

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Feb 16, 1864.



We copy the following from the *Franklin Repository* of February 10th, in which it appears as an advertisement:—

PLOUGH'S SCHOOL HOUSE,
GREEN TOWNSHIP, Feb. 4, 1864.
Resolved, That the officers of this meeting notify the authorities of Castle Borough, that in the future this township expects them to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa, located in the Southern end of this township, in educating their children and supplying their other wants, as the philanthropical bounty of fifty dollars won't see the colored friends out.
Resolved, That the above be published at the expense of this township.

JACOB GLASS, Prest.,
JACOB BOLLINGER, Sec'y.

To all which, in behalf of the good people of Greencastle, we reply:

That true it is, that "the philanthropical bounty of fifty dollars won't see the colored friends out," but it saw them in, and the people of Greencastle out—of the draft, and the people of Green township out—of pocket and it seems out of humor also, especially Jacob Glass, Prest., Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, and the other resolutions of the region round about Plough's School House, which is nigh unto the borders of Africa.

But before we proceed to ventilate the resolution, let us say that the "Castle Borough" mentioned in the resolution, means Greencastle borough, because none other in the county obtained any recruits at \$50—which justifies us in taking up the gauntlet thrown done by Glass, Bollinger & Co., of Plough's School House, near Africa; and we must be allowed to suggest to Messrs. Glass, and Bollinger, that their little meeting in Plough's School House, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of Africa, which is, the Lord knows where—but supposed to be six miles from any place—because, as we shall show hereafter, the enrolling officer of the district couldn't, or at least didn't find it—we say we would suggest that that little meeting, in that little school house, wherewith was passed that little resolution, was hardly competent to speak in the name of Green township, and we shall therefore regard it as the expression not of that township, but of Jacob Glass, Prest., Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, and the several other individuals who vegetate in the neighborhood of Plough's School House, and "look after the interests of the colored families of Africa."

What was the cause or origin of this resolution? Simply this: While the rest of the county slumbered on, with arms folded on the bosom, undisturbed by the impending draft, Greencastle was awake, up, and active. In the space of two weeks she raised sufficient money to secure not only twenty-one volunteers, which was her quota in the call for 300,000, but forty-eight, enough to answer also the call for 200,000 more, and still leave a surplus. All these volunteers she obtained by paying to each a local bounty of only fifty dollars. In filling the quota of the borough we labored under peculiar difficulties. The Provost Marshal was unable to decide many questions that arose, and to be safe, kept us down to the very strictest interpretation of the law. He would not allow us to place to our credit a single man who had been enrolled in any other township of the county. We were driven to seek out men who had been missed in the enrollment, young men under twenty, and contrabands arriving from Virginia. Besides this we met the fiercest opposition wherever we went, even in boroughs and townships wherein no move was making to raise their own quota. But by an honorable course of dealing with those who enlisted, and by the energy and activity of the Executive Committee we overcame all these obstacles, and demonstrated to the other boroughs and townships of the county that their quotas might be filled by volunteers. We led the way and pointed out the path, and by our example and success stimulated them to attempt the same. Some began at once, and by offering a local bounty of \$100 filled their respective quotas; others slept on and would not be aroused by the activity around them until the last moment, and as the price of their negligence, indifference and supineness, are now endeavoring to obtain volunteers at \$150—and Green township belongs to the latter class. They must pay \$150 to accomplish the same result which we effected with \$50.—Thus it is always; the possessions of the supine fall an easy prey to the active and vigilant.

