

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, March 1, 1864.



IT IS ENDED.

The present number of THE PILOT closes its fourth year. The first number was issued January 17, 1860, under the firm of Strickler & McCroy; and since the 6th January, 1861, has been published by the present proprietor.

It was started under very unfavorable auspices. It has been opposed and vilified by many during its whole career, but it has weathered it all. Our subscription list has steadily increased—but we are sorry to say, not by the names of many more of the citizens of Antrim than we at first had on our list. Why is this? Why do not the citizens of Antrim, all of them, or a majority of them, subscribe for their home paper? We have labored hard to make it worthy of their support. We have introduced into its columns a large portion of interesting and instructive reading, &c., such as we believed would suit the tastes of the citizens of Antrim, and we had hoped was equal to any journal of its size in the county, worthy the support of every farmer, mechanic, merchant and business man in the township.—But it appears we have been mistaken, not only in regard to subscription, but also in regard to advertising. Men in this community, doing business, and endeavoring to increase their business, never advertise. And why not? Why do you not advertise—and in your home paper? One of the strangest things we can think of is, that men who are endeavoring to establish themselves in some business enterprise, do not see the importance of it, and advertise more extensively than they do. Judicious advertising, it is said, has built up colossal fortunes both in Europe and America; and when combined with honesty and integrity, success is sure. It requires only a few moments reflection to see the importance and benefit of advertising, no matter what your business may be. The man who advertises largely does the largest amount of business always. By advertising success is sure, and without it, failure is the inevitable result. When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, especially his home paper. Says some one who knows a thing or two: "The business man who puts his sign in the newspapers, does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it at the side or above his door." Is this ever neglected? The man who advertises, informs the public that he wants trade; and his card in the newspaper is an invitation to customers to come and buy. Where one person reads a sign in the street, five hundred or a thousand read it in the papers. No matter how well a business man is known, he can always pick up new customers, if he will but take the pains to let them know where he is, and what he has to sell. No one can afford not to advertise; for, by neglecting the means of securing trade, he loses the part of his profits. These are facts worth remembering.

Now, THE PILOT is neutral in Politics and Religion; devoted solely to the interests of Antrim. Why do you not support it? If you support it you thereby enable the publisher to enlarge and improve it, and to keep up with the spirit of the age. If you do not support it, you keep it where it is, or what is worse, let it go down altogether. What would Greencastle do without a paper and without a printing office? Why, it would be no town at all. Would you not feel ashamed to say to a stranger, if he should ask, if you had a printing office or a newspaper published in your place, that you had none, and why. Because the community failed to support it.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Governor Curtin has issued a Proclamation to prevent the agents from other States tampering with the citizens of Pennsylvania and persuading them to enlist in organizations out of the Commonwealth. This is a very important matter and should meet with the vigilant observance on the part of our local authorities.

Pennsylvania has already furnished a large proportion of volunteers for several of our contiguous States, and there were no objections urged against the practice two years ago, but now when the draft is hanging over our heads, the State has the right to claim the services of her citizens in her own organizations, where she will receive due credit for them in making up her quota. Volunteers themselves will best serve their own interests by sticking to the banner of the old Commonwealth. There are many and cogent reasons stated in the Proclamation, which prove that citizens of our State should enlist in their own organizations.

A despatch from Washington, of the 25th ultimo, states that the Provost Marshal General is very busy preparing for the draft on March 10th. This is interesting, and will no doubt increase the activity in enlisting. We have the comfortable assurance in the same despatch that volunteering was never more brisk than now. The Washington Star says that of the six thousand veterans of the Army of the Potomac who have lately gone home on furlough, five thousand five hundred have already returned to duty, their furloughs having expired; and the remainder will be quite as prompt to return when their time expires.

THE NEWS.

The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry was one of the Regiments engaged in the recent dash into Moseby's camp, capturing eighteen of the guerrillas and about thirty of the total number of horses taken.

A Cairo despatch of the 26th ultimo, says that the Memphis Bulletin has high military authority for its report of the capture of Selma, Alabama, which was occupied after severe fighting.

The news from North Carolina is important, intimating, as it does, that the Rebels intend making another and desperate effort to dislodge our forces from the footholds which they have gained in the State. The long-talked of ironclads are represented as nearly ready to take part in the Rebel movements contemplated. An opinion is gaining ground in our lines and among the people of North Carolina that Jeff. Davis designs transferring the war from Virginia to the old North State. Meanwhile Gen. Peck is on the *qui vive* and is making every preparation for the anticipated attack upon his forces. A battle is probable at Washington, and that at an early day.

Cumberland Gap, Feb. 24.—On the 22d instant a battalion of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, stationed on the Virginia road, five miles east, were surprised at daylight and surrounded by a large force of Rebel cavalry and two companies of infantry.

