

**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.

For terms and other particulars, Address  
J. W. MCORRY,  
Greencastle,  
Franklin county, Pa.

**THE PILOT.**

GREENCASTLE:  
Tuesday Morning, Jan. 5, 1864.



**THE BANNER TOWN.**

*Special Despatch to the Inquirer.*  
GREENCASTLE, Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 31.—We held a town meeting here two weeks ago for the purpose of taking steps towards filling our quota under the January draft by volunteers. The citizens subscribed liberally. Bounties were offered to recruits, and a committee was appointed to attend to the business, and in less than ten days time we had the satisfaction of knowing that the work was done and our quota filled. This is the first instance we have heard of in Pennsylvania.

We clip the above from the Philadelphia Inquirer of January 1st. Apart from the satisfaction we feel in being relieved from all care in relation to the impending draft, we exult in the fact that we have filled our quota with volunteers; because it speaks well for the patriotism, liberality, and enterprise of our town to be not only one of the first towns in the State to do so, but so far as we know, the very first. It argues our patriotism, because we preferred to put men into the ranks of the Union armies rather than money into the Federal Treasury—money being less needed than men; it evidences our liberality, for the citizens, of their own accord, subscribed promptly, and generally, in accordance with their means, and paid in the amount of their subscriptions at once, hardly one refusing who was in duty bound to aid; it manifests our enterprise, in that we were not deterred by the shortness of the time nor the many difficulties which presented themselves, from attempting success.—For let no one imagine that real difficulties did not spring up at the very outset. It was for us and for this section, a new and untried field we had no lights. No method had been adopted by any neighboring community, which, by its success, had been proved to be a proper one. But with great unanimity and with the conviction that nothing is impossible to those determined to succeed, the citizens of the borough entered zealously upon the labor. With admirable judgment they appointed a committee, composed of Messrs. Pensinger, Prather, Schaffhirt, Irwin, Pawling and Gates, and chose for their treasurer Mr. John Wilhelm, Jr. They placed the whole management of the matter in their hands, without instructions. They gave them *carte blanche*, and said: Go in and do your best. In this way the necessary unity of action was obtained, and that secrecy, without which all plans would have failed, was preserved. The fact that in ten days the executive committee and treasurer were able to announce the quota filled, demonstrated that the community's confidence was not misplaced nor its judgment mistaken.

We are glad to learn that our example has stirred up our neighbors to attempt the same. Of their success so far, we have not been informed. But there is no reason for failure, except supineness or discord. Every borough in the county could yet fill its quota, with a proper effort, if, as is now generally supposed, the draft shall be postponed until February. The townships are not in so good a situation. They labor under many disadvantages. The inhabitants are dispersed over so wide an area that they cannot hastily be got together for deliberation, even in sub-districts, and subscriptions and collections must necessarily go forward slowly. But for this difficulty, our township and town would have been united, we presume, in procuring volunteers.

We wish success to our neighbors. Some of them have offered bounties foolishly large, supposing that large bounties will supply the lack of energy on the part of citizens, which is a sad mistake; but that is none of our business. We shan't have to pay the taxes. But they must allow us to congratulate ourselves at being—for once—ahead, and grant us a small jubilation at being "out of the draft," and forgive a pleasant smile at the thought that all this is so, and nobody the poorer really, and the taxes no heavier. Greencastle is the "Banner Town." So says the Inquirer man. It has not been so very often, in any respect, in the past, but now that we have "gone up head," look out for hereafter!

**THE OLD YEAR.**

The year 1863 has gone. It is a thing of the past. It has become a part of history.—And now that we can survey it as a whole, what a grand old year it was! It was marked by a great conflict of ideas as well as a Titanic conflict of arms. Its deeds are heroic; its achievements grand. It was a year of decided progress. It is, therefore, immortal.

