

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. McCROY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 2, 1864.



PLAIN WORDS.

Recruiting is progressing favorably in Antrim. The committee and agents of the organization are laboring faithfully. We are compelled, in candor, to notice one thing in the reports of the soliciting committees, viz: that they have not met with the encouragement they should receive. Why do persons refuse to contribute? Some are to be excused because they have not the means, and from such the will must be accepted for the deed. To them our remarks do not apply. Some object to giving upon the ground of being opposed to all war. We would not have them violate their conscience upon any account. They occupy a strange position. The Friends or Quakers have always expressed a desire to forward the destruction of slavery. Yet at this moment when "the powers that be," to which they acknowledge allegiance, are in peril, and while the south is trying to destroy the old government, and erect a new one upon the corner stone of slavery. Where do the Friends stand? Their annual circular says, it is their duty to refuse to pay anything towards the support of the war, because their testimony has always been against war. They advise even that commutation money should not be paid. They are thereby brought into hostility to the government. Would it not be better to break away from the "traditions of the elders," then refuse to assist the authorities which protect them.

But there are others who have not either of the foregoing excuses to urge, and yet who decline giving. The owner of lands and property along the Border needs protection. Every regiment, nay every soldier sent to the army makes that property more secure. Then why do they not contribute of their abundance. Example is more potent than precept. If these persons refuse, there are others who will with more reason, refuse also. How will they be regarded by the poor man who has paid his last dollar to this object? What respect can they receive in the community where they are known?—and they will be known.

But there are others who are in the draft themselves, and yet do not give. What is their motive? We do not believe they want to be drafted, at least we have never seen a man who did. It is a low and sordid motive. They want the quota filled, but they want their kind-hearted, generous and liberal neighbors to do the work and pay the money. Is not this the reason? With all the bright prospects before us for filling the quota of Antrim, the work may fail, for want of funds. Then who shall be drafted to fill the deficit? Not the men who have used their time and money to put soldiers into the army. Not they, but those who have not contributed of their means must stand the draft. Honor, justice and sentiment demand it.

The Antrim organization at the last meeting, provided that in case the quota was not filled, and that any of its members should be drafted, the organization stood pledged to see them out. The case is clear. One of three things must be done; join the army, pay four hundred dollars after the draft or pay but a small portion of this sum now. Men, of Antrim! "choose ye this day."

Those who do their duty will receive the plaudits of our entire community; while those who lag behind and shirk their duty, will receive the scorn they richly merit.

With stout hearts and willing hands, the work cannot fail. If one-half is done that ought to be done, in three days the quota can be filled.

TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

When the rebellion in America broke out, there was a general shout of exultation from the aristocrats of Europe. They proclaimed aloud that the bubble of democracy had burst—that the Great Republic was a failure—They scarcely attempted to conceal their joy at our discomfiture and troubles. A little

more than two years has gone by, and the Republic has proved itself no failure, the bubble of democracy in America has not burst, our troubles are lightened and the end of them is about at hand, while the fires of discord have been lighted up all over Europe, the Revolution is moving and shaking thrones, the aristocrats are trembling, and monarchy is about to be weighed in the balance again.

That a general European war is anticipated may be seen from the English press and the newspapers of every continental nation. And that this anticipation is well founded is proved by the fact that there is now a great revolution in progress in Poland, that all Germany is in a ferment on the Schlesing-Holstein difficulty, that inflammatory appeals are spread abroad through all Hungary, that the late elections in France have resulted in favor of the patriots against the Empire, and that the French emperor, who is commonly regarded as very astute and far-seeing, has called for a European Congress to settle all disputes and re-adjust the map of Europe, that a general war may be avoided.

