

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 letter, (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 not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster 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 arrearsages 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 discontinuance 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 it 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 uncollected for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 29, 1863.



FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following article, on the above subject, we copy from the *Mercersburg Journal*. It talks plainly, and it may be read by some with profit:

"Something about education again—and that old and well-worn subject? Yes, and we hope you will never cease to hear of it. Sabbath after Sabbath, the ministers of the Gospel proclaim to their congregations the way of those who persist in sin and the consequences—yet, many die in their sins. So it is with the subject of Education. You hear of it often, yet many go down in the world in want of it. It becomes us then to continue to present it before you, as the ministers continue to preach, notwithstanding the heedlessness of many. By and by, we hope, you will awaken to your sense of duty.

The male portion of children are generally favored with the privilege of attending the means of getting a good education—whilst the females, we are sorry to see, are not allowed the privilege to the same extent. It is true they attend school, but in most cases, how long! A few terms seem to be sufficient for them, and their education is finished. Is this not great injustice? Yet, it does not seem to be considered so by the course pursued. After the brief time allotted to them has passed, they are taken from school and put at household duties. This is well enough. But it is too soon. Why should not girls be allowed to be as long at school as boys—for we consider the female requires as much to fill her sphere properly, as the male to fill his. The sphere of woman is in her home. To make that home bright and happy, the mind of one that makes it a home, should be thoroughly educated. By it she will at once exert the same influence over all around her. Common observation will show any one the decided difference between a family where an educated mother is found, and one where an ignorant one assumes the cares.

To have well regulated families, obedient and polite children, we must have better educated mothers. We do not mean to say that the females must attend boarding school, and be educated in all the follies and nonsensical and worthless branches that are generally taught in them—where they get but a smattering of French and Music, and spend the most of their time in trying to learn fancy needle work, &c., which will be of no benefit to them. But give girls as sound an education as you do boys, something that will develop their minds and fit them for their noble sphere. Whilst few are favored with a boarding school education and come home no better educated in mind than when they went—but their heads filled with ideas that make them poor subjects for admiration; others are allowed to attend for a short time the common and select schools. The latter is well, but they are not permitted to go long enough. This is an error. We can well see the reason why they are so soon taken away from school. Girls when well grown, are such a fine institution for help at home, that mothers, who never knew and felt the advantages of a good education, are soon led to think their daughters have been long enough at school. So they are taken away at the time they were being most benefitted. Would that the eyes of such considerate (?) mothers would be opened.

How much all would be benefitted if Female Education would be better attended to, and assume the standard it should! So it would be greatly improved, and the world at large be made to feel its effects. We like to see nothing better than a family where the mother, possessed with a sound education, sits and exerts her influence upon all around her. In such a family, the evenings do not pass wearily by, nor are the children to be found on the streets. Give us well educated mothers, for their frame the youthful mind and teach the child the first lessons and impart first principles

which are the most lasting,—and we will have a people of noble character, honest principles, and deep reverence for God—the Giver and Author of all. We need the class of such mothers as that of Washington—one whom her son loved to honor. Napoleon called upon France to give educated mothers for the good of the Empire. Really, in the mothers lie the stability and good of a nation. As they bring up their children, so will those children be the men of the nation. To cause them to rear up children that will do honor to a nation, give them such an education that will enable them to discern their real sphere and duty in life, and we will have the benefit which will be clearly visible and felt. Are we not right? Some will say, no doubt, we depreciate the standard of Female Education of now-a-days. Not so. We wish for its elevation, and despise the fashionable education now received. In this, we blame not those who receive it, but foolish parents who make the choice. The error lies with them."

THE NEWS.

On Tuesday last a body of Rebel cavalry crossed the upper Potomac, and appeared near Rockville, Maryland, where they met a portion of "Scott's nine hundred" cavalry, and a small infantry force. A fight ensued, in which the Rebels were defeated, with a loss of thirty-nine killed and wounded; their commander, Kilgore, being among the former. The guerrillas are still troublesome in the neighborhood of Alexandria, a squad of twenty having approached within twelve miles of the town yesterday morning. Having stolen a few mules they decamped.