In recalling the events which occurred during the year, we find that there were not nearly so many battles fought in it as in the year preceding. But its battles were decisive. It was ushered in by the great battle of Stone River, where Rosecrans defeated Bragg. Then Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and the taking of Morris Island, in the East, and the battles preliminary to the siege of Vicksburg, the siege and fall of that place and Port Hudson, the indecisive battle of Chickamauga and the decisive battle of Chattanooga, in the West. The year 1862 was much more prolific of great engagements. But those of 1863, with far less sacrifice of life on our part, yielded incomparably greater results. It is true, in the East the geographical relations of the opposing parties are about the same as at the beginning of the year. Gettysburg, however, decided forever the inability of the enemy to transfer the war to Northern soil. Morris Island gave us the needed foothold in Charleston Harbor, and secured the fall of Charleston itself in due time—enabling us already to avenge the first great insult to the Stars and Stripes at Sumter, by the utter destruction of that fortress. And Chancellorsville even, though a repulse to our arms, was more disastrous to the enemy, for how were they to replace the thousands they lost there?

But look Westward. The Mississippi rolls his waters to the gulf disenthralled and untrammelled. The confederacy is split in two. The Western portion is not only separated permanently and completely from the Eastern, but is fast being reclaimed to loyalty. Tennessee, East, Middle, and West—is wholly ours—is saved and safe. Tennessee and Kentucky, together form the real Key-stone of the Federal arch. A good portion of Mississippi we hold and occupy. Our forces under General U. S. Grant, are on the borders of Georgia, and their look is, towards the Gulf. Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Chattanooga, these four great names will make the year 1863 the most illustrious in American annals, for they destroyed the power of the South, and gave the confederacy its quietus.

At the beginning of 1863, the South had still good hopes of rams and fast sailing privateers to be fitted out in English ship-yards.—Jeff. Davis looked confidently to France for recognition and help, and not without reason.—But in the beginning of 1864, how have all these hopes and expectations vanished! England has been completely revolutionized in her opinion upon the American war, and has proclaimed in unmistakable accents, her detestation of the Southern slave holding confederacy. Even the fear of losing Mexico, if our arms should succeed, could not induce Napoleon, the False, to outrage the sense of liberal Europe, and risk the glory of French arms, by taking part with the rebels. With 1863 went out all hope of Foreign aid for Jeff.

The great losses which the rebels sustained during the year just closed, are made manifest by the necessity to which they are reduced of dragging every man into the ranks—even boys of 16 and decrepit old men of 60. And that the fighting material of the South is wholly exhausted is clearly shown by the frenzy which seems lately to possess both the administrative and legislative branches of the confederate government upon the subject of swelling the muster-rolls of their armies. "Whence comes this frantic infatuation?" says the Richmond Whig. "Is it a symptom of panic, of trepidation bordering on despair? Are we reduced to the necessity of making such an exhibition to our enemies and to the world, in resorting to such desperate measures, unparalleled in the history of wars?" It looks very like it.

Lord Lyons, it is said, wrote lately to Earl Russell that the rebellion would succumb in three months. The correspondent of the London Times in Richmond, himself an ardent secessionist, declares that six months will probably see the South so far exhausted as to be unable longer to continue the war. From a survey of the whole field, it would seem that the operations of the Union armies during the year 1863, were fatal to the rebellion.

But 1863 will be remembered forever by us, if for no other reason, on account of the grand invasion of Pennsylvania by the Rebel army under Gen. Lee, and the occupation of our town by the Confederates for several weeks.—Such a sight as Greencastle saw in June and July last, she will never see again. So long as one house stands to mark the site of this town, so long will incidents of the invasion under Lee—relating to this neighborhood—be told by the fireside. In far off western homes, many years from now, old men, who are the young men of to-day, will rehearse to wondering grand-children the "moving accidents" which befell them here in 1863, when Greencastle was in the Southern Confederacy.

In the year just closed the growth and material prosperity of our borough—though sadly checked by the continuance of the war—has been marked, and gives earnest of what we may expect "when this cruel war is over."