The Ninety-first Indiana and Second North Carolina were with the command of Col. Davis. A company of the Ninety first, in charge of Lieut. Wise, cut and fought their way through with a loss of three killed.

Two officers and about sixty of Col. Davis' men succeeded in making their escape, but the rest of the command were probably captured.

At the same time the Rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge, on the Tazewell road, five miles south, consisting of fifty men, in charge of Captain Pickering of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, supported by a block-house. The Rebels were repulsed three times, when Captain Pickering, with his men were withdrawn to prevent their being cut off from the Gap.

Colonel Davis is said to be severely wounded. Washington, Feb. 24.—Yesterday about 11 o'clock, as a detachment of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under Captain J. L. Reed, who had been out on a scouting expedition, were returning towards Drainsville on their way to Vienna, they were attacked on the Drainsville pike, about two miles from the latter place, by a gang of Rebel guerrillas, supposed to be under command of the notorious Moseby, concealed in the pines. The detachment of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry consisted of one hundred and fifty men, while Moseby had, it is supposed, at least between two and three hundred.

Our cavalry was fired on from the dense pine wood near Drainsville, and retreated. Afterwards eight of our men were found dead and seven wounded, while it is supposed that at least fifty or seventy-five were taken prisoners. At least so many are missing, though, as scattering ones are coming in from time to time, the number will be doubtless considerably reduced. Captain J. L. Reed, the commander of the detachment, was shot through the lungs and died in a few moments. His body has been brought to this city, and will be embalmed and sent North to his wife, who lives in Dorchester Mass. Moseby beat a precipitate retreat. Troops were at once sent in pursuit of the guerrillas, but the pursuing party had not been heard from.

Bill for Military Damages.

Mr. Sharpe, says the *Franklin Repository*, chairman of the special committee appointed for the purpose, has reported the following bill to the House providing for the adjudication and payment of all military damages. It will be seen that it provides for a fair test of loyalty,

and the bill is in all respects unobjectionable. A special session has been fixed for this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock for its consideration in the House, and we trust that it will receive an overwhelming vote and be sent to the Senate at an early day:

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*: That the powers, authorities and duties conferred upon the appraisers, appointed by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Assembly passed the twenty-second day of April, 1863, to which this act is a supplement, be and the same are hereby enlarged so as to embrace the ascertainment by them of all damages and losses occasioned to the persons, and real and personal property, of the citizens of Pennsylvania within the limits of said state, by the insurgent forces in rebellion against the government of the United States since the commencement of the war: and also the ascertainment of the losses and damages sustained by the citizens of said state in their real or personal property, or otherwise from the militia forces in the service of the State of Pennsylvania or caused by the erection of defensive works by the militia or volunteer forces and also from the troops in the service of the United States within the limits of this Commonwealth, since the beginning of this war; and after ascertaining the losses and damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania and within its limits in each of the cases above designated, the said appraisers shall report the same with all the testimony to the said court.

Section 2. That said appraisers are hereby authorized to adopt in whole or in parts, and return as part of their report to the said court of common pleas of Dauphin county, the assessments and appraisements of losses and damages occasioned by troops in the service of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, to the property of citizens of Pennsylvania and within the limits of said state, which have heretofore been made by any commissioner or commissioners, appointed for that purpose by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or by any of the courts thereof; and such assessments and appraisements of losses and damages made as aforesaid, when confirmed by the said court of common pleas of Dauphin county, shall be paid in like manner as shall hereinafter be provided for the payment of losses and damages ascertained by the appraisers, appointed by virtue of the act of twenty-second of April, 1863, to which this act is a supplement.

Section 3. Provides for the paying the commissioners \$4 per day for their services for six months, and if they fail to complete the appraisal within that time, they are to receive only necessary expenses thereafter.

Sections 4 and 5 provide for a clerk to the Board at \$3 per day, and for the payment of Commissioners heretofore appointed to appraise damages at the rate of \$4 for each day necessarily employed.

Section 6. That any two of said appraisers shall constitute a quorum for the hearing of claims, but not for determining the amount thereof, and all claims heretofore heard and examined by a less number of said appraisers than the full number shall not on that account be invalidated.

Section 7. That the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized to depute an attorney of each of the counties to which the provisions of the act of 22d day of April, 1863, and of this act may apply, to appear before said board of appraisers as counsel for the Commonwealth, and said attorneys shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of four dollars per diem for each and every day actually and necessarily employed by them for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 8. That the court of common pleas aforesaid, in the receipt of the report of said appraiser is hereby authorized to review, affirm, revise or set aside, the same in whole or in part, as to such court may seem just and legal.

Section 9. That said appraisers shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and shall be required to reduce all testimony taken by them to writing, and return the same along with their reports to the court aforesaid.