The Government has received official despatches from General Rosecrans, dated Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst., at Chattanooga. It appears that the enemy's attack upon General Thomas' Corps (Rosecrans' left), on Monday afternoon, was handsomely repulsed, and Gen Thomas marched quietly to the position his forces were about to take when they were assaulted. Longstreet's Corps reconnoitred our lines on Monday afternoon, but made no attack. General Rosecrans' forces are now concentrated in a strong defensive position, a few miles in front of Chattanooga, which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive. When his last despatch closed the enemy was quite active, and had been making approaches all the morning. Our men were in line and ready for battle. The result of the fighting, so far, is that the Rebels have taken 2000 prisoners and twenty guns, while we have captured 1300 prisoners and ten guns. Bragg's forces probably number 100,000. He acknowledges heavy losses, especially among officers. A despatch to the *Louisville Journal*, says that reinforcements from Grant's army were expected to reach Rosecrans, via Decatur, Ala., on Tuesday last, and that beyond slight skirmishing on that day, all was quiet along the lines. General A. P. Hill is reported to be in command of the forces opposed to Rosecrans. Rosecrans is in good spirits, has his headquarters in the rear of the centre, and is confident of an ultimate and complete victory over the combined forces of the enemy.

General Rosecrans telegraphs to Washington, that on Thursday afternoon he made a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines, and found him in force. No resistance was made to his reconnoitring-party, and it returned un molested to head quarters, after having gained much important information. The bulk of the Rebel infantry appears to be massed in the Chattanooga Creek Valley. Gen. Rosecrans awaits reinforcements, when it is his purpose to assume the offensive. Gen. Barnside, up to Friday, had not reached Chattanooga. Correspondence of the *Cincinnati Gazette* places our losses in the battle Chickamauga Creek at seventeen hundred killed and eight thousand wounded. Fifty pieces of artillery were captured by the enemy. Although suffering so heavily, and losing so many cannon, the result of the battle is not looked upon as a defeat, since it is considered by the military men that the enemy failed entirely in his object of routing and destroying our army. It still confronts Bragg, and holds a position which he dares not attack without meeting a disastrous overthrow.

Bragg has started the guerrillas to work with the design of cutting off Rosecrans' communications with Nashville. On Thursday a band of several hundred entered Winchester, two miles south from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and eighty-four miles from the former city, where they captured some supplies. A Wilder's celebrated "Hatchet Brigade" is on their track it is not probable that they will be able to do much damage.

One hundred and fourteen prisoners, taken by our forces south of the Rapidan and near Gordonsville, arrived in Washington on Friday. Among them are Colonel R. H. Lee, Captain P. A. Tatum, and a number of Lieutenants and Surgeons. Our cavalry have extended their reconnoissances to within seven miles of Gordonsville, at the Junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Central Virginia Railroads.

A decision important to military men has just been made by the Second Auditor of the

Treasury, to this effect: An officer promoted from the ranks, who has not served as an enlisted man for two years, is not entitled to the sum of one hundred dollars as a bounty, in accordance with existing acts of Congress.

According to the Coast Survey Reports, which are strictly accurate, Fort Sumter is three miles and three eighths from Charleston, one mile and one eighth from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one mile and three eighths to Fort Johnson, and two miles and five-eighths to Castle Pinckney. The last-named fort is one mile from the city.

John Morgan is to be held as hostage for General Neal Dow, in the hands of the Rebels.

What is looked upon just now with some degree of surprise is the gathering of so many Russian war vessels at New York. There are already two frigates there, the *Noosky* and *Perseviet*. The first carries fifty-one guns and the latter forty-six. Both are fifty-five days from Cornstadt. Five more are expected to arrive in a few days. There will then, it is said, be anchored in the North River, eight Russian men-of-war.

The Rebel General Helm, who was among the killed in the great battle in front of Chattanooga, was a brother-in-law of Mrs. President Lincoln.