But a hundred dollars now-a-days, is as they say, a hundred dollars, and Jacob Glass, Prest., Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, and the other sleepers about Plough's School House groan within themselves, yea, draw a deep sigh from the very bottom of their boots, as they contemplate these goodly sums of \$100 glide into the pockets of their recruits, for which there is no value received. And these internal melancholy emotions have taken an external form in the above resolution. A deep grief on account of the departure of the war-like sons of Africa, whom they might have obtained as volunteers

at \$50 per head, if they hadn't been asleep, and whose places they must fill at \$150 per head, pervades the resolution. But there is also a smack of satire and bitterness. It would seem that Glass, Bollinger & Co., are wroth, that they have, in fact, been stirred up by the extra \$100 from their profound lethargy even to the point of anger. Well, it is natural to feel uncomfortable in paying \$150 down in greenbacks, when \$50 would have answered the same purpose, and an uncomfortable feeling, very frequently repeated, quite as naturally produces anger and bitterness. But it is wholly unnatural for men to be angry with themselves. Now, since Jacob Glass, Prest., Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, and the others about Plough's School House must, naturally, be angry and must, naturally also, be angry at somebody else than themselves, we cannot see any possible reason why they should not select Greencastle as the object of their ire as well as any other community, and perhaps there was a peculiar propriety in selecting our town, because that extra \$100 which we saved on every recruit, if it is tied up right tight and safe in our pocket-books during the day and counted over before going to bed acts as an antidote against the deleterious effects of the resolution. It is even thought by some, that by counting it over in the morning also and tying it a little tighter—first being sure that the notes are all greenbacks—we could even survive another such.

One would think, from the above resolution that Green township has not enlisted any recruits to fill her quota from any other township, but has obtained all from among her own inhabitants. What, then, are her committees doing in Chambersburg, offering large bounties to every one willing to accept? But if any one says, we do not object to your having enlisted men from our township, but to the paltry bounty which you paid, we reply that a new era has dawned upon us, indeed, and the millennium surely approaches—if men will no longer obtain substitutes as cheaply as possible. Who, that is not as green as glass, would pay \$150 for a substitute, ready and willing to go for \$50? None, within our knowledge, except Jacob Glass, Prest., Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, and the men of the neighborhood of Plough's School House, in Green township, near Africa. They are philanthropists. They give "philanthropical bounties," especially when they can't help it. Judging from the above resolution we would say, if fifty men had offered themselves to Jacob Glass et al, as volunteers for \$50 per man, they would have indignantly refused to take them at that sum, but would have compelled them to receive a "philanthropical bounty," would, in fact, have pushed and shoved \$150 into their pockets, and if the recruit had not been very careful would have slipped in \$50 more clandestinely. We, down in these benighted regions, have not reached that point of moral elevation. But then, it is possible, that some missionaries sent to Africa may have stopped for a time at Plough's School House, on their way thither.

But the men who passed the resolution above, want the authorities of Greencastle to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa, because some of the men of Africa enlisted for us and were placed to our credit, that is, went as our substitutes. And do they propose to act upon the same principle? But we gave \$150, and you only \$50, say they. And pray, how far will your \$100 go to supply the wants of the family of the volunteer and educate his children, in the event of his death? And do you propose then, as soon as the \$100 is exhausted, to undertake to keep the families of such as volunteered for you from other districts and to educate their children? Greencastle took from other townships and boroughs only the unenrolled inhabitants physically fit for military duty, nearly all poor negroes. We have given to other districts perhaps an equal number of our enrolled white citizens. We are willing to keep and care for the expensive families of the whites not credited to us, but you, Messrs. Glass and Bollinger, are not willing to care for the colored families, that need but little, whose heads are not credited to you. Which party is acting the more honorable part, you yourselves being the judges? You seem to think it the duty of a district to provide for the families of those only who have gone as substitutes for the people of that district, and your care and apparent charity is therefore founded upon utter selfishness. We provide for those who go to the war, whether for us or others, for all whose supports are fighting or have fallen for the preservation of liberty and union, and what we do is done from motives of patriotism. We give the lowest sum he will take to one who is willing to encounter the hardships and dangers of campaign life to relieve us from undergoing them. When we have paid him the money, we are square with him on that score and as our substitute he can claim nothing further from us. But as a soldier of the republic, battling for right and freedom, we can never be equal with him, but will owe him an eternal debt of gratitude, and this we will owe equally to every one whether he enlisted to fill our quota or not, and from this

arises the obligation of every community to support the families of all who have gone from it to the war. Now, Messrs. Jacob Glass, Prest., and Jacob Bollinger, Sec'y, don't that resolution smack of selfishness rather than patriotism, and wouldn't it be well to reconsider it?