In addition to the many perplexing and complicated questions presented by the affairs of the continent, England has a new source of trouble in another great rebellion in India.—According to late reports the affairs of that dependency are in an alarming state. The population of India is estimated at 137,000,000, or more than four times that of the United States. All these millions are ruled by about 126,000 Englishmen. About 4,000,000 of the Indians are friendly to British domination; the remainder are coerced into obedience. This is a monstrous and unnatural condition of affairs, and cannot last long; for the natives, by contact with Europeans, are gradually coming up to their level, and every day therefore makes the tenure of British rule more insecure. One rebellion after another may be put down, but finally the natives must regain their government, and England be deprived of her vast East Indian possessions.

A general European war would be a great evil, and the most cruel could not rejoice at the prospect, if it might be in any way avoided without sacrificing the sacred cause of liberty. But the danger of such a war may have good effects in favor of our government. It guarantees us against foreign intervention. It is true that danger had pretty well passed away before, but an additional security will not be disregarded. France and England, at peace and with nothing to do, might give us trouble yet, but with so much on hand as each of them has now, they cannot do so, collectively or singly. Although we will not mock at the calamities of the European ruling classes as they did at ours, yet we are not sorry that they are finding enough at home to occupy their attention. It is probable that they will hereafter mind their own business, since that will afford them ample employment.

The Franklin Rail Road.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road has been issued, and presents some interesting facts and figures. This Company has control of and runs the Franklin Rail Road. With regard to the latter road, the Report says:—

"The number of passengers, during the year, from Hagerstown, was 11,907, from Greencastle, 9,229; from Chambersburg, 27,575. In addition to this there were 34,305 troops over the road East, and 32,252 West.

There were 13,673,016 pounds of freight carried from Hagerstown during the year; 11,639,162 pounds from Greencastle; 14,890,762 pounds from Chambersburg. There were 7,115,850 pounds received at Hagerstown; 4,598,050 pounds at Greencastle, and 17,718,900 pounds at Chambersburg

The following is given as the cost of repairing the damages inflicted upon the road by the rebels:

Cost of reconstruction and estimate for completion of road, water station, &c., \$20,084 07

Less T rail left on the road 147— 2240

tons at \$35, 5, 167 65

Total loss, \$14,926 42

Of which sum the United States Government claim to have paid \$1055 79.

The Filling of Pennsylvania Regiments—Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HEADQUARTERS, P. M., ADJ'T. GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Jan. 21st 1863.

The War Department has authorized Major General Winfield S. Hancock, and Major General Ambros E. Burnside, two of the most distinguished Commanders in our Army, to recruit the Second and Ninth Army Corps, now under their respective commanders, to fifty thousand men each, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said Corps by the War Department, I address myself to the patriotic and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, earnestly invoking them to lend their active aid to Generals Hancock and Burnside, in the prosecution of such measures as they may adopt, under the regulations of the War Department, govern-

ing enlistment in this State to fill up the Pennsylvania regiments and batteries of these noble Corps

They comprise the following Pennsylvania regiments and batteries, viz:

In the Second Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Hancock, are the 53d, 69th, 71st, 72d, 71st, 106th, 116th, 140th, 154, and 148th regiments, and Independent batteries C and F, and batteries F and G of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery.

In the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Burnside, are the 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 100th regiments, and Durell's Independent Battery D.

The reinforcement of our victorious armies in the field is the only means of bringing the rebellion to an early close, and of forever sealing the fountain of civil war. Let us then maintain the illustrious record which these gallant armies have already won, and effectively aid the Government in securing a glorious future to our country, by filling up their ranks now greatly reduced, by diseases and the casualties in the field.

Full information regarding bounties and enlistment in any of the Pennsylvania organizations attached to the Second and Ninth Army Corps, will be found in the published circulars of Major Generals Hancock and Burnside.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor &c., A. L. RUSSEL, Adj't Gen. Penna.

THE NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The following has been received at the War Department:—

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 26.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Brigadier General Graham, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, and made a landing on James River, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, knowing as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty-two of the enemy, seven of the signal corps, and brought away ninety-nine negroes; destroyed twenty-four hundred pounds of pork and a large quantity of oats and iron. They also captured a schooner and sloop with two hundred and forty boxes of tobacco, and five Jews preparing to run the blockade.

