

THE PILOT.
GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, Dec. 15, 1863.

FOR SALE.

We are compelled, on account of impaired health, to offer for sale this office. THE PILOT is now in its 4th year. It has enjoyed a considerable degree of patronage. A good paying subscription list has been secured. Any energetic person would be able to increase it rapidly. A weekly journal can and will be supported by a wealthy community like ours. The business of the town and neighborhood is being constantly enlarged. The material in this office is good. The office enjoys a good run of JOB WORK.

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THE NEWS.

Gen. Foster has left Washington to take Gen. Burnside's command.
President Lincoln is nearly recovered from a slight attack of varioloid.
Col. Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, has been ordered by the Secretary of War, to Arkansas, to assist in raising colored troops in that State.
The Secretary of War has given a decision to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. Joseph E. Divitt & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine-months volunteers of the several States were called out under the third section of the act referred to; therefore, these troops are not entitled to the sum of twenty-five dollars bounty and the two dollars premium.
The amount involved in this question is several millions of dollars, and as the various paymasters through the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and other States they are peculiarly interested. The several State military departments are also involved as well as some thirty thousand troops who have served for nine months.
The Second Auditor has also decided that the twenty-five dollars advance bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered, as well as the premium. Satisfactory proof, therefore, must be furnished that the soldier was not paid this bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Second Auditor. It is probable that at an early day in the approaching session Congress will take action on the whole subject of bounties.
Culpeper, Va., Dec. 7, 1863.—Yesterday a most successful reconnaissance was made to Madison Court House by four squadrons of the First New York Dragoons, under Major Scott, demonstrating that no Rebel force exists in that quarter, and no important Rebel movement is being made in that direction, as had been reported. At James City a few greybacks were seen to skedaddle on a double-quick. On thoroughfare Mountain the Rebel signal station which we have been harassing was found in possession of some thirty or more Rebel cavalry, who at once beat a hasty retreat. They were pursued some distance by Major Scott's men, but without capture.
The report that Gen. Thomas Meagher was taken prisoner by the Rebels during the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac, while on a visit to the remnant of his old brigade, is without the least foundation. He recrossed the Rapidan with the brigade, as he accompanied it over, and is now the guest of General Corcoran, at Fairfax Court House.
Washington, Dec. 9.—General Meade's army is quietly encamped in Culpeper county, on the south side of the Rappahannock.
Lee occupies his old position at Orange Court House, his advance guarding the Rapidan fords.
The pickets are again on friendly terms. There is but little duelling and few casualties on either side. Bushwhackers, of course, are beginning to swarm again on our flank and rear.
Deserters say that Lee's army does not exceed thirty-five thousand, and is erecting winter quarters along the line of the Rapidan.
General Meade will soon be relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been appointed. It is, however, known that the President and Mr. Chase favor the restoration of Hooker, while the Secretary of War hesitates between him and General Thomas.
In the event of Thomas taking the command, it is the general impression that Hooker will succeed him in the command of the Army of the Cumberland.
There is no truth in the rumor that General Pleasanton has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac. It has been determined to reorganize that army.—*N. Y. Times.*

Chattanooga, Dec. 10.—Gen. F. P. Blair and G. M. Wilson, of General Grant's Staff, arrived from Louisville to-day. Gen. Blair goes to Washington to take his seat in Congress immediately.
Gen. Sherman returns in a few days.
A very heavy force is now at Knoxville.
During the last seventeen days, 274 men died in the Chattanooga hospitals from wounds and disease.
The guerrillas are very active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.
Chattanooga, Dec. 9.—A large amount of supplies, clothing and canteens have arrived from the rear. The Fourteenth Army corps is well provided for the winter.
Boats leave for Knoxville, to-night, with supplies for our troops of this army there.
The army is inactive. Many recruits and drafted men are daily arriving.
Washington, Dec. 11.—Accounts received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, say that all reports to the effect that Gen. Meade has been superseded were unfounded; at least, up to a late hour last night, so far as was known at headquarters.
Gen. Meade, the day before yesterday, forwarded his report of the recent movements south of the Rapidan to the War Department. It is confidently believed that it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully endorsed by almost every officer.
All the Corps are busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this no active operations are visible.
About one hundred of Moseby's and White's Guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Lovettsville, about midnight of the 8th inst.
Among other depredations, they paid a visit to the residence of Dr. Scaffer, an aged gentleman, and robbed him of his hat and watch. Moseby has been said to have been with the gang that visited Drettsville. His headquarters are at Markham (on the line of the Massachussetts railroad), in Farquhar county, and west of Oakhill.
The guerrillas were dressed in full uniform of the United States troops. They are watching the forage and transportation trains very closely, and are ready at all times to take advantage of circumstances.
Harrisburg, Dec. 11.—Gov. Curtin, to day received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the Government declines to adopt his suggestions, made some weeks ago upon the subject of recruiting.
No new organizations allowed to be formed, except of a few companies to fill incomplete regiments.
A general order has been issued from the office of Adjutant-General Russell, defining the plan of recruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrollment districts and sub-districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers.
The deficiency of Pennsylvania being in proportion to her population, less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped that by a vigorous support her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.
Washington, Dec. 11.—About midnight last night, about thirty guerrillas made a dash at our picket lines at Lewinsville, three miles from the Chain Bridge and five from Georgetown, and captured one man and six horses. The picket reserve rallied and fired three volleys into them, killing one and capturing another. Before coming into our picket lines they stopped at the house of one Griffith, and representing themselves as Union cavalry he told them where our men were posted, and in a few minutes afterwards they were in full retreat, evidently having waked up the wrong cavalry.
Proclamation of Amnesty.
The following proclamation is appended to the message:
PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and
Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State government of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and
Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to person who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and
Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of pardoning power; and
Whereas, With reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued

several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and
Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implications, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:
"I, _____, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."
The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.
And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "The United States guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."
And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.
To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason; it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses and not to say extent with the Executive.
And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the National authority has been sus-

suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the National authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.
Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Execution of Peter E. Slocum.
Peter E. Slocum was executed at Freehold, N. J., on the 27th ult., for the murder of his wife at Bong Branch, in July last. The culprit maintained his innocence to the last, and exhibited extraordinary firmness during his last moments. He made a long speech on the gallows, in which he took occasion to asseverate his innocence in the most solemn manner, and concluded by praying for all his enemies, especially those who had sworn falsely against him on the trial.
He also prayed for the sheriff, for his spiritual adviser, for Alcine Chase (his sister-in-law), for his father-in-law's folks, for his half brother, the nearest relative he had in the world; for his three children, who were left to the cold charity of the world, and lastly for himself. He humbly implored Divine mercy for all his transgressions, and concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer. During the delivery of his speech and prayer, which lasted half an hour, he was calm and self-possessed, and at no time during the trying ordeal did he manifest the slightest trepidation or lack of confidence.
The culprit then proceeded to take leave of such of his friends as were in the yard, and while the sheriff was adjusting the rope, he turned round, and addressing the concourse, told them not to leave until it was all over—"Stay and see me swing," he exclaimed, "for I am going to die like a man!" And in a few minutes afterwards, when all was in readiness for the fatal signal, his last words were, "I ain't afraid to die like a man. Meet me in Heaven, all of you."
The execution took place at forty-five minutes past twelve, and passed off without any interruption or disturbance whatever. The unfortunate man struggled but little, although life was not extinct for twelve minutes after the body went up. The corps was allowed to remain suspended about half an hour, when it was cut down and delivered over to the friends for interment.
Slocum was about thirty-five years of age, and was born and brought up in the neighborhood of the spot where the murder took place. He leaves three children, entirely unprovided for. The sheriff was an old schoolmate.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.
THERE were 15,000 present at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.
DURING three days week before last the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to \$1,500,000.
THE windows of the shop-keepers are already filled with toys and fancy goods, in anticipation of the approaching holiday season.
A HOUSE in Washington, two stories high, worth about \$10,000, rents this season for \$4,000, furnished.
IF you want job work done, neatly and cheaply or if you want to subscribe for a good paper, come at once to THE PILOT OFFICE.
Let the People See.—Wm. McGrory has just opened, at his Clock and Jewelry Store, on South Carlisle street, a large and elegant assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.
A GREAT many persons crowd around the Post Office door every evening. The boys are generally first and foremost. It usually requires the services of the Constable to enforce order.
THE farmers in the vicinity of Middleburg, Ohio, distributed on Thanksgiving day, eighty wagon loads of wood among the soldiers' families of the town.
At Cincinnati C. W. Hull, a horse-contractor, has been convicted of defrauding the Government in his business, and fined \$10,000, with six months imprisonment.
We see by the court reports in the Baltimore Clipper, that the suit brought against Gen. Cameron, for damages for alleged false imprisonment, have all been withdrawn.
SOME of our six months cavalry, under Lieut. C. J. MERRILL, are now stationed at Fairview, Md. The remainder of the company are at Chambersburg under charge of Orderly Sergeant DETMERS.
Officers.—Permanent officers of the Antrim Teacher's Institute recently elected:
President, S. H. EBY; Treasurer, L. SKRYVELY; Secretary, J. W. P. REID; Executive Committee, S. H. EBY, F. J. PROUTZ, and J. SMITH.
If you want a good Buffalo Over-shoe,
If you want a good Gum Over-shoe,
If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, either made to order, or city make, call at
KUNKEL'S
Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.

