

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 6, 1863.



GET MONEY.

A good deal of cant is written and spoken respecting the zeal of mankind to make money. It is also stated very often, and accepted as a self-evident truth, that we, the people of the United States, are more devoted to money making than any other people in the world. Very well; suppose we are. It is only another way of saying that we surpass the rest of mankind in the virtues of energy and industry. We hold it to be the duty, as it is the instinct, of every man to make all the money he honestly can, and to save all the money he can properly afford to save.

The birds build their nest of sticks and straw, with much toil and instinctive skill. Every creature must have its nest, its lair, its den, and all creatures are endowed with the instinct and the ability to make just the kind of abode that is suited to them. The nest-constructing instinct is given to man also, and all of us, as soon as we are prepared to leave the parental nest, begin to think of getting one for ourselves. But man, being the most ingenious and capacious of all animals, craves a residence fitted to his greatness and his dignity. Man's nest is a brown-stone house, three or four stories high, elegantly furnished, provided with all the requisites of decency and labor-saving convenience; or, it is a large, commodious farmhouse, with a hundred acres of land adjoining. In the present imperfect state of the arts and of social science, all men cannot have such nests as these; but all well-developed and healthy-minded men and women want such, feel they could adorn such, know that such would enhance their happiness. To try for such a nest is natural, right and praiseworthy.

All the honest industry of man is directed to three objects, namely: getting a nest, improving the nest, and keeping the nest safe for old age. Who shall presume to call in question an instinct fixed in the nature of man by his Creator?

Wealth is said to corrupt our species. We do not believe it. Wealth is one of the great civilizers of man. Wealth corrupts when it is suddenly got, or unjustly distributed; when, owing to monopolies or entails, or some other barbarous system, it is prevented from diffusing itself naturally and justly. Two or three over-rich families in a community of poverty-stricken wretches—that is indeed most corrupting; it corrupts equally those who have wealth and those who have it not. But where all have an equal chance, where all start nearly even; where all have a certain degree of education to begin with; where superior skill and virtue alone give one man an advantage over another, there wealth is an unmixt blessing. In such communities, (and there are many such in these States,) nearly every man has an abode suitable to his character, and that abode is safe.

We ought to rejoice that the desire of wealth is so universal and so strong. It keeps the vast machinery of the world going. It has suggested the most beneficent enterprises and the most useful improvements. We owe to it the dramas of Shakspeare, the steam engine of Watt, Fulton's steamboat, and nearly every other great and good thing that we possess. We owe to it the fact, that a man who can earn one dollar a day can, be better lodged, better taught, than kings and nobles could five hundred years ago.

Sir Walter Scott truly says, that saving, not getting, is the mother of riches. The last winter has taught many a young fellow what a capital thing it is to have a hundred dollars in the Saving's Bank. A hundred dollars is wealth to a young journeyman or clerk. He who has such a sum is a man; he who has no provision for the future is a serf; he must submit or starve. And everything that may be said of the advantages of a young man's possessing that hundred dollars, applies with equal force to his employer's thousands; nay, with greater force, for on the right use, and safe possession, and proper increase of those thousands, depends the livelihood of many families.

Our advice to a young man entering life would be this: Preserve your integrity and self-respect, though you live all your life in a hovel. Next to that: make money and save it, for with money comes independence; with money men build their nests and keep them safe. And he who has a nice, warm, pleasant nest can get a pretty bird to share it with him; and that converts a pile of brick and mortar into a home; and a happy home is the only earthly thing worth living for; as well as the best preparation for another and a better.

THE NEWS.

When the Arago left Charleston bar, on the 26th, matters were unchanged. Two of the Monitors were repairing at Port Royal; one of them lay at anchor close under the walls of Sumter, while the remainder, together with the Ironsides, were in line of battle, about a mile

from the fort. Guns were mounting on Wagner and Gregg, for the purpose of commanding the batteries on James Island. During the night of the 25th Moultrie sent occasional shells at our works on Morris Island, without doing any mischief.

Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of Sumter fame, has been summoned before the Army Retiring Board, in consequence of his extremely feeble health. The Rebel authorities having stated that the old flag of Sumter, which he was allowed to bring away with him when he left Charleston, had been captured with the late storming party, the General writes to the Secretary of War that the statement is false, as he still has the flag in his possession.