**THE NEWS.**

The War Department is engaged in settling some important questions connected with the draft, and the quotas which will be assigned to the several States. The rules which are to govern the States will also be settled. As soon as it is definitely fixed and the arrangements completed, orders will at once be issued to proceed with the draft. It will probably take place about the middle of January.

An expedition to co-operate with Gen. Averill, consisting of two regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry and a battery of six guns, a force numbering fourteen hundred men in all, under the command of Colonel George D. Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, has returned to Harper's Ferry without the loss of a man, after penetrating to Harrisonburg, Va.

When Gen. Averill had finished his work, and Col. Wells had accomplished his diversion, strictly according to orders, the latter found himself confronted by from 7000 to 10,000 of Lee's forces, with Gen. Rosser's Brigade and a part of Stuart's Cavalry in his rear, at Front Royal. By clever strategy and forced marches Col. Wells escaped the former and avoided the latter forces, and reached his post with his men and munitions unharmed. He made a march of forty-three miles in thirty hours.

So desperate seemed the chances of the expedition, that the Rebels of Winchester offered heavy bets that not a man would return.—One hundred Rebel prisoners were brought safely off.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The following despatch has been received at Headquarters of the army:—

Chattanooga, Dec. 29, 1863.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck General-in-Chief:—Colonel Long, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding the Second Division of Cavalry, reports from Calhoun, December 28th, that the Rebel General Wheeler, with twelve hundred or fifteen hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Colonel Leibert and captured a supply train, from Chattanooga to Knoxville, about ten o'clock this morning, at Charleston on the south bank of the Hiwassee.

The train escort had reached Charleston last night, and Leibert's skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this morning, before Colonel Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp at the time, one hundred and fifty men and crossed to Colonel Leibert's support.

The Rebels shortly gave away, Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off, to the right, he charged them with sabres, completely demoralizing and scattered them in great confusion, in every direction. Several of the enemy, number not known, were killed and wounded. One hundred and twenty-one prisoners, including five commissioned officers, were captured.

The Rebel column fled, and was pursued for five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately.

Long's loss was one man slightly wounded. The officer in command of the courier station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning (Dec. 28th,) by a force of one hundred Rebels. He drove them off.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,  
Major General Commanding.

**Raid of General Averill.**

Gen. Averill's Raid on the East Tennessee Railroad—the Railroad cut at Salem—Immense Amount of Rebel Stores Destroyed. *Elsay Pocahontas County, Va., Dec. 21.* via Beverly, Dec. 22.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th inst., and have arrived safely at this point with my command, consisting of the 24, 3d and 8th Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania, Dobson's Battalion of Cavalry and Ewing's Battery.

At Salem three depots were destroyed containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 30,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, and a large amount of harness, shoes, saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons. The telegraph wire was cut and coiled and burned for half a mile. The water-station, turn-tables and three cars were burned and the track torn up and the rails torn up and heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours.

Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed over an extent of fifteen miles. A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were destroyed.

My march was interrupted occasionally by the tempest in all the mountains and the icy roads. I was obliged to swim my command

and drag my artillery with ropes across Crox's Creek several times in twenty-four hours.

On my return I found six separate commands under Gens. Early, Jones, Fitz Lee, Imboden, Jackson and McCausin, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all the available roads, to prevent my return. I captured a despatcher from General Jones to Gen. Early, giving me their positions and that of Jackson's.

Clifton Forge and Covington were selected to be carried.

I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson during the night. His outposts were pursued in a gallop by the 8th Virginia mounted infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's river were saved, although faggots had been hauled ready to ignite them.

My column, about four miles long hastened across, regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances and a few wagons, and one regiment had passed, when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, which did not succeed.

The ambulances and some sick men were lost, and by the darkness and the difficulties the last regiments was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position upon the cliffs which overlooked the bridge. I caused the bridges, which were long and high, to be destroyed, and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment which was cut off.

I sent orders to the remnants to destroy our wagons and to come to me across the river or over the mountains.