The expedition returned without the loss of a man.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 27.—Fifty three contrabands, of all sizes and sexes, came to the head-quarters to-day. They left their plantation, near Orange Court House, on Monday, crossed the Rapidan near the railroad in boats. Five or six of their original number were captured by the Rebels, before crossing.

A review of Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, with field exercise, was held to-day. General Gregg, temporarily in command of the Cavalry Corps, and numerous lady visitors, were in attendance.

Shots are occasionally exchanged between the pickets on the Rapidan, but no casualties have lately been reported on our side.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—A special despatch to the Commercial, from Chattanooga, says:

"Johnston's Army has fallen back from Dalton. Colonel Burke, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, with a flag of truce, went out forty five miles but could find no enemy.

"The Rebel advance picket were near Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover the retreat. Cheatham's Division went there on Wednesday. Several unimportant cavalry raids had been made to cover their movements."

The Gazette's Nashville despatch says that persons who left Knoxville on Saturday, report skirmishing between Longstreet's cavalry and ours.

No doubt is felt that Knoxville can be held. It is reported that John Morgan, with seven regiments of cavalry, will make a raid into Kentucky through the Gaps in the eastern part of the State.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The following despatch has been received at the Head quarters of the Army:—

Chattanooga, Jan. 27.—Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Colonel Borne, with a force of four hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, attacked the camp of the Home Guards, Colonel Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and returned to camp without any casualties in force.

Johnson's Brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee River three miles above Bainbridge and six miles above Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry, who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferries, and thence proceed to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen and wounding a number, including three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Nashville, Jan. 27.—Later information from Gen. Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of January 26th, says the enemy crossed the Tennessee river last night and attacked Athens this morning, and were defeated. They are now trying to recross the river. The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack Johnston's force crossing there, and Col. Harrison, with six hundred Rebels and two guns, took advantage of their absence. Still later advices say that Dodge has whipped Johnson very badly at Florence. In all probability the raid is at an end.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

Country People.—When you visit Greencastle, call at Irwin & Rhoads' wholesale and retail store, examine the large stock and get a bargain. *

"They won't stay Put."—The subjoined articles of intelligence may be relied on as accurate.—Divorced by the Supreme Court on Friday, 23d Jan. 1864, for intolerable severity, Mrs. NANCY TYLER from Mr. SAMUEL TYLER. Married, on Monday, 25th January 1864, Mr. SAMUEL TYLER to Mrs. MARY TYLER.—Exchange.

55th Reg., P. V.—This regiment reached Harrisburg a few days ago. It has re-enlisted and is here to recruit. Several of our Greencastle boys have come up to visit their friends and families.—We presume others will be here in a day or two. They deserve a warm welcome—having been away from home, and in the far South for nearly three years.

Headley's History of the Rebellion.—Mr. F. J. Proutz is now canvassing Antrim and Washington townships, for the above work. It is the best work of the kind yet published. Considering the style and size of the book, the price is quite low.

We hope the agent may meet with good success. He is a young man of honor, energy and intelligence.

Book Store.—Mr. FERRANOFF has fitted up handsomely, a room in his building on West Baltimore street, for a Book Store. He is just now opening a large stock of Books, Stationery, &c.—He intends to make this one of the "institutions" of the town. Anything in his line can be purchased as cheap from him as in any other place. The telegraph office has been removed to the same room.

Since the Borough recruiting organization ceased its labors, several veteran soldiers have re-enlisted, and we understand have been placed to the credit of the Borough. Ought they not receive a bounty? The funds of the organization are exhausted. Now is the time for property holders to do something.—The money previously raised was obtained only from persons subject to the draft, embracing less than a tenth of the property holders. Let the Council appropriate a sufficient sum to do what we propose.