Five million, five hundred thousand dollars have been received, it is said, by the Government, as commutation under the Enrollment act. The vast sum is to be expended in bounties for enlistment.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 19.—Major-General Schofield:—The following despatch has just been received:—

Seneca Station, Sept. 15.—I attacked the combine forces of Coffee and Brown, at this place, one mile west of Enterprise, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, this morning, at ten o'clock, and after an engagement of two hours, completely routed them, driving them southward in disorder.

As the engagement occurred in a dense grape vine thicket, it is impossible to estimate the enemy's number of their loss. Five are known to have been killed, and a Captain M. R. Johnson, I learn, is one of them.

I have lost none in either killed, wounded or missing. Rebels report their forces variously at from one thousand to four thousand. My force is three hundred strong.

M. LARUE HARRISON,
Commanding.

JOHN McNEAL, Brig.-Gen.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

First. Under the 75th section of the Excise law, as amended by the act of March 3, 1863, it is held that tailors, boot and shoemakers, milliners, and dressmakers, whose manufacture for custom work and general sale exceed \$600 annually are liable to pay a duty of three per cent, *ad valorem* on all their manufactures which are made for general sale. Thus, if they manufacture for general sale to the amount of \$601 annually, they are required to pay three per centum upon that sum.

Second. Whenever such persons shall manufacture to an amount exceeding \$1000 annually, to order and for sale generally, they must take out a manufacturer's license.

Third. Tailors, boot and shoemakers, milliners and dressmakers, are exempt from duty to the amount of \$1000, on clothing or articles of dress for mens', womens' or children's wear made to order as custom work. Monthly returns of such work must be required. But no tax is to be assessed till the value of the work exceeds \$1000.

Fourth. On all such articles made to order, as custom work, in excess of \$1000, they must pay a duty of one per cent, and this duty must be assessed upon the full value of the articles, whether the materials are owned by the manufacturer of the articles or furnished by the parties giving the order.

News from Richmond.

Washington, September 24, 1863.—Dr. Alexander McDonald and Rev. Mr. Scandlin, officers of the Sanitary Commission, late prisoners in Richmond, reached here to-day.—They report no truth in the statements that Captains Sawyer and Flynn were confined in a cage and brutally treated. On the contrary, both were in Libby Prison with other Union officers, receiving the same treatment as other prisoners. When lots were cast and Sawyer and Flynn were selected they were put in a dungeon and treated harshly, but as soon as the Rebel authorities were notified that Gen. W. H. Lee and Captain Winder were held as hostages, Flynn and Sawyer were removed from the dungeon and placed with Union officers in the Libby, where they now remain.

About three hundred citizen prisoners, captured on Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania, are in Castle Thunder. All the Union officers are confined in Castle Thunder, and enlisted men on Belle Island.

On Sunday last orders were issued to break up the camp on Belle Island and remove the prisoners to houses in Richmond, the weather having become too cool for men to remain on the Island in canvas tents.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

The Atmospheric Fruit Jar is sold by S. H. PEARSON & Co. It is the best in use.

All the City Dailies are regularly received and sold by S. H. EBY, at the Post Office.

FISHER'S improved Pereserve Can, for sale by J. W. BARR. It is the most convenient in use.

Frost.—A heavy frost, the first of the season, was experienced here on last Tuesday morning.

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

The Sign.—J. W. BARR has hoisted a new and pretty sign at his Tin and Stove emporium, on South Carlisle street.

Now is the time to improve the streets and sidewalks. Let the town authorities and citizens go to work.

An economical hint for the Secretary of the Navy. Let our sailors be taught to make their own stockings out of the "yarns" they manufacture.

Be Assessed.—All voters not on the list made out by the Assessor of 1862, should have themselves assessed ten days before the election.

The best Rosewood and Gilt Frames, ever opened in Greencastle, just received and for sale cheap, at FETTERHOFF'S Gallery.

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.

Citizen Shot At.—On last Tuesday evening Mr. JOHN WILSON, a respectable citizen of this place, was shot at, without just provocation, by a cowardly, drunken man from Virginia.