They swam the river with a loss of only four men drowned and joined me. In the meantime the forces of the enemy were concentrating on me at Callaghan's over every available road but one, which was decided impracticable, but by which I crossed over to the top of the Alleghenies with my command, with the exceptions of four caissons, which were destroyed in order to increase the teams of pieces.

My loss is six men drowned, one officer and four men wounded, and four officers and ninety men missing.

We captured about two hundred prisoners, but retained but five officers and eighty men on account of their inability to march. We took also about one hundred and fifty horses.

My men and horses have subsisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the officers and men have suffered cold and hunger and fatigue with remarkable fortitude.

*My command has marched, climbed, slid and swam 335 miles, since the 8th inst.*

(Signed) W. W. AVERILL,  
Brigadier General.

**PASSING EVENTS, &C.**

The cold weather of week before last has given place to snow and rain.

**Promoted.**—We are glad to learn that 1st Sergeant J. M. DETRICH, of MERRICK'S company, 23d Pa. Cavalry, has been promoted to the 2nd Lieutenancy of the same company.

Mr. R. A. McCLEURE's classes in vocal music are making rapid progress. He is a teacher whose abilities are unquestioned. He is eminently qualified to impart instruction in the science.

The 20th and 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments have been ordered to report to Harrisburg, for the purpose of re-organizing and re-enlisting for the war.

We are pleased to see our young friend JONX R. ALLISON. He comes home on furlough. His regiment, the 56th Pa., are going to re-enlist for the war. They have been in South Carolina for over two years.

**Revival.**—A revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church. Some converts have been obtained. The junior Pastor, Rev. MARKS, who has entered upon his duties in this circuit, assisted in the services.

A rumor prevailed in Waynesboro' some days ago, that the Rebels were crossing at Cherry Run, Va. Of course it was untrue, for the Potomac was rolling high, making it impossible for them to cross.

**Hugh Logan**—In speaking of the operations of Col. Boyd's Cavalry in the late raid, the *Franklin Repository* says, "At Woodstock Captain HUGH LOGAN, formerly of this county, was captured, after he had been wounded seriously in the right arm and slightly in the thigh. The command returned to Charlestown on the 24th inst., to enjoy their merry Christmas."

**George E. Hollar.**—Through the editor of the *New Orleans Era*, the relatives of this young man have heard from him. He is engaged in the office of the *Mobile Register*, in which place he has been nearly ever since the breaking out of the war. Mr. HOLLAR learned the printing business in the *Spirit Office*, as is known to most of the craft in this county.

**Septennial Assessment.**—We find in the table of taxables given in the *Repository*, that in 1856 Antrim township had 656 taxables, in 1863, 800—a gain of 144; Washington township in 1856, 546, now 610—gain of 64; Mercersburg, 194, now 200; Greencastle, 216, now 300—gain of 84; Waynesboro' 282, now 295—gain of 13. Some townships have fallen off. Whole county had in 1856, 8,405 taxables; in 1863, 9224—gain of 919.

**Township Meetings.**—We understand that meetings have been held in most of the school districts of the township, for the purpose of taking steps towards obtaining volunteers to fill up the quota under the January draft. What has been the result of these meetings we have not learned. It seems to us that each school district should choose delegates to attend a township convention, to which powers should be given to make all the necessary arrangements for carrying on recruiting. First of all it will be necessary for those subject to the draft to make large contributions. We have no doubt that there are land owners who are not subject to the draft themselves, who would contribute liberally to the funds of the Association, because every soldier added to the number already in the field, is an additional safe guard for the lives and property of the rich. Surely there is money enough, and good solid sense and energy to put this noble work through.

**Week of Prayer.**—This week will be observed by the Christian world as a season of prayer. It has been the custom for several years past. There never yet has been a time when a season of prayer was so much needed as now.

**SUBJECTS RECOMMENDED.**  
Sunday, January 2.—Sermons. Subjects.—The Work of the Holy Spirit and our Lord's Ward an Agreement in Prayer.