Paving.—Dr. FETTERHOFF and Maj. ROWE, have made an elegant concrete pavement in front of their new houses on West Baltimore street. Mr. M-CRAN and Capt. STRICKELL, have made the same kind of pavement in front of their residences on North Carlisle street.

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 MOSELEY KUNKEL. He is an enterprising lad, and deserves encouragement.

New Officers.—The new county officers chosen at the late election assumed the duties of their respective positions on Monday last. Maj. K. SHANNON TAYLOR has retained Mr. JOHN GLOSSER as clerk, and he also assists Wm. G. MITCHELL in the office of the Clerk of the Courts. Mr. H. STRICKLER has been duly installed as Register and Recorder; and Mr. GOOD was qualified as Commissioner some time ago.—*Franklin Repository.*

A Rumor.—It was reported along the Border, on Monday of last week, that a rebel force under IMBROCK, variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to so many thousands were in the Valley.—The truth was, that fifteen rebel guerrillas drove in our outposts on one of the roads leading to Martinsburg; our men in turn drove the rebels back to Bunker Hill, scattering the small gang in all directions. This shows how small foundation so many silly rumors have.

Sad Accident.—Mr. WILLIAM HOLDOR, an aged citizen of St. Thomas township, while returning home from this place, on Friday the 27th ult., in the wagon of Mr. Wm. BYERS, accidentally fell therefrom and being caught in the wheel was dragged some ten yards, causing his immediate death. Mr. H. was a good citizen in all the relations of life, an affectionate husband and a kind father. He leaves a widow and children to mourn his sudden decease.—*Spirit and Times.*

A Present.—We learn from the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch*, that the authorities and loyal people of Hagerstown presented a beautiful gold headed hickory cane to Wm. RAYLIFE, Esq., who was late Mayor, but now a resident of Springfield, Ill. It is a testimonial of their high appreciation of his uncompromising loyalty in the discharge of his official duties. It was presented by Thos. A. BOUTY, Esq. The Ex-Mayor in reply, writes a beautiful and patriotic letter.

Festival.—Arrangements have been made to hold a Festival sometime during the holidays, in the German Reformed Lecture room. It will be under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.—Their committees have been appointed. If the people of town and country take the interest in the matter they should, it cannot help but prove a success. The object is a worthy one—the proceeds being devoted to the relief of our suffering soldiers in Southern prisons. Due notice will be given of the precise time on which the Festival will be held, as well as other particulars.

Sales of Real Estate.—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., R. SHERKES, Auctioneer, sold for HENRY SNYVELY, a valuable Mill property on the Antietam, about 1½ miles from Hagerstown (and formerly the property of Mr. Wm. H. HAGER) for the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. Purchasers, JOHN W. STONERAKER and JOHN H. COOK.—We understand that these gentlemen intend to engage in the manufacture of paper, and have made the purchase with that view.
On the same day, Mr. F. M'COMAS also disposed of a large house in Williamsport to Mr. OWEN ANDERSON, for the sum of nine hundred and twelve dollars.—*Herald and Torch.*

Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa.—There is no Institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it, from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants.
Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools; a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in business life.
The Faculty is composed of skillful and experienced men, who stand at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the positions they occupy. Every young man in the country should try to avail himself of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.—11.

About the Draft.—Too little effort has been made to fill up Pennsylvania's quota under the late call. In our township we must go to work. If prompt action is taken the quota may be obtained in volunteers. Bounties must be offered. Every male citizen is interested. Wealthy men must subscribe, persons in moderate circumstances, and even poor men, must contribute of their means to a fund to be raised for the purpose of inducing able bodied men of either race to volunteer. By persevering effort and energetic action, we believe the work can be done before the 5th of January, 1864.
Volunteers will get \$302 bounty; those who have been in service nine months and have been honorably discharged, will get \$402
Young men out of employment will find this a handsome offer.
Choose your own regiments—and volunteer.
Drafted men get no bounty.
Let every man liable to do military duty go himself or procure a recruit. This must be done to avoid a draft; because the 1st class will be exhausted before the quota is filled. The 2d class gentlemen will have to stand their chance.
It would pay each citizen to contribute \$25, \$50 or \$100 each to the fund spoken of.
Let old men, middle aged men, and young men, take an interest in the matter.
There are many old regiments in which there are persons from this section of country, so that volunteers can go where they have friends.