But the authorities of Greencastle are asked to "hereafter look after the interest of the colored families of Africa," to provide for their wants, and to see to the education of their children. From this we would imply that the colored families of Africa, their wants and education, had been cared for by the gentlemen who dwell in the neighborhood of Plough's School House. With what attention and liberality they were cared for may be gathered from the facts that those enlisted from that locality were the most lean and hungry, ragged and tattered, ignorant and uncultivated human beings that ever entered a Provost Marshal's office. Such they are represented. Why, we really put them in as much for their sakes as our own. In that way they would have clothing to their backs, and food for their stomachs, as well as wages to keep their families in better condition than they had been. We felt that they ought to go into the army by all means, and we saw that the people about Plough's School House, whose business it was to look after their interests, had no thought of putting them or any body else into the army at that time, and, in fact, had forgot all about their wards, the Africans; for even the enrolling officer, who is said to live some where in the neighborhood of Plough's School House, never thought of them, at least those of them that enlisted for us, for we were not allowed to put any enrolled in another district into service to be credited to us, as we had occasion to say before. In truth, the Africans, in the latter part of 1863, were going it on their own hook, and the Plough's School House people were in blissful ignorance of their existence. If we are not expected to take any better care of those families, or provide better for their education, than was being taken and provided for them at the time we were filling our quota, the burden would not be such a heavy one. But since we have furnished white soldiers to other districts in lieu of the blacks we received from them, and purpose to keep the families of the whites we respectfully decline to look after the interests of the colored families of Africa.

But hear, O Glass, and give heed, O Bollinger, and lend us your ears, O People of Plough's School House, in Green township, near Africa: We enlisted six Africans. Four of them are single, and are presumed to have no families to be provided for, at least no children to be educated. Of the two married recruits, we already have with us the family of one. All this thunder and lightning—this PLOUGH'S SCHOOL HOUSE, JACOB GLASS, PREST., JACOB BOLLINGER, SEC'Y, and Resolved, That the resolution be published at the expense of the township—all this is about the family of a solitary poor devil of an African who is now in the armies of the Republic! The mountain (i. e. Plough's School House,) labors; out pops a ridiculous mouse (i. e. the aforesaid resolution.)

THE NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 8, 1864.—The expedition having returned we are permitted to state the following facts. On Saturday morning Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brigadier-General Wistar, marched from Yorktown by way of New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at half past two o'clock yesterday morning at Bottom Bridge, across the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, and endeavoring, by a surprise, to liberate our prisoners there.

The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marched in sixteen and a half hours forty seven miles. A force of infantry followed in their rear, for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond Examiner of to-day says, "A Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement." The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to obstruct the roads, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge from two o'clock until twelve, Gen. Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, General Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On his march back to New Kent Court House his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, was made in fifty six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign into Virginia in the winter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Washington, 8.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday says:

We are informed that a reconnoissance in force was made by the Army of the Potomac on Saturday last, the 3d Army Corps moving to the Rapidan at eight A. M. on that day. The enemy resisted the crossing, but, despite

their utmost effort to prevent it, the corps named was finally successful in laying a pontoon bridge, over which it advanced, driving the enemy before them, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

This engagement, resulting as reported, so brilliantly to our army, lasted two hours, the rebels annoying our forces with their artillery and sharpshooters, but, as the sequel proved, without avail.

At 4, P. M., the 2d Army Corps having in the interim also crossed, the advance was continued, the enemy, as before, offering protracted resistance, but in vain. They fought stubbornly for two hours, but, as in the first fight fell back, having been baffled in all their attempt to repulse or check our intrepid columns. Their loss in prisoners, in the two engagements, it is rumored to be very large, as well as in killed and wounded.