Recruiting.—Recruiting is now going on more actively in Pennsylvania, than at any period since the first great outpouring in 1861. Some veteran regiments have re-enlisted to a man, while of others three-fourths will re-enlist. The "six month's" men, too, are going again as a general thing. In Franklin county there is considerable enthusiasm manifested in recruiting. Every township is trying to fill her quota. Some eight or ten have already done so, and the rest will, no doubt, complete the work this week. Under recent decisions from the War Department, volunteers can be credited to those districts from which they may receive local bounties; and this has facilitated matters very much. It is not only veterans who are re-enlisting, but many who have never been in service before have now gone to assist and hold up the hands of the victorious soldiers of the Republic. Thus our armies will be filled, and be prepared to make the final overthrow of the rebellion in the next summer's campaign. So mote it be.

Juvenile Concert.—A grand Concert will be given in IRWIN'S HALL, on this (TUESDAY) evening. Johnson's celebrated Oratorio, the "Palace of Industry," will be sung and performed by sixty boys and girls. The piece is designed to illustrate the poetry of labor. It opens with a number of boys and girls in school, reciting lessons, &c. In the second part they suddenly change to men and women performing the customary branches of industry. The loud ring of the blacksmith's anvil, and other instruments of music all kept time with song. A number of beautiful songs will be sung. The exercises will be varied; and interesting to all who may attend.

We urge upon our people to give a good attendance, not only because the merits of performance demand, but further for the reason that the teacher—Prof. R. A. McCLURE—has generously offered to give the juvenile class a course of instructions free of charge.

No reasonable objection whatever can be made against this concert. Remember this is the night.

Forensic Rebuke.—A singular occurrence took place a short time since, in one of our courts of justice, admirably illustrative of the genius of our country and of the independence of our bar. In the course of trial, a young and very talented lawyer, in examining a witness asked a question which the Judge considered improper, and would not suffer to be put. In the progress of the case, the Judge took occasion to ask the very question of the witness which he had interdicted to the counsel, whereupon that gentleman rose and respectfully protested against the question being put, on the ground of his having been prevented doing so by the Bench. "Sir," said the Judge, rather austere, "I shall put whatever question I think proper in my court." "Your court, Sir," replied the barrister, "I deny it to be so; it is my client's court; it is my court; it is the people's court, and not yours." It is unnecessary to add that the Judge seeing the correctness of the remark, bowed with silent courtesy to the rebuke, and the case proceeded.

Court Proceedings.—The January term of the several courts commenced on Monday of last week. Nearly all the civil cases were continued.—The cases put down for the second week were to have been tried by Hon. John Graham, of Carlisle; but he was unable to attend, and there were no jury trials this week. Motions were heard yesterday. The following are the only cases disposed of in the common pleas:

Simeon A. Melich vs H. Hughes. Judgment confessed for \$600.71. Kennedy & Mill for Plff.; Sharpe for Def.

Rufus K. McClellan vs Samuel Reisher. Verdict for Plff. for \$61.05. Sharpe & Seilhamer for Plff.; Clarke for Def.

Solomon Firey, Exr. of John Brewer, dec'd, vs Mary Ann, Susanna and Sabina Brewer. Verdict for Plff. for the land in dispute, to be released on payment of \$5,047 89 on 23d January 1855, with interest from 17th January 1864. Kimmell for Plff.; Sharpe for Defs.

Emanuel Kuhn vs Executors of W. Crooks dec'd. Continued by the court—costs of term to be paid by Plff. Kimmell for Plff.; Rowe and Sharpe for Defs.

S. & M. Pennock & Co. vs Wm. Reber. Continued because of absence of Def.; he to pay costs of term. Orr for Plff.; Sharpe for Def.

Wm. Gutshall vs Jacob Harke's estate. Settled by parties. Clarke for Plff.; Reilly & Sharpe for Def.

F Gelwicks, Exr. of Melchi Brindle, dec'd vs Melchi Brindle. Settled by parties. Brewer for Plff.; Kimmell for Def.

Margaret Rock vs John L. Knepper. Settled by parties. Kimmell for Plff.; Stengers for Def.

Joseph Sollenberger vs John W. Sollenberger vs H. Hughes. Settled by parties. Stumbaugh & Stewart for Plff.; Sharpe for Def.

