remark, fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a great transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her tasks, will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwonian, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad fact that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only doll forms in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody; they instruct nobody, and save nobody They write no books; they set no rich examples of virtue and womanly life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save to conceive and give them birth And when reared, what are they? of old stock?

Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the bi- if any occurs. ographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from strong minded woman, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

We often laugh when we read that the subjects of Alexander b int their heads to one side because the head of the great Macedonian was naturally inclined; that the courtiers of Richard III mounted a bustle on their backs to be in fashion with their sovereign, whom nature had made a hump back; that the French princes wore shues two feet and a-half in length, which an Earl of Anjou had invented to hide the deformity of his feet; and yet our imita tion of the tailors in Paris is no less ridiculous This "living up to fashions," as it is called, is not only foolish in itself but it is often the cause of much pecuniary embarrassment, as it lately arrived within our lines, bring exciting leads to great extravagance. Many wishing to reports of the terrible condition of affairs in keep up appearances, plunge themselves into the South. debt, and acting on the principle that it is better to be out of the world than out of fashion, they sink still deeper and deeper until their little all comes under the Sheriff's hammer, and it becomes unfashionable for the fashion able world to admit them any longer into their

We are a "fast and stirring" people, and or Blood!" "Bread or Peace!" &c. each of us is eager to keep up with the times. and outstrips his neighbors in external display and glitter, -endeavoring to excel. We, there fore, spend money not only after, but before we have earned, and when we become embar rassed, we run large risks in hopes of large gains, and the result is, every year a series of " failures."

money paid for the support of "the fashious". is a useless expenditure, an unproductive con sumption. We admire the independence of

wore them. Place one of them in a pair of scales and he will balance scores of dandies with all their gewgaws and flummery. And uamely:yet, such is the spirit of the age, such the conformity to prevailing customs, that he who disregards them is considered either as a rustic or an eccentric genius, whilst the fop, whose every movement, every article of attire is a la mode Paris, is counted an angel in disguise.

THE NEWS.

The editor of the Washington Star returned from Culpepper Court House on Thursday and states that on Wednesday night the Union line extended from Stevensburg through Cul pepper, to Stone Mountain House, four mile north of the Court House. On Thursday the line was changed, the army having advanced nearer to the Rapidan. The corps of A. P Hill and Ewell are believed to be opposite strongly intrenched. A telegram from head quarters yesterday announces all quiet, the position of the army states that a party of Rebels, secreted in a thicket, fired on some of our men who were digging a rifle-pit, on Wednesday morning, killing Captain Hart, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, and wounding fourteen or fifteen men.

Early on Thursday morning a body of several hundred Rebels crossed the Upper Potomac, between Watts' Branch and Muddy Creek. Gen. Heintzelman being in the neighborhood on a tour of inspection, pursued them so sharply that they were forced to recross the river below Edward's Ferry. They committed no depredations, probably because they found themselves in the immediate vicinity of Union troops. It is thought that they assembled and came from near Drainesville.

Head quarters, Army of the Cumberland, in the Field, Sept. 18-All is quiet, though there is constant skirmishing along the line, and frequent dashes of cavalry between both armies. The enemy does not appear anxious to attack, though he apparently intends to dispute our further advance.

He remains in constantly increasing force directly in front, a few miles distant, receiving heavy reinforcements of old troops from Lee's army. Longstreet passed through Augusta on the 10th and 11th inst., by rail, to Rosca, and his advance has reached Lafavette.

The Rebels have been moving through a gap of the Pigeon Mountains and forming on this side, as if to attack. General Rosecrans has assumed a strong defensive position on Checkamanga Creek, covering Chattanooga. He evinces no disposition to attack at present. His preparations to do so cannot all be completed for a few days, when a battle must ensue Gen. Stantley, of the Cavalry, is very ill and has gone to the rear. Gen. R. P. Mitchell

succeeds him in command. All reports of an engagement here are false. The enemy have been busy to-day feeling our lines, and artillery duels have been brisk, with few casualities.