Good Friday this year fell on the 2d of April, the precise day of our Lord's crucifixion. This coincidence has only taken place, once before in the present century, and that was in 1801.

Mail.—Mail matter intended for the morning mail should be put in the Post Office in the evening. The mail is made up at an early hour in the morning.

Promoted.—From the *Franklin Repository* we learn that Capt. Dixon, of company D, 6th Penna. Regiment, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, and 1st Lieut. J. A. DAVIS has been made Captain of his company.

On account of some urgent business matters, HUBBARD will be unable to continue his poem for a week or two. The epic will be resumed, however, as soon as possible, as there are several "Incidents" of interest yet, which dare not pass unpublished.

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,
Greencastle, Pa.

The News! Who Wants the News?—Six hours in advance of the New York and Philadelphia papers. The Harrisburg dailies, *Telegraph* and *Patriot* and *Union*, contain the latest news. These papers are received regularly and sold by MOSKIE KUNKEL. He is an enterprising man, and deserves encouragement.

Quantrell.—It seems from the *Hagerstown Herald and Torch*, and from the statements made by a writer in the *Spirit and Times*, that the rebel guerrilla and "cut-throat" QUANTRELL, of Lawrence L'famy, is not the JESSE D. QUANTRELL who, some years ago, took a prominent part in many criminal acts in Washington county, Md.

Sacramental.—Communion services were held in the German Reformed church on last Sabbath.—Mr. APPEL was assisted by Rev. RILEY, of Mercersburg Theological Seminary. Services of similar character will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Mr. WIGHTMAN will be assisted by Rev. HAYS, of Middle Spring, Cumberland Co. Pa.

Cavalry.—A considerable portion of Col. Boyd's 21st Penna. Cavalry arrived here a few days ago, and have gone into camp in WITMER'S Grove, near the Moss Spring. The gallant and intrepid Colonel—whose brave acts will be ever remembered by the people of the Cumberland Valley—is here in person. From the disposition made of Cavalry along the Border, we need not fear a "raid" for a great while.

State Fair.—The Agricultural State Fair, will be held at Norrisstown, seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River. The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company issue tickets on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, and will hold good until the 3d of October, inclusive for return trip.—Tickets from Greencastle to Philadelphia cost \$5-75 for round trip. This is about half of the usual price.

A Change.—Among the many changes made by our neighbors, we mention the removal of Mr. JOHN BERT, to the room formerly occupied as a Book Store, and more recently by Mr. JACOB HOSCHTETTER, as a Grocery Store. The room is on one of the best corners of the town.

Mr. BERT has recently returned from the East with a large and elegant stock of BOOTS and SHOES. Being a practical workman himself, he has selected the best work to be found in the city.—It is his intention to make it a complete Shoe Store. He has paid particular attention to getting the latest styles.

Work constantly made to order. Mr. GEORGE A. BERT, so favorably known to this community, is Foreman of the shop, which is in the room (up stairs) above the store.

Greencastle, Sept. 29, 1863.

Game.—We give below several sections of the law relating to the killing of birds and rabbits.—Special attention is directed to the 1st section, which makes it unlawful to kill an insectivorous bird at any season of the year. This embraces most of the birds common to our country:—

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

Sec. 2. No person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September; or any woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 4th day of July; or any partridge or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, in the present year thereafter; under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Borough Schools.—The public schools of the Borough of Greencastle, will be opened on Monday morning, October 5th. The following teachers have been selected, who will teach in the rooms named below:

Miss ALICE A. HAYS, South West School House, Miss ANNA FLEMING, room in her father's residence, on North Carlisle street; Miss JENNIE C. DAVISON, lower story of New School Building; Mr. I. V. ALEXANDER, upper story of New School Building; Mr. JOHN S. PITTSBORO, South East School House.