We are not advised how much farther the reported reconnoissance in force will be extended, but it is claimed that its results are very satisfactory. The strength of the enemy has been ascertained, and other important movements will speedily follow.

Major General Sedgwick is now in command of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade being detained at home by sickness.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

Be it enacted, &c. That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—four ounces for eight cents—must be manufactured from wool, cotton or linen, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other material than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at the letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

[We published the above last week; but as it was incorrect in regard to the sums to be paid as postage, we re-publish above an official copy.]

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

Tribute of Regard.—At a meeting of the Town Council, on Friday evening, February 12th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from earth one of our number; therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of Mr. CHARLES HARTMAN the town has lost a useful and most valuable citizen,—one who was always deeply interested in the welfare of the Borough—the Town Council an active and tried member, whose advice and opinions, based on long experience as a Borough officer, were of the utmost value in all that concerned the interests and improvements of the town.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

GEORGE H. DAVIDSON, Burgess.

A. K. WEIR,
WM. W. FLEMING,
JER. DETRICH,
JOHN WILHELM, Jr.

W. A. REID,
Sec'y.

Important Legal Decision.—A case was tried in the District Court of Philadelphia last week, which is of considerable interest to purchasers of property, inasmuch as it involves the question, who is to pay the stamp cost attending the transfer. A party had purchased a property for a certain sum of money. The deed to be made out to the purchaser, of course requires an internal revenue stamp, amounting in the present case to \$180. The purchaser paid the same, but afterwards brought suit against the party selling to recover it back, taking the ground that the seller of the property was bound to furnish a full deed of title and the affixing of the stamp was necessary to make the title full. Judge Sharswood, in delivering the opinion of the Court, took the ground that the custom everywhere is, for the purchaser of property to pay the expense of the transfer, and in this case, the stamp duty was but an item of such expense, and accordingly gave judgment for the defendant. The decision may be considered as settling the much agitated and important question, so constantly coming up in almost all business relations as to whether the seller or the purchaser is to pay the stamp duty in transfers of property. The decision will, we presume, hold good also in personal as well as real property, and in all kinds of personal property.—*Valley Spirit.*

We chronicle in our list of deaths in this issue, the name of CHARLES HARTMAN, of our borough, one of our most esteemed citizens. Mr. HARTMAN, we understand, was a little over sixty-three years old. Almost all his life was spent in our midst. No one in this whole community was better or more favorably known. By a youth and manhood devoted to industry, sobriety and economy, he was enabled in his later years to enjoy a calm and pleasant manner of life, and to take part in promoting the welfare of the borough. He was frequently elected to municipal positions, by his fellow citizens, for he was a man of unimpeachable integrity and sound judgment. He occupied that middle station in life which is admitted by all to be the happiest, and being without ambition save to be useful, he succeeded in securing for himself the greatest boon of life, contentment. He will be missed in the community, for he was a good citizen; he will be missed in the church of which he was not only a good and pious man but a consistent and prominent member; he will be missed and mourned in the family, for he was true to all his duties, whether in the relation of husband, brother or father. He sleeps the sleep of a christian, in the German Reformed graveyard in this borough.

THE DAMAGE BY STEWART'S RAID.—The Commissioners appointed by the act of assembly to appraise military damages in the border counties, have heard all claims for losses sustained by STEWART'S cavalry raid in the counties of Adams, Franklin, and Fulton. There were one hundred claims heard and disposed of in Adams, and three hundred and thirty-nine in Franklin and Fulton. These claims have been adjudicated, and those of Franklin and Fulton were reported to the Court of Dauphin county on the 18th ultimo.