The Rebels may be busy getting into posi tion for attack to-morrow. Little doubt remains What do they ever amount to, but weak scions that either Longstreet or Ewell's Corps are here. Any day may bring on an engagement The public will be informed at an early moment of the beginning and progress of the battle,

> Washington, Sept. 13 .- The following important opinion of Judge Holt was issued by the Provost Marshal General:-

> "Under the thirteenth section of the enroll ment act, it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day.

If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go be fore the Board of Enrollment, and prove that he is not liable to do military duty; but if, on hearing his claim to exemption he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter.

Memphis, Sept. 11.—Refugees who have

Oue man, who left Mobile on the 5th, states that a terrible riot broke out among the soldiers' wives at Mobile, on the 4th.

About 600 woman and children collected on Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners on which were inscribed "Bread

Being soldiers' wives their proceedings were were winked at by the soldiers, who made but feeble resistance. Stores were broken open and forcibly entered.

One merchant, a Jew struck one of the women, when some policeman, who were pres-

ent, arrested the Jew and beat him severely. Many citizens left town, among whom was Viewed in the light of political economy the our informant, who says the riot was increasing

The Secretary of War has ordered that the relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas that honest class of persons who pay no regard corpus and Proclamation of the President, whatever to the fashions of the day but wear based upon the same, be published for the in- direction and soon lost sight of him.

when he left.

their coats and long beards as their fathers; formation of all concerned, and that the following special instructions for persons in the military of the United States be strictly observed,

> The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the proclamation of the President issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. It, therefore, a writ of habeas corpus should, in violation of the aforesaid proclamatoin, be sued out and served upod any officer in the military service of the United States, command ing him to produce before any Court or Judge, any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his certificate, under oath, to whomsoever may issue such writ of habeas corpus, that the person named in said writ is detained by him as a prisoner, under the authority of the President of the United States, such return having been made, of any person serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by the command of any court or otherwise, and with or without process of law shall attempt to arrest the officers making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of an officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authori ty of the United States, and render such resisance effectual. JAMES B. FRY,

A New Privateer.

Provost Marshal-General.

Captain Dillingham, of the Snow Squall, which arrived at New York last Tuesday, from Penang, reports:

JULY 28th, lat. 33.05 S., long. 15.45 E. Cape Good Hope, bearing S. E. by E. half E distant 160 miles, 31 o'clock P. M., made a sai ahead, with which we came up very rapidly soon made her out to be a barque standing the same course as ourselves, under whole topsails. we having royal and topmast studding sails set Set our ensign, which was answered by the American ensign. We ran under her lee to speakther; as we approached her we observed no name ou her stern, which aroused our sus picions. We were soon hailed, "where from and bound," which having answered, we asked, 'what ship," and received for reply, "heave to and I'll send a boat alongside of you," to which we promptly replied, "ay, ay."

At this moment her three starboard ports were opened and as many guns run out, and upon us, we being about a ship's length from her. Of course we were now fully aware of the character of the stranger, and baving a smart ship under foot, were fully resolved to surrender only when the last hope of escape was gone. Requesting my wife to return to the cabin. I ordered the helm hove up and all possible sail made; the stranger, now observing our movements, fired a blank shot at us, which, having no effect, was soon followed by a solid shot, which fell short about thirty feet; at the same time the Confederate flag took the place of the Stars and Stripes. We now shot ahead of her, when she made sail as fast as possible, and gave chase after us.

It soon became but too apparent that she was oo light for us, being in good ballast trim, while we were very deep, the wind in the meantime becoming light and unsteady, with every prospect of a calm. We therefore, on consultation, deemed it advisable to lighten the ship as the only possible chance of escape, and immediately stove several casks of water and hove overboard a considerable quantity of heavy provisions, and then reluctantly sacrificed a small portion of the cargo. At about six o'clock the chase swung broadside to and fired a shot at us, but without effect, and then continued the chase. Soon after this, finding we were distancing him, we desisted from lightening the ship, all hands uniting in thanks to God for his gracious deliverance.

