

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. McCRORY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Feb 23, 1864.



THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Second only in importance to the 4th of July, (and it should scarcely be even that) is the 22d of February, in the annals of her history, to the American people. The memorableness and national importance of the 22nd, commences in 1732; when in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was born, truly the greatest man that ever acted a conspicuous part in the Drama of Life.

Nature is not lavish of prodigies, and when she gives us one in the human species, men are always expecting she will indicate it by some outward sign. A lioness must cast her whelps in the street when a monster is born—some convulsions of the earth, or strange appearance in the heavens, give token when a great soul has arrived on the earth, whose life is to change the current of history. We love to associate mysterious phenomena with strange and mysterious men. When Cromwell's stormy spirit was passing from this troubled sphere, the enraged winds and waves strewn the English coast with stranded vessels. As Napoleon lay struggling in the last throes of natural life, the sea rose with a thundering sound, over its barriers, as if striving to reach the spot where the great sufferer lay.

But no such violent changes of nature, heralded the birth or accompanied the death of WASHINGTON.

Serenely, like the sun, as if in harmony with the universe, he arose on the world—so bright and undimmed he moved over the firmament, and without a cloud to dim his splendor, he sank gloriously to rest.

It is not necessary here to relate any particulars in the life of this "Father of our Country." It would only be a repetition of what every school-boy has thoroughly learned, before he has lived a decade of years; and would be like printing, for our editorial, the Sermon on the Mount. Every American citizen has, or should have by heart, every incident in the history of Washington, from the time he cut the cherry tree, and in his innate thoughtfulness would not deny it, until that more brilliant epoch in his glorious life, when he published his Farewell Address, and voluntarily resigned the most exalted position attainable by man, for a recluse and quiet life.

The 4th of July is heralded with booming of cannon and the hearty shouts of millions of freemen, because it is the birth day of our liberty. This is as it should be; but then should the birthday of the man who gained for us this liberty, be hailed and welcomed by less external shows of respect and honor? It was easy to sign a Declaration of Independence, but without a Washington it would never have been substantiated and made effectual. The glorious signers of that immortal document, simply stated a number of grievances and aggressions, and a determination to endure them no longer, and subscribed their signatures; but Washington confirmed it by the sword, and made effectual with blood what they had written only in ink. Which day then, should be the greatest Anniversary to us—the birth day of that document or the birth day of that man that made it good?

THE NEWS.

Parson Brownlow is seriously ill at Knoxville.

President Lincoln has opened the port of Brownsville, Texas, to trade.

An extensive fire in Gloucester, Mass., on the 15th inst., destroyed property to the amount of \$400,000.

A valuable bed of coal underlies the city of Steubenville, Ohio, and parties have offered the city one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the privilege of mining it.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon examine into the causes of the inactivity of the iron clad fleet of Charleston. Persons and papers will be called for, and a thorough investigation made into the cause of the delay on the part of the navy to cooperate with the

army in its assault on the Rebel stronghold. It is hinted that Dahlgren's gun theory will be roughly handled, and the question will be pertinaciously asked (and in a way that will elicit an emphatic reply) if the Parrott guns on the end of Morris Island can throw shells into the heart of Charleston, why it would not be possible for the monitors, armed with the same guns, to move a mile nearer and utterly destroy the city.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A special despatch to the *Inquirer*, from Manassas Junction, Feb. 15, says that Major Larmer of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, Acting Inspector-General on General Crawford's staff, was shot dead, yesterday in a skirmish with guerrillas, about two miles east of Bentsville. He was out with a scouting party of some fifty men of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry who, as they were crossing a bridge over Cedar Run at that point above mentioned, were suddenly fired upon by a band of guerrillas concealed in a pine thicket a short distance from the road.

Our men were driven back across the bridge, but there held their ground until assistance could be sent for from General Crawford's Division. Colonel Jackson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, was then sent out with a portion of his regiment, and on his approach the Rebels fled. Our men then recrossed the bridge to the point where they had been driven back, and brought away the body of Major Larmer, which had been left in the hands of the Rebels, by whom his horse, watch and boots had been taken.