Monday, January 4.—Penitential Confession of Sin—Personal, Social, and National—With Supplication for the Divine Mercy through the Atrocities of our Savior Jesus Christ.

Tuesday, January 5.—For the Success of all Efforts to Evangelize the Unconverted at Home and Abroad.

Wednesday, January 6.—For the Christian Ministry—for Sunday Schools, and all other Christian Agencies, and for the increase of Spiritual Life, Activity, and Holiness in all Believers.

Thursday, January 7.—For the Afflicted and Oppressed—that Slavery and Oppression may cease, and that Christian Love may reach the Destitute in all lands.

Friday, January 8.—For all in Authority, for the Prevalence of Peace, and for the Holy Observance of the Sabbath.

Saturday, January 9.—God's Blessing—Personal, Social, National the Revival and extension of pure Christianity throughout the world.

Sunday, January 10.—Sermons. Subjects.—The Christian Church—its Unity, and the Duty and Desirableness of Manifesting it.

N. B.—Our Country—its Sins—its Repentance—its Deliverance—God's Hand in our midst—its Tokens of Mercy—to be remembered each day.

**Exhibitions, &C.**—The series of Dramatic Exhibitions was closed on last Saturday night. As we have said before, the performances were creditable. It must be remembered that the company had but a very short time in which to make preparation. We presume, however, that they came up to general expectation. Besides, they labored under peculiar disadvantages, want of scenery, etc.

The leading characters in the plays were generally well sustained. With practice, some members of the company would make excellent performers. If they wish to continue their exhibitions during the winter, they should try to cultivate ease and grace upon the stage, and try to feel as they were the real persons whose characters they represent. Faults common to those first entering upon the stage, we need not mention nor criticize at this time.

The trio of musicians who added so much to the entertainments of the audience and interest of the plays, should be especially remembered. Among the pieces well executed by them, "Highland Mary," sang and played in an artless manner, was highly appreciated.

The comedians, in the Ethiopian piece, "A Music Lesson," and also in the part of "Irish Schoolmaster," contributed much to the amusement of the audience.

The Hall was crowded every night, showing that the public appreciated the object for which these performances were gotten up—to relieve sick and wounded soldiers.

As to the plan of selling reserved seats, "it played out." The principle was wrong, and the practice bungling. The number of such seats was too limited, and the preference given to those connected with the company, hardly gave the outsiders a chance to buy reserved seats at all. While it made no difference to us, yet there were many prevented from witnessing the performance on this account. We think that hereafter the best plan would be to sell all tickets alike, and reserve "front seats for ladies."

We are grateful to the company nevertheless, for these amusements during the holidays.

A slight disturbance was created on two evenings by some intoxicated individuals. Order was promptly enforced by ejecting the offenders. The doorman, usher, and others, deserve credit for the manner in which they performed their arduous and unpleasant duties.

Irwin's Hall was kindly tendered by the proprietor, free of charge, for the occasion.

**THE ALTAR.**

**MARRIED.**—By the Rev. T. G. Apple, on the 15th ult., Mr. Lazarus Martin to Miss Leah Kubu. On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. Franklin Kubu to Miss Anna Fry.

By the same, on 31st ult., Mr. John McDowell to Miss Mary E. Scully, both of this vicinity.

**THE TOMB.**

**DIED.**—In this place, December 28th, 1863, Mr. Henry Miller, aged 65 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Mr. MILLER was the last but one of the old family stock of that name. (The descendants of the old family are quite numerous and live mostly about the Maryland Line.) He was born in Antrim township, and resided in the South-west portion of it during nearly all his life, except the last two or three years which he spent in this town. He was a kind and affectionate husband and parent.

Affable in his manners everywhere, hospitable at home, he was much respected and beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances.

He was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church.

Near this place, December 28th, 1863, Mr. William Overman, aged 75 years, 6 months and 10 days.

In this place, January 1st, 1864, Abraham Lincoln, son of John Kaufman, Esq., aged 3 years, 1 month and 18 days.