The barque was about 400 tons, evidently Eastern built, and quite new; had carved work on her stern, surmounted by an eagle; cabin on deck, set in half-poop. In her present trim she is very fast, and few are the India ships that can outsail her. She was thoroughly disguised as a merchantman, having her ports closed and her fore-royal down, as is quite common for vessels doubling the 'Cape,' and standing to the northwest, that vessels might the more readily overtake her. I may remark that we each kept an ensign flying while daylight lasted. September 1, lat. 21 23, long. 65 5. 4 P. M., made a steamer to the S. W., apparently standing to the S. W., under steam only. Directly after she made all sail and hauled by the wind, heading about north, evidently desiring to communicate with us. Not fancying his movements we hauled by the wind under all sail. At sunset she was about six miles off on our lee beam, and thought she had the appearance of a British mail steamer, yet as her movements were suspicious, feared lest he in tended cutting us off. As soon as darkness obscured our movements, we stood in another

Proclamation of the President.

Washington, Sept. 14, 1863.-WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of Rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; and whereas, a Rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which Rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that, during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judg ment of the President of the United States the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended through out the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen, enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval officer of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise answerable to military law, or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or any other offenses against the military or naval service;

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and this suspension will continue throughout the duration of said Rebellion or until this Proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modi fied or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and to govern themselves accordingly. and in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fitteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hund red and sixty-three (1863), and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed) By the President, WH. H SEWARD, (Signed)

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

Secretary of State.

THE Atmospheric Fruit Jar is sold by S. H PRA HER & Co. It is the best in use. ALL the city Dalies are regularly received and

old by S. H. EBY, at the Post Office. FISHER'S improved Pereserve Can, for sale by J.

V. BARR. It is the most convenient in use.

THE best Rosewood and Gilt Frames, ever opened n Greencastle, just roceived and for sale cheap, at FETTERHOFF's Gallery.

THE public schools in Antrim township were given out on the 12th inst. Some teachers are still wanted, we believe

Mr. JACOB HOSTETTER wishes it to be remembered hat he has removed to the store room on the North West Corner of the Square, formerly occupied by Messrs, IMBRIE & WIER.

The military have arrested quite a number of horse thieves along the Potomac. We trust the gangs who now infest the Border may be broken up, and the villains caught. If the citizens would help the soldiers, the work could soon be finished.

Persons should be careful in the use of the Government Postage Currency, so as not to tear or mutilate it. When torn or injured in the least, these little notes will not be taken by any shop dealer .-Mutilated notes are only redeemed by an Assistant Treasurer of the United States

For Sale.—The entire apparatus and stock of a well furnished and well patronized Picture Gallery. Also, the use of a large room with good light, &c. Apply immediately to

H. R. FETTERHOFF, [Sept. 18, 1863.-*] Greencastle, Pa.

Noon Papers .- The Harrisburg Daily papers are received upon the arrival of the neon train, by our young friend Mosheim Kunker. These papers contain, in brief, the news which we find in the city dailies which reach us six hours later. Moss is an enterprising youth, and should be patronized. Subscriber's papers will be delivered, wherever desired.

Winchester, Va., occupies an unenvisite position ust now. Sometimes the rebel cavalry dash in and hold the place for a few days. Two or three times a week the Union cavalry go down from Martinsburg, reconneiter, and return. Occasionally skirmishes takes place, but not, however, of a very serious character. This state of things makes the people feel very uneasy. In consequence little is done by the farmers in the neighborhood.

Pear.-We received from Jos. Snively, Jr., a very large and luscious pear, weighing nine sunces. It was taken from one of his dwarf trees. We think it will be hard to find another two year old tree producing pears of similar size.

Mr. SRIVELY has many varieties of dwarf pear rees. Persons cultivating fruit should examine his orchards.

Male and Female Seminary.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of Rev. Joseph S. LOOSE, who intends to open, on Monday, October 5th, a first class Seminary at Greencastle. Instruction will be given in all the branches taught in the best schools of this country. Mr. Loose is an able and experienced teacher, and was, we believe, of the widely known institution at Mechanicsburg, Pa. He has secured the assistance of an excellent teacher of Music and other ornamental branches.