We lost in the skirmish, besides Major Larmer, three cavalymen killed and one wounded, and two prisoners. Lieutenant Sendtner, commissary of Colonel McCandless' Brigade, is supposed to have been captured, as he was with the party, and has not been seen since the skirmish. Several of the Rebels are said to have been killed or wounded.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Previous to the departure of the barque Rogers from Kanagawa the brig Mary Capen arrived there from China, reporting that the steamer Wyoming was on the 2d of January off Amoy.

Her commander reported the steamer Alabama was in port, off Amoy, going into dock. The following letter has been received by a mercantile firm in this city, extensively engaged in the China trade:—

Kanagawa, Jan. 7th, 1864.—To Messrs. McCondray & Co., San Francisco—Dear Sirs:—We are unable, by the delay of the barque Rogers in the harbor, owing to calms, to give you good news. The privateer Alabama is in dock at Amoy, China, and the Wyoming, Capt. McDougal, is standing sentry over her. We may hope that her career is ended. The James town is also there before this. The news comes by the brig Mary Capen, five days from Shanghai, and is authentic.

(Signed) WALSH, HALL & Co.

The report from Kanagawa that the Alabama was at Amoy January 2d, blockaded by the Wyoming, is not credited by an old and competent ship master. The last regular report of the whereabouts of the vessel came by way of Suez, and reads as follows, viz:—

Singapore Jan. 4.—The Alabama left this port on the 24th ult., and afterwards, in the Straits of Malacca, and burned the British ship Martaban, from Moulinein, and American ships Sonora and Highlander.

The distance from Singapore to Amoy is some 2000 miles, and Captain Baker and Ranlett, both old and experienced China shipmasters, state that it would be impossible for the Alabama to reach Amoy in nine days, in the face of a heavy monsoon.—*New York Merchant's Exchange and News Room.*

Department West Virginia, Feb. 14.—A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured a few hours after the robbery was committed.

From the best information it does not seem that they numbered over thirty eight, and we got ten of them. Our cavalry bands are still on the hunt.

They consist of some of the chivalry, and Rebel sympathizing Baltimoreans constitute a portion.

Rebel Highway Robbers.

The rumor that prevailed in the city yesterday of a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been robbed by guerrillas, turns out to be well founded.

The train that left Baltimore at six o'clock on Thursday evening reached Harper's Ferry about 11 o'clock, and moved on towards Martinsburg, having on board a goodly number of passengers bound West. When at Kearneysville, about nine miles beyond Harper's Ferry and ten miles this side of Martinsburg, the train encountered a pile of rails on the track, and the locomotive was thrown off, but going at a slow speed, no damage was done.

As soon as the train was stopped a crowd of armed Rebels, about forty in number, surrounded it and took possession of the passenger cars. They went around and searched and robbed each passenger, commanding each to "stand and deliver," their watches, pocket-

book and other valuables. The work is said to have been done most thoroughly, with all the grace and sang froid of experienced highwaymen. Even their pocket knives and tooth-picks did not escape the plunderers. Those who did the robbing were accompanied by pistol-holders, who thrust the muzzles under the nose of their victims whilst they were being plundered.

They did not touch the baggage-train or Adams Express car, and when they had finished their work with the passengers, mounted their horses and left. The locomotive was soon put on the track, and proceeded on to Cumberland.—*Dall. American, Feb. 13th.*

Frightful Accident.

One of the most frightful railway accidents it has been our duty to record for a length of time occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three persons, employees on the road. The following is the particulars of the affair:—

The Grand Trunk Railway, short distance west of the Georgetown station, crosses over the river Credit by one of the largest bridges on the road. It is one of the highest, it not the very highest, bridge on the road, it being no less than one hundred and twenty five feet from the surface of the river to the floor of the bridge. The river at this point is very shallow, being at this season of the year not more than two or three feet in depth, and almost completely frozen over. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as No. 15 freight train from Sarnia, was approaching this bridge, it was noticed by those on the train that an axletree of one of the rear cars was broken.