A survey of Admiral Farragut's flag-ship Hartford, now at the Brooklyn navy yard has resulted in the discovery of two hundred and nine shot marks upon her hull, bulwarks and spars. Her lower masts have been condemned, being badly injured by shot.

Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three patients were reported in the military hospitals of the department at Washington for the week ending the 26th ult.

On last Tuesday, twelve 15-inch Dahlgren cannon arrived in Jersey city, from Pittsburg, and were taken to Fort Hamilton, to be mounted for the defence of the harbor.

The new postage currency will soon be issued from the Treasury at Washington. The new issue will be of the same denominations as at present, but of one color and of uniform size. The paper will be thinner and stronger, and bear washing like cloth.

It is the intention of the Provost Marshal General to increase the reward for the apprehension of deserters from ten to thirty dollars, to include all expenses.

The expedition sent from Natchez to Alexandria, under Gen. Crider, succeeded in destroying all the works at the last named place, and capturing several cannon.

A list of all officers who are deserters from the army will soon be published, with their dismissal from the service. The list is formidable and disgraceful.

Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren has been ordered to report to Major-General Banks, and will leave for New Orleans after a ten days leave just granted him has expired.

The steamer Marcella was recently captured by guerillas on the Mississippi river.—Three militia men going home on a furlough, and who were taken with the boat, were murdered in cold blood.

Late Santa Fe papers represent that Col. Carson was making good progress in the Navajo country. He had encountered and routed several bands of Indians, and captured a large lot of horses and sheep.

All officers and enlisted men now on parole, who are absent from the camps to which they belong, whether with or without authority, must immediately report at said camps. Disregard of this notice will be treated as desertion.

The ladies of Carlisle have raised a large sum of money for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to General William F. Smith, for his gallantry in defending that place against the Rebel attack on the 1st of July last. The gifts are a beautifully chased solid silver pitcher, with an appropriate inscription, and an exquisitely painted photograph of himself.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1863.—The following circular was issued to-day, by Provost Marshal General Fry:—

I. The decisions of Board of Enrollment, on claims for exemption from military duty under the draft, being final, the Boards will not re-open or re-examine claims upon which they have once rendered judgment. A thorough examination should be made into every doubtful case before rendering a decision, and, if necessary, the decision should be deferred for such reasonable length of time as may be required to obtain the evidence essential to a proper understanding of the case.

II. An exemption or discharge from the draft procured by fraud, is invalid and does not relieve the person perpetrating the fraud from his obligation to perform military duty under the draft, or from liability to be punished as a deserter for failing to report for duty as required by the law.

When a Board of Enrollment, or a Provost Marshal, shall have reason to believe that a fraud had been practiced upon the Board in procuring an exemption or discharge, or in furnishing a substitute, they will immediately report the facts in the case, and the reasons for their belief, to the Provost Marshal General, for such further action as may be deemed advisable.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The crew of the gun-boats Reliance and Satellite, lately captured in the Rappahannock, the boat's crew belonging to the Wabash taken in Charleston harbor, and the boat's crew of Nippon, captured at New Inlet, North Carolina, have arrived here under a flag of truce, as paroled prisoners. They number in all about sixty men.

Accompanying them is a deserter from the Richmond City Battalion, named Charles Hutchins, belonging to Brooklyn, New York.

He says that there are from 10,000 to 11,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Richmond; that the Merrimac is lying near Jones's Bluff; that the Lady Davis is now full iron plated, that a third iron-clad is on the stocks, and that five small gun-boats are lying near the Bluff. Nearly all the sailors there, about five hundred in number, have been sent to Charleston, under the command of Captain Pegram.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—It is understood that a plot has been discovered to burn all the government transports on the Western rivers. Several men have been arrested and are now in irons.

Upon one of the prisoners a cipher was discovered which being translated disclosed instructions to destroy all the steamers that can be of any service to the Government. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that affairs are apparently unchanged.

Nothing is transpiring to indicate any immediate active operations.