Daniel Kohler vs Geo. A. Deitz. Verdict for Plff. for \$122 69. Fletcher, Stumbaugh & Stewart for Plff.; Kimmell for Def.

Reilly & Sharpe vs Wm. McGrath et al. Settled by the parties. Brewer and Kennedy for Plff.; Stenger, Keyser and McClintock for Defs.

WRITS ISSUED.

Huber & Tolbert vs Geo. & Henry Corwell. Attachment execution to judgment 322, April term, 1859, Seilhamer for Plffs.

Com. of Pa. use of Kohn & Miller vs Henry S. Miller, Emanuel Kuhn and W. S. Everett. Summons in debt on Administrator's bond. Stumbaugh & Stewart for Plffs.; service waived by Everett.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Com. vs Mary Snow. Infanticide and concealing death of bastard child. Verdict not guilty. Stenger and Kimmell for Com.; Sharpe and Brewer for defence.

Com. vs John Flory. Bill found for murder at the October term. Prisoner in custody of Sheriff—having surrendered himself to the court for trial on Tuesday of last week. Continued. Stenger for Com.; Brewer and Kimmell for Defence.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs Nathaniel Crouse. Assault and battery. Settled by parties.

Com. vs Elizabeth, Susanna and Sabina Brewer. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Motion for new trial granted.

Com. vs Matthew Wilson. Larceny. Def. plead guilty and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment and costs.

Com. vs Susan and Louisa Brewer. Larceny.—Nolle prosequi entered by leave of Court.

Com. vs Peter M'Ferran. Surety of the peace. Sentenced to enter into recognizance to keep the peace—still in jail.

Com. vs J. Milton Heart. Fornication and Bawdary. Def. bound in \$500 to appear at next term.

Com. vs Jacob Parker and John Baker. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs Helen Harris and Francis M. Harris. Assault and Battery. Verdict not guilty. Matilda Hess, Prosecutrix to pay half the costs; Defendants other half.

Com. vs Matilda Hess. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs John Hullinger. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs Daniel Gelwicks. Malicious mischief. Verdict guilty: sentenced to pay \$15 fine and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs Benjamin Reisher and Samuel S. Reisher. Riot, and assault and battery. Samuel S. Reisher sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. Benjamin did not appear.

Com. vs Jacob Hulsinger, Samuel Hulsinger, David Hart, J. Wesley Hart and David Brookstein. Assault and battery. Defs. bound for appearance at next term.

Com. vs Hilery Addison. Assault and Surety of the Peace. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs Mrs. Mary Lorette. Passing counterfeit money. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs G. W. Mudd. Assault and battery. Nolle prosequi entered. Def. died in jail.

Com. vs William, Elizabeth, Susan, David and Samuel Thomas and John Fleagle. Larceny. True bill against Fleagle—not a true bill as to others—Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs Hugh Blair. Assault and battery. Verdict not guilty, and Susan Brewer, Prosecutrix, to pay nine-tenths of the costs and Defendant to pay one-tenth.

Com. vs Joseph Hooker. Horsestealing. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six years in Eastern Penitentiary, and pay costs.

Com. vs John Reesner, Jr., and Sarah Reesner. Keeping a bawdy house. A true bill; Defs. not taken.

Com. vs Nicholas Uglow. Leasing houses as bawdy houses. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay \$200 fine and imprisonment for one day.

Com. vs Susan Brewer. Surety of the peace. Sentenced to enter into bonds for \$400 to keep peace.

BILLS IGNORED BY GRAND JURY.

Com. vs William Reamer, Joseph Strock and Francis Peckman. Assault and battery. No true bill and Elizabeth Brewer, prosecutrix, to pay costs.

Com. vs Geo. W. Wolfe, H. B. Blair, James B. Duffield. Riot and assault and battery. No true bill and Elizabeth Brewer, prosecutrix, to pay costs.

Com. vs Hugh B. Blair and James B. Duffield. Riot. Not a true bill and Susan Brewer, prosecutrix, to pay costs.—Franklin Repository.