The engine driver, on being notified of the fact, at once whistled "brakes down," but owing to the ice on the track, and the train being on the down grade the train could not be stopped as quickly as under ordinary circumstances. At the time the defect in the axletree was discovered, the train was within about two hundred yards of the bridge, and going at the ordinary rate of speed. The persons on the train did all in their power to stop it. All their efforts, however, were unavailing, as the train kept moving, and in a few moments entered on the bridge. The engine and the tender and a number of the cars passed on ward in safety, but just as the last two cars came upon the bridge, the coupling of the forward one broke. In these cars were the conductor and two brakemen. Immediately on the parting of the train, the last two cars ran off the track, dashed through the side rail of the bridge, took an awful leap in the air, and fell with a fearful crash, into the river beneath, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

They were, of course, smashed to atoms and the three unfortunate men were mingled in such a horrible manner as to be scarcely distinguishable as human beings. Their arms, bodies, heads and legs were cut, smashed and crushed into one sickening, awful mass of creeping, jellied flesh and bone. The head of the unfortunate conductor could, at first nowhere be found, but after searching awhile among the ruins, pieces of skull, face and brain, all that now remained of it, were picked up and gathered together. There can be no doubt that the accident resulted from the axletree, as all that portion of the train before the broken car passed safely over the bridge. The bridge was not very much injured by the affair, only a few of the rails and the portion of the side rail through which the cars ran having been damaged.—*Toronto Globe, Feb. 10.*

Gold and Brimstone in Lots.

The *Territorial Enterprise* says:—An immensely rich mining district has lately been discovered between the Truckee River and the Humboldt, in a dreary, sandy, out-of-the-way section of the country. If half that we hear of this new region should prove true, it is likely to create a tremendous stir of mining circles. The ore is principally red oxide of iron, through which is scattered beautifully spangle-like bright yellow gold. Some of the particles of gold are very coarse for this country, and we are told that pieces had even been obtained that would weigh as high as a dollar. The quartz accompanying the ore is of a white color, and some of it rather glassy in appearance; however, the bulk of what we saw appeared to be a decomposed oxide of iron, and so soft as to paint the hand and clothes of those handling it of a bright red color.

There are said to be a large number of leads in the vicinity that have the appearance of being equally as rich in gold as the one already taken up. Parties arriving from the Humboldt were locating upon them. The leads do not crop out above the surface, and in many places are covered by the drifting sand. If they ever cropped out they have crumbled to the general level of the country. This region appears to be in gold what the Reese River region is in silver. The mines are about eighty miles from this city, and are some eighteen miles from the waters of the Truckee, and lie about eight miles southwest of Gibson and Bateman's ferry across the Humboldt, though there is no wood or water anywhere in the

vicinity of the mines; they are in the midst of as sterile and God-forsaken a desert as could be found. The leads are situated on a flat range of hills on an elevated plateau, some five hundred feet above the level of the waters of the Humboldt.

Near the gold bearing veins is a perfect mountain of brimstone, so pure that it catches and burns with a bright flame on being brought in contact with a candle. Once it becomes ignited, the blaze rapidly spreads over the surface, and it is with difficulty extinguished. The discovery of alum also, in large quantities is reported, which is of great value, as much is used in the silver process in use in our mills. Near these brimstone and alum fields, which lie from three to five miles northeast of the gold leads, are a great number of veins of lead and antimony combined. We have a specimen of this metal before us as we write. It looks as though it might contain silver—perhaps does. None of it has as yet been assayed. The veins of galena all run east and west; whereas the veins of gold bearing rock run north and south. None of the galena veins have been located, everybody being after the good rock.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

The 1st volume of HEADLEY'S History of the Rebellion, is for sale at the Book Store of Dr. H. B. FETTERHOFF.

Rev. J. S. LOOSE has purchased the farm of Mr. JACOB K. HARRY, near Williamsport, containing 190 Acres, at \$82 per acre.

The Hotel property, known as the "Hollar House," was sold last week, by Mrs. NANCY HOLLAR, for \$7000. Purchasers, D. FOREMAN and D. GILDS.

Lecture.—Rev. J. W. WARNER will deliver a lecture in behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society of Greencastle, on Tuesday evening, March 1st. Subject—"Battle of Gettysburg."

We had the coldest weather of the winter last week. On Wednesday morning mercury was at zero; on Thursday morning, 6° below, and on Friday morning, 8° below. Taking on an average for a whole day, Wednesday was the coldest.