The Rebels are in strength on the south side of the Rapidan, supposed to be General Hill's entire corps.

The Rebel pickets are on the west and north sides of our lines.

A few days ago a considerable column of Rebel troops was observed going northward, near the Blue Ridge, perhaps forming a part of the force reported to be concentrating in the valley.

Col. Dulaney, recently captured by the Rebels, was attached to Gov. Pierpont's Staff.—He was at the time sojourning at the house of a relative, several miles from Alexandria.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2.—Chattanooga despatch dated the 28th ultimo, delayed until this afternoon, gives the following intelligence:—

General Whitaker received a severe flesh wound in the engagement of the 20th of September, but still is able to command his brigade.

His loss was heavy, being about ninety five killed, wounded and missing. All his staff officers except one were killed or wounded. Whilst the brigade consisted of the Ninety-sixth and One-hundred-and-fifteenth Illinois Regiments the Second Michigan and the Eighty-eighth Ohio were temporarily added, aggregating about two hundred and eighty men, who fought with terrific energy and effect from one o'clock in the afternoon until night, when, aided by a second brigade of General Sherman's Division, Colonel Mitchell commanding, the Rebels were beaten back with great slaughter.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Clark, of the ninety-sixth Illinois, and Lieutenant Colonel Kiosman, of the One-hundred-and-fifteenth Illinois, were killed.

Colonel Lefore, of General Steadman's Division, Granger's Corps, who made the attack on the enemy's right wing on the 20th, is supposed to be killed. Colonel Canbern is wounded.

The Sabine Pass Expedition.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times gives a gloomy account of our disaster at Sabine Pass. After describing the action, he goes on to say:—

It will naturally be asked how it came that, after fifteen minutes' trial while the gun-boats Arizona and Crescent City had not been in action, and transports with 3000 men on board were at hand, of whom 500 were on the Gen. Banks, then in the Pass, ready to be landed and led by the gallant Weitzel to the assault of the field work, the expedition was so hastily, and, to all appearance, so ignominiously abandoned? "Thereby hangs a tale." The stories in circulation in military circles, in regard to the planning and fitting out of the expedition, indicate that there has been a great blundering somewhere. Perhaps if the famous Committee on the Conduct of the War turn their attention to the subject, they may be able to discover who is at fault. I do not presume to aver that any one is blamable, but, "to a man up a tree," it looks as if there had been bad management somewhere, and especially if the reports in circulation, as I am inclined to believe, have some foundation.

It appears that the expedition entered the Pass as the tide was ebbing, and that immediately afterward the Clifton and the Sachem grounded. We are told that the low stage of water in the Pass was unlooked for: This is strange. Was there no one connected with the expedition, or the chartering of the vessels for it, who knew the average depth of the water in the Pass, who knew that it is only under the most favorable circumstances that vessels drawing over six or seven feet of water can enter? Did the Arizona and the Crescent City, and the transports, or any of them, beside the Gen. Banks and the Laurel Hill (which, it is said, threw overboard her deck load of mules and some pieces of artillery, to be able to get out again), did any of these vessels enter the Pass, and, if not, were they prevented by the "unlooked for," low stage of water? Can it be that vessels were employed in the expedition of such a draft of water that they were unable to enter the Pass?

Again, it is said, as a reason for the hasty return of the expedition, that in fitting out,

no provision of fuel for the steamers had been made, beyond barely sufficient to go and return; that no allowance had been made for any delay, and, therefore, the return of the expedition as soon as it was found the desired object could not be obtained instantly, was a matter of unavoidable and pressing necessity. If this be so, it would seem to indicate such an assurance of the success of the expedition immediately on its appearance in the Pass that, in fitting out, it was deemed unnecessary to make any provision for contingencies.

The correspondent goes on to state that the gunboat Clifton was so serviceable, when abandoned to the enemy that the rebels in 48 hours could make her seaworthy. He also says:—

I am trustworthily informed that the number of persons lost there (at the Pass) from the gun-boat and fleet generally, will not fall short of 1800.

All the life-boats which plied to and from the headquarters of Major-General Franklin, on the Suffolk, were driven ashore in a squall, and the crew and boats captured and taken up to the Rebel fort.