Parents would find it to the interest of their children to send them at the opening of the term, instead of sending at different periods, from one week to three months afterward, as we know has generally been the case heretofore. The pupil does not learn; teacher is blamed. Let the teacher be enabled to classify his scholars at the start, and then he will have a small chance to do something. One thing more—parents and guardians should visit the schools in their respective districts frequently.

Our Citizen Prisoners.—Through the kindness of Sheriff BROWN we are permitted to publish, says the *Franklin Repository*, the following letter from his son, who with others of our citizens are now held as prisoners at Richmond:—

CASTLE THUNDER, Sept. 2d, 1863.

Dear Father:—We were all brought from Libby prison here on the 26th ult., and are pleased with the change. Rev. Dr. MOORE called to see us, and loaned us some money. It is our intention to pay him back, in the same kind of money. I suppose there will be plenty of it in Chambersburg yet when we get home. We are all well and in good spirits. The only thing that troubles us is that our friends are unnecessarily uneasy about us. Let the friends of all know that we are all well. Rev. Dr. MOORE just called and brought us some books. We have religious services two or three times a day.

Your affectionate son,
J. P. BROWN.

The Rev. Dr. MOORE alluded to in the above letter was formerly the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greencastle.

Lecture before the Aid Society.—Rev. JOHN C. BLISS, of Carlisle, Pa., has consented to deliver a lecture in the German Reformed Church, of this place, on Monday evening, October 5th, in behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society of Greencastle.—Rev. Mr. BLISS was with the Army of the Potomac as a delegate of the Christian Commission, during a considerable portion of the Peninsular campaign. He has visited the army on several occasions, on his mission of mercy. He is an interesting and attractive speaker.

The Ladies' Aid Society of this place, has done a great deal for the comfort of the suffering soldiers. For more than a year they have been actively engaged. They wish to make preparations for the coming winter. They need assistance; and before making it they want the people to understand the subject fully. Let the people of the town and country, hear the lecture on the evening named. An admission fee will be charged.

Tickets can be had at any of the stores.

Magazines.—We have received the October number of ARTHUR'S Home Magazine, and GODEY'S Lady's Book. The former contains "The Story of Janet Strong," a continuation of "Out in the World," Kings and Queens of England," and other instructive reading matter. The steel engraving, "Evening Walk," is pretty.

GODEY has a rich fashion plate, as usual. The steel engraving, "Sisters' School," is much admired. A new story, by MARIAN HARLAND, one of the best writers of the day, "Aunt Sophie's Visit," "Virtual Railway," "Pursuit of Wealth," and much else interesting and instructive. The ladies should, by all means, examine the articles prepared by the Fashion Editors.

The following are the terms:—One copy, one year, \$3. Two copies, one year, \$5. Three copies, one year, \$6. Four copies, one year, \$7. Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies, \$10. Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve in all, \$20. We will furnish THE PILOT and "Godey's Lady's Book" one year, for \$3 75.

All Around.—Mr. BENJAMIN BERT has been appointed Deputy Wood Corder of the Borough. He can be found at Messrs. HAUS & BRADLEY'S tailor shop. Army teamsters, are proverbial for their bad driving, and ignorance of the science of pulling the "lines." DOGBERRY says in one of the plays, that "to write and read comes by nature." So quartermasters must think in respect to driving. And one who is "thought to be the most senseless and fit man" for teamster, is employed. We were considerably amused some days ago, by the desperate efforts put forth by one of this class in trying to manage a U. S. mule team. Such pulling and jerking are not often seen outside the army. Whether the animals understood German we are not prepared to say, but at all events, a great many words were lavished upon them. The cold, chilly mornings and evenings, almost compel the good housewives to bring out the stores, although they are loth to do so, until perchance the flies are killed. It is more cheerful, however, at this season of the year, to build a fire on the kitchen hearth. What with the cracking of jokes, paring of apples and boiling butter, the family circle can enjoy real hearty pleasure. It looks like "old times" to see the Waynesboro' Omnibus and Mercersburg Hack coming in at an early hour every morning, laden with human freight. The drivers of both lines are polite and accommodating. Counterfeit Postage Currency is in circulation.—Look out!