Counterfeit.—Look out for counterfeit \$20 bills on the Bank of Gettysburg. Signatures on the counterfeits are W. G. McPHERSON, Cashier; R. SMITH, President, dated 1845; while the genuine are signed by G. Swore, President, and T. D. Cannon, Cashier.

Real Estate Sold.—Mr. WITKES has sold his house and lot on Water Street, to a soldier named CREELEY, for the sum of \$305.

Geo. HOUSER sold his house on South Street, to J. B. CROWELL, for \$1000. J. B. CROWELL sold his residence, on South Carlisle Street, to Geo. HOUSER and JOHN BERT, for \$2500.

Notice.—The Executive and Soliciting Committees, of Antrim township, as is also the members of the association, are invited to meet at the school house at the East end of Greencastle, for the purpose of transacting business, on Saturday February 27th. By order of the President. February 23, 1864. DAVID STRITE.

We learn from the *Valley Spirit*, of a melancholy accident which resulted in the death of J. CRAWFORD MCKEE, of this county. He was employed in BURKE'S warehouse, Philadelphia. In descending a stairway he fell a distance of eight or ten feet, fracturing his skull, which caused death in a few hours.

Erratum.—In our hurried condition we made a mistake in the sale bills of Mr. JACOB CONROD.—It should read thus:—"In the tenant house of Mrs. M. and C. RAUBAUSER, within 1/4 of a mile South of the turnpike leading from Greencastle to Waynesboro', about 2 miles from the former place, and 1 mile from Shady Grove."

Important.—As I am one of the party who purchased the "Union Hotel," in Greencastle, I call upon those who know themselves to be indebted either by Note or Book Account, to come and settle without delay, in order that I may meet my payments. DANIEL GILDS. Greencastle, February 23 1864 St.

Call to a Professorship.—Rev. T. G. APPLE of this place, has been called by the Board of Visitors of the Mercerburg, Theological Seminary to fill the chair of Dr. SCHAFF, who has obtained from Synod a two years leave of absence to visit Europe. Mr. APPLE is one of the ablest ministers of the German Reformed Church, and is eminently qualified for the position to which he has been called. He has not decided to accept.

Horse stealing is carried on to a great extent in Washington Co., Md. We learn from the *Herald and Torch*, that the Government officials are seizing all horses known to have been sold for much less than their real value. This is done to break up the nefarious trade. All government horses, except those condemned, and so marked, will be seized.—No person has a right to buy Government horses from any but regular agents, who are authorized to give certificates to secure the title.

The 77th.—This gallant regiment reached Pittsburg last week, after being detained for a long time on the route. The members have since gone to their homes on a thirty day's furlough. We hope for the credit of the State, that that noble little regiment, now numbering 195 veterans, may be speedily filled. It has participated in nearly all the severe engagements in the West. It never faltered at Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and a score of other fights and skirmishes.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Capt. JOHN WALKER, of this regiment, and some of his men.—They all look well, and speak highly of their commanders, and look for a vigorous and successful campaign to begin before long.

Borough Matters.—There are a good many wood "piles" left on the streets for a longer period than is permitted by the Borough Ordinance in this case made and provided. Wagons and other vehicles block up the alleys—as a general rule.

The repairs recently done to Mr. MILTON SMITH'S property, added vastly to its appearance, and especially so when viewed from the Public Square.

The proprietors of the "Antrim House" have put up a new sign.

J. C. MOREHEAD is making preparations for building a house on a lot purchased from J. KAUFFMAN, Esq., situated near New Street.

Waynesboro' Items.—From the *Record* we learn that about thirty or forty refugees from Rockingham county, Va., fleeing on account of the Rebel Conscription, passed through Ringgold on Sunday, 14th instant, on foot en route for Gettysburg.—More were on the road.

W. S. ANDERSON, Esq., has been elected President of the 1st National Bank of Waynesboro' vice Geo. JACOBS, resigned. The institution is now authorized to commence business of Banking.

Capt. D. S. GORDON of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, paid a visit to his friends lately. He was in good health and as jovial as ever.