During the engagement of the gun-boats and the Rebel batteries, several trains of cars, crowded with troops, were plainly seen coming into Sabine City. There were as many as five trains, supposed to come from Galveston.

And now I must describe the return home. A violent gale arose at some distance out of sight of land, off Southwest Pass. To weather the storm great loss of valuable property, ammunition, guns, stores, mules, horses, &c., had to be submitted to. Some of the boats, too, were in a shaky condition, particularly the Suffolk and Laurel Hill, and I may say the Continental, on the former which was Gen. Franklin.

From the Suffolk they threw overboard, among other things, the horses of General Franklin's staff, his own included.

From the Laurel Hill they cast into the angry sea three hundred head of mules, many army wagons, and two-thirds of the ammunition. This boat was crowded with black troops.

The steamers Continental, Landis and others had to dispense with a share of their valuable freight to ride the waves. The Continental, too, had run into the Suffolk, damaging herself and nearly sinking the other. In fact, but for the double hull or double side—I do not know correctly—which—that the Suffolk had, she would have gone to the bottom.

The Indiana and New York batteries were thrown overboard. The Indiana battery included four 32 pounders. Perhaps six or twenty sounded the depths of the sea.

I am informed, also, that the Captain of either the Clifton or the Sachem shot the pilot dead, who had asserted that there would be found ten feet of water in the Pass.

Among the capture on the Clifton were four of General Franklin's staff; and either on the Sachem or Clifton—I think the latter—were seven companies of New York sharpshooters, captured of course.

My informant, himself in the expedition, believes if the Rebels had permitted them to land, every one of them would have been captured. He thinks the Rebels supposed the United States forces were fully aware of their position, guns, number, &c., and had come in adequate force to encounter them hence their desire to prevent the debarkation.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

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

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

It is almost impossible to make up any local news, as there seems to be so little going on, and so few accidents, to give surgeons and local editors a job.

We hope our readers will excuse the appearance of the paper, and any mistakes they may see, on account of the illness of the Publisher for some days past.

A CAVALRYMAN, in riding down North Carlisle street a few days ago, was thrown from his horse—the animal having taken fright at the cars. The soldier was slightly bruised.

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

Returned.—JOHN FORNEY, who was taken out of jail by the rebels, and carried away by them from McConnellsburg, has returned to the prison to stand his trial. He is charged with shooting Lieut. Ford, last winter.

Presbytery.—The Carlisle Presbytery meets in the Presbyterian Church of Mercersburg to-day. Delegates coming on the cars to Greencastle will find conveyances waiting for them, to take them to Mercersburg.

Accident.—Mr. GILDS, of this place, and Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, were driving out on the Mercersburg pike a few days ago; the horses they were driving became unmanageable and ran off, throwing out of the buggy both of the gentlemen. Mr. B. was somewhat bruised, but not seriously injured.

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. FETTERBERRY, Greencastle, Pa. [Sept. 18, 1863.]

Killed.—Capt. A. J. STAVENS, nephew of H. THADDEUS STAVENS, was killed in the battle of Chickamauga creek. He commanded the Battery company raised in this county by the late Lieut. Col. HORSUM, which was originally attached to the 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Village Record.

A MEETING of the Union party was held in Chambersburg on last Wednesday evening, addressed by Hon. Mr. CHASE, of New York, and Mr. MONTGOMERY, formerly editor of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig. A mass meeting of the Democratic party was held the following day. It was addressed by B. A. LAMBERTON, Esq., of Harrisburg, Mr. DEAN, of Iowa.

Changed Owners.—The Mercersburg Journal was lately purchased by J. F. CUMMINS & Co. The new publishers are practical printers, and bring with them a large amount of experience. The Journal has always been one of the best local papers, and further improvement is promised. We wish the new firm success.

77th Pennsylvania.—A letter, says the Newville Valley Star, was received from Capt. J. R. FRAY, of the 77th, in which he states that only eight of his company remains from the last battle. All the Field officers of his Regiment are missing. Mr. ADAM GATZ, of this place, received a letter from his son WILLIAM, stating that he (Wm.) was slightly wounded in the right arm. JOHN and WILLIAM PENNINGTON are safe.