It is high time that Greencastle should boast of at least one select school. We trust the Principal may meet with the management he deserves.

Newspaper Law.-As there is certain definite laws in relation to the rights of publishers of newspapers, which do not seem to be understood, we will endeavor to make a plain synopsis of them and solicit attention thereto. 1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by let-

ter. (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for it no: being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmarter responsible to the publisher for the payment. 2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office-whether directed to his name or another, or

whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arresrages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect

the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuancs until the payment is made. 4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes iv out of the post office. The law proceeds on the

ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Anniversaries of Battles. - Monday lust, the 14th instant, says the Hagerstown Herald and Torch, was the first anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, and to-morrow, the 17th, will be the first anniversary of the battle of Antieram -The former was fought in Frederick county, just beyond the line dividing that county from this, and the latter was fought in this county. At present there is no time nor disposition to commemorate these Union victories, the public mind being too completely absorbed by the startling events of the present hour, but in years after the anniversary of each will no doubt be celebrated in a proper manner. Truly, time works change. A year ago the fields of these terrible engagements presented a vastly different appearance from what they now do. Fences were all gone, crops destroyed, bridges burned, vegelation trodden out, trees split and rifted, dead horses, broken wagons and muskets, kospsacks, remnants of clothing, fragments of shot and shell, and last, though not least, the dead and wounded, covered the ground in every direction... Now but comparatively few of the marks of devastation are visible, which grim-visaged war then left. The debris of such engagements have been removed, fences have been put up, and crops are growing, and but for the long rows of graves, where sleep the brave," each with its little pine board, with names or initials, Sept. 14 or Sept. 17, the fields of this carnage might be passed by a stranger without recognizing them as these of South Mountain and Antietam. But the graves, to which tearful eyes in far distant homes have often looked in imagination, are the sad monuments of the destruction of human life in those terrible battles.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Vineland.-This new settlement consists of a ract of land thirty miles in extent. The soil is a rich calcareous mari soil, varying from a clay loam. producing large crops of Indian corn, sweet potatoes, wheat, grass, tobacco, grapes and peaches. It is located thirty four miles south of Philadelphia, in Cumberland county, N. J., apon the Cape May Railroad, on a parallel line of latitude with Baltimore, Md. The climate is so mild and open that plowing and all kinds of out-door work can be carried n the entire winter. Most of the winter more resembles spring than anything else. Persons suffering from pulmonary complaints and rheumatics have been vastly benefitted by the climate alone. The water is pure soft and delicious.

The most important feature of the place is that the entire tract is owned by one proprietor, who has laid it out in wide, spacious avenues and boule-yards. provided squares and parks, an I adopted every principle at the start relative to shade trees and other ornamentation which is necessary for its development and beauty. The result is, that in the short space of fifteen months the growth and improvement of Vineland has excelled the most sanguine anticipations. The population, from nothing, has increased to some fifteen hundred; nearly three hundred buildings have been erected; five stores have been started ; three large hotels or boarding houses erected; blacksmithing and brickmaking introduced; a good school house built and put in operation; an agricultural society started, the proceedings of which are regularly reported; an excellent band of music formed, consisting of experienced musicians; a hundred and fifty orchards and vineyards set out; three church congregations formed : the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, the two latter of which have resident pastors. The Presbyterians have already laid the foundation of a large church. At least forty miles of handsome roads have been opened by the proprietor, and streams bridged, forming splendid thoroughfares, and such has been the industry of the people and the productiveness of the soil, that this year the place is self sustaining.

The society is of the best character, consisting of persons of education, and in many instances of wealth, which is all added to the industrial develop-

ment of the place.

The future of Vineland can be well judged from the past, and we will leave it to time and the happy auspices under which it has been started.

It, is sold in twenty sore farms and upwards, at the rute of twenty dollars per acre. Further information may be obtained by addressing the proprietion, CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, Gumberland Co.,