Surgical and Medical.—Dr. GEORGE W. HEWITT, as will be seen by his card, has located himself in our midst. The Doctor was raised in this township, and after graduating at one of the eastern Medical Colleges, he went West, where he enjoyed an extensive medical practice. At the breaking out of the war he entered the war as a Surgeon, in which capacity he served until a few months ago, when he was compelled to resign on account of domestic affliction. He has a large experience in performing surgical operations; and those requiring the aid of a Surgeon can place themselves with perfect confidence under his charge. He is also a regular practitioner.

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

J. ESHELMAN, February 23, 3 miles East of Greencastle, along the Leitersburg road.

S. HAMMILL, February 25, 2 1/2 miles North West of Greencastle, near the pike leading to Mercersburg.

W. B. TOBIAS, February 25, 3/4 of a mile South of Greencastle.

SAMUEL OVERCASH, Saturday, February 27th, on the Turnpike leading from Greencastle to Williamsport, 4 miles from the former place, and 1 mile from the State Line.

JACOB SITES, March 4th, 3 miles from Greencastle, and near Shady Grove, and on the Turnpike leading from Greencastle to Waynesboro'.

JOHN SWITZER, March 5, 1/2 mile East of Greencastle, on the farm of John B. Witmer.

H. A. BYERS, March 10, on the farm of B. M. Powell, 4 miles South of Greencastle.

J. CONROD, March 12, 1/4 of a mile south of the pike leading from Greencastle to Waynesboro', and 2 miles from the former place, and 1 mile from Shady Grove.

Caught Again.—DAVID PRETZMAN, of Hagerstown, generally known as "Cross-eyed," DAVY, was recently arrested at home and taken to the Old Capitol prison at Washington, where we believe he is still confined. DAVY'S career has been rather a checked one. He, with some other ardent young secessionist, joined the Rebels at Harper's Ferry, upon the outbreak of the war in 1861. He was afterwards discharged—on account of "home sickness," it is said. He again entered the ranks of the enemy. Was caught, and took the oath of allegiance. Last summer during the invasion of Pennsylvania, he was again with the rebels, and road very proudly through the streets of Greencastle, breathing out fierce threats of slaughter against all the "Yankees" he would meet. He came back from Gettysburg quite crest-fallen. He looked as if he had got "kilt" himself. He is again tired of his friends, "the chivalry," and came home to get rid of the service.

Recruiting.—The quota of Antrim township is nearly filled. Recruiting is going on rapidly in this county. Local bounties have gone up considerably within a week past.

JOHN Q. WALLICK, of Antrim township, has received authority to raise a full company for service in the Heavy Artillery. We believe the men will be raised.

Col. E. S. TROXELL, of Waynesboro', late Lt. Col. of the 158th Pa. Reg., has received authority to raise a Battalion for the 22d Pa. Cavalry. The Colonel is an excellent man and has seen service.

A company of Cavalry could be easily raised in this vicinity. There is still a number of young men who wish to enlist and who prefer cavalry service.

Some intelligent young men are wanted in the Signal Corps.

Boys of the ages of fourteen or fifteen have caused parents a good deal of trouble by running off from home and enlisting in the army. When Gen. COUCH has been applied to in person, the young lads have been promptly delivered up. It is very reprehensible for recruiting officers to enlist these boys, knowing that they will not be able to stand the service, thus virtually causing the Government to throw away large sums of money.

Disorderly Soldiers.—Our town has of late, been frequently visited by a set of soldiers who, tired of the restraints of camp life, and having lately come in possession of large bounties, have chosen to come hither to scatter their money and have "right jolly times." They have had "jolly times," and noisy times, and other times that can be better imagined than described. From some cause or other they imagine the town is altogether wrong, and have declared it to be their duty to "set it to rights." Now, their plan of operations, not being cordially approved of by the citizens generally, protest has been entered against their enforcement of the said plan, and the soldiers aforesaid gently require ed to desist. A few days since, it appears that Maj. Gen. COUCH learned somehow or other, that a new campaign was about to be inaugurated in the southern border of his department, and he being commander-in-chief in the same did send for these valiant warriors to come and confer with him, and intended to give them the deserved compliment of a military escort, but their march