A New Kind of Recruits.—On Thursday last two hundred and eighty of the Confederate prisoners lately at Fort Delaware were mustered into the 3d Maryland Cavalry commanded by Colonel CARROLL TAVIS. They were mustered in at Baltimore, and are said to be fine looking soldiers, who are determined hereafter to fight as hard for the Stars and Stripes as they did against them. This is certainly a notable feature of the war, and may be regarded as an evidence of wide-spread dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the rebel army.—Herald and Torch.

Child Burned to Death.—On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. SIMMONS, who resides on Catherine street, had occasion to leave her yard, where she had a fire burning on an errand to a neighbor, leaving a child about five years old there until her return. Mr. BYRNE, a neighbor, alarmed by the child's screams, proceeded to the yard and found enveloped in a sheet of flame. With much difficulty he succeeded in extinguishing it, burning himself severely in his humane efforts. The little sufferer lingered until Sunday morning, experiencing intolerable agony, when death came to its relief. It is not known how the fire was communicated.—Franklin Repository, Sept. 30.

The Lecture.—As announced in our last, Rev. JOHN C. BLISS, of Carlisle, will deliver an address in the German Reformed Church, this (Monday) evening. It is in behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society. We trust there will be a large attendance. Let the people hear what is doing and what can be done for the comfort of suffering soldiers. Mr. Bliss has been with the army, and knows what is needed.—Let the heads of families attend, young gentlemen and ladies, and children. Tickets have been left at the stores for sale. The Society needs money, and this is an excellent opportunity to help, by paying a small sum to hear a first rate address. Let there be no failure.

A Report of the Ladies' Aid Society of Greencastle and vicinity, for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—The Ladies' Aid Society of this place, sent off on the 22d ult., for the sick and wounded soldiers at Gettysburg, the following articles, viz:—1 bushel of tomatoes, 1/2 bushel of apples, 1/2 bushel of potatoes, 1/2 bushel of grapes, 3 pecks of peaches, 9 dozen of eggs, 8 dozen of doughnuts, 25 dozen of rusks, 4 loaves of bread, 9 jars of jelly, 1 jar of butter, 1 crock of applebutter, 1 sack of dried fruit, 6 heads of cabbage, 5 tumblers of jelly.

The following receipt was also received a few weeks since:—Received, of Mrs. E. M. Apple, Secretary, Twenty Dollars, for the United States Christian Commission, from Ladies' Aid Society of Greencastle, Pa. JOS. PATTERSON, Treas. E. M. APPLE, Sec.

Horse Stealing.—There ought to be an organization in Antrim township for the arrest of horse thieves, and the prevention of the growing crime of horse-stealing. The pursuit of this crime has become the ordinary business of many men in the community; and is conducted upon a regular and established system. No owner of a good horse is sure, upon retiring, that his horse will not be in Virginia or away across the mountains in the morning.

Where thieves are infesting the whole country, the constable and magistrate are looked to in vain, for redress. They are willing, but not able to ferret out and punish the offenders. Under such circumstances the community must take the matter into their own hands, they must organize, appoint a vigilance committee, and adopt such measures as will either terrify thieves from carrying on their nefarious business in our community, or secure their prompt arrest and punishment. In England they used to have what was called the hue and cry. Where anything was stolen in the community, the neighbors immediately started in pursuit of the felon, on horseback and on foot, with horse and shouts, and pursued him until they caught him. For, if they failed to catch the thief, the hundred, in which the man robbed lived, was liable for the loss. If nothing better, this same hue and cry ought to be resorted to among us. For it is a shame for one neighbor to remain inactive and indifferent when his friend's goods are feloniously abstracted, and a prudent regard for the safety of his own property ought to induce him to avenge his neighbor's wrong.

But as everything is better done where there is organization and system, there ought to be at once some concert of action on the part of our citizens, and especially our farmers to make an end of this great and growing evil. Some men who'd claim respectability, residing among us, are guilty of buying horses from most suspicious parties. This is giving direct aid and encouragement to the thieves. It is more, it is the crime of receiving stolen goods. These men are known to the community. Their conduct is observed with indignation. They need to be waited upon.