The Adams county case will be reported in a few days. The claims arising from the Militia and the Anderson cavalry have not been considered, and the losses sustained by the rebel occupation of Dauphin county last summer, having occurred after the passage of the law, are not embraced within the duties of the commissioners. The present Legislature will doubtless enlarge their powers, so as to embrace this class of claims. The commissioners bear testimony to the honesty of our people as a rule by reporting that attempts at extortion were extremely rare.

They estimate that it will require about \$1,250,000 to cover all the military damages, of every kind, by our own and rebel troops, in the southern counties.

Arrested.—Mr. GEORGE WHITE, of this place, was arrested recently in Steubenville, Ohio, on a requisition from Gov. BROWN to bring him to Chambersburg to answer an indictment for Mayhem, in putting out the right eye of Mr. CYRUS H. GORDON, of this place. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the prisoner discharged on the ground that the Mayor could not hold him, when he was arrested by the Provost Marshal on the charge of "aiding and abetting the enemy" during the rebel occupation of this place. He was subsequently delivered into the custody of Mr. GORDON, the prosecutor in our courts, and by him delivered to the Sheriff of Franklin county for trial at the next court. He was afterwards released on giving security in the sum of \$4,000 for his appearance at the next term.—*Franklin Repository*

[FOR THE PILOT.]

Take Warning.—*Be it enacted, &c.* That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously disturb or interrupt any meeting, society, assembly or congregation, convened for the purpose of religious worship, or for any moral, social, literary, scientific, agricultural, horticultural or floral object, ceremony, examination, exhibition or lecture, such person shall on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and suffer an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Notwithstanding, the above statute demands enforcement against offenders by all good citizens—we see it frequently violated even in the enlightened town of Greencastle with impunity; and by whom, not by the abused and despised sons and daughters of African descent, O no! They would have more respect for the word of God and for themselves. It is by the descendants of the much vaunted superior white race, those who have been brought up amidst free schools and churches, in this deficiency of moral principle and intellect is manifested. By the enlightened wisdom of the fathers and framers of the Constitution of the United States, is secured to every one, the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and whether he praise God at the top of his voice, or in the lowest whisper, or softer breath, in the church or out of the church, if sincere, is alike acceptable to God, and protected by our laws. Mark, for the future, those who are determined to disregard both the laws of God and man, by unbecoming conduct or conversation, either inside the house of worship, or by assembling with the outside to talk and laugh, keeping up a noise, injurious not only to the cause of religion but to the peace and good order of society, will experience the force of the above statute summarily applied.

Public Sales.—The following is a list of public sales, the bills of which have been printed at this office:—

- J. WHITMORE, February 17, 1 1/2 miles South West of Greencastle.
- W. H. CRAIG, February 18, 1 1/2 miles North West of Greencastle.
- S. KUHN, Feb. 18, 1 1/2 miles South West of Upton, on the farm of Jacob Young.
- J. S. LOOSE, February 19, 1 1/2 miles North East of Greencastle.
- J. D. MYERS, February 19, 5 miles South West of Greencastle and 2 miles South of Upton.
- WM. OSBRAUGH, Feb. 23, on the farm formerly owned by Daniel Kuhn, dec'd, and near Guertner's School House.
- B. F. D. STONE, Feb. 20, on the farm of William Allison, about 2 miles South of Greencastle.
- J. W. CRAIG, February 20, near Jacob Elliott's tavern, Welsh Run.
- M. SNIVELY, February 22, in Shady Grove, 3 miles East of Greencastle.
- J. ESHLEMAN, February 23, 3 miles East of Greencastle, along the Leitenburg road.
- S. HANMILL, February 25, 2 1/2 miles North West of Greencastle, near the pike leading to Mercersburg.
- W. B. TOBIAS, February 26, 1/2 of a mile South of Greencastle.
- JOHN SWITZER, March 5, 1/2 mile East of Greencastle, on the farm of John B. Witmer.
- H. A. BYRNS, March 10, on the farm of B. M. Powell, 4 miles South of Greencastle.