Section 10. When the said claims shall have been adjudicated by the said appraisers, and their reports shall have been confirmed by the said court of common pleas of Dauphin county, the State of Pennsylvania shall issue to the claimants who have sustained losses and damages resulting from the occupation of their lands, or the use and destruction of their property, or for articles furnished to the troops in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, or of the United States, coupon certificates of indebtedness bearing five per centum, payable at the State Treasury semi-annually, and redeemable in twenty years, or sooner at the option of the State; and such certificates shall set forth on their face that they are issued in liquidation of debts contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in war.

Section 11. When the claims for damages and losses sustained by the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons and property from

the insurgent forces in rebellion against the United States, within the limits of this State, shall have been adjudicated as hereinbefore required, like certificates shall be issued by the said commonwealth to said claimants, excepting that they shall not set forth on their face that they were issued to liquidate DEBTS contracted to repel invasion et cetera, and for the redemption of all certificates ordered to be issued by the provisions of this act, a special tax of one fourth of a mill on the dollar shall be levied and collected as State taxes are now by law levied and collected, and the money so raised shall be applied solely to the redemption of said certificates.

Section 12. That every claimant under the provisions of the act of 22d of April, 1863, and of this act, shall file with his or her claim before said board of commissioners, the following oath or affirmation:

"I, a citizen of _____ county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never borne arms against the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have given no aid, counsel, countenance, information or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States or the State of Pennsylvania; that I have not assisted or advised others to assist in discouraging enlistments in the armies of the United States; and I do further swear or affirm, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania."

Ten Thousand Persons Burned Alive in Japan.

In August last, in Japan, not a building with 2000 beings in it, but a whole city of 170,000 souls was suddenly burned to ashes in a few hours; a city of paper and bamboo, covering many square miles, filled with its women and children, the sick and the infirm, the blind, the halt and the maimed. It burned like straw on many sides at once, reddening the ocean for leagues with its flames. It was fired with out warning, by bomb shells, and red hot shot rained incessantly during two days into its midst. In that vast conflagration it is morally certain that not 2000 only, but at least five times, perhaps ten or twenty times 2000 helpless creatures must have perished. No brilliant pen has painted for us the hideous incidents of their last agonies, and the horrors of an infernal fire, before which that of Chili burns but pale and feebly. That death was dealt out to those innocent beings in Japan by English sailors, purposely, unsparringly and boastfully, not in war, not necessity, not in self-preservation, but in order to strike terror into a harmless people whom we are bent upon forcing into trade. —*Letter in London Daily News.*

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

A large lot of fine Albums just received at the Book Store of H. R. FETTERHOFF.

All persons who want Deals or other articles of writing done up neatly and cheap, should call on J. M. LIVING, Esq., at his office, one door east of Lavin & Rhodes' Hardware Store.

Let the People See.—Wm McCROY has just opened, at his Clock and Jewelry Store, on South Carlisle street, a large and elegant assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.

Mustered Out.—The men belonging to the 21st and 22d Pa. Cavalry regiments, who have not re-enlisted for three years, were mustered out of service last week at Chambersburg.

The 21th Cavalry regiment is being re-organized and has gone into camp near BRATTEN'S tavern on the Pittsburg turnpike, four miles west of Chambersburg.

Ice House.—J. HORTETTER & Co., have put up and filled a large ice house. We hope to enjoy some iced lemonades in the "long weary month of August."

Accident.—The huckster team of THOMAS SKYGOS, ran off with LAZARUS MARTIN on Monday of last week, on the New Franklin road. Mr. M. was thrown out and run over by the wagon. His head and side were considerably bruised.

Pot.—Lieut SHATZER, of the Independent Pa. Artillery, had with him, when he was at home on furlough, a "pet" raccoon, which he got in Georgia more than a year ago. Since that time it has always been with him in the camp or on the march.

West.—Some families from this neighborhood have gone West. Others will soon follow. We are sorry to lose so many mechanics among the number who are going towards the setting sun, for there is no class which does more to make up the business and prosperity of a town.

As we have before stated, the Picture Gallery of Mr. ROBERTS, has recently undergone some improvements, and has been handsomely fitted up. All the ministers of the town and neighborhood, are requested to call, and each one will have taken four Photographs free of charge.

We were asked the other day "What had become of the Fire Engines? What has become of them? We haven't seen them for two or three years. We suppose it is not thought worth while to keep them in order, as there is no use for them when there are no fires. But we may have fires, and then we will need engines."

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.

Persons in need of Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass, Iron and Steel, Hubs, Fellows, Springs, Axles, &c. &c. would do well to call on Inwix & Rhodes, on the south-east corner of the Public Square, as they have just received a large supply from the eastern cities, which they are selling at very low prices. Give them a call and save money. Greencastle, March 1, 1864.

Wm. R. Linn, Esq., who now occupies the editorial chair of the *Valley Star*, or perhaps we should say *Star of the Valley*, as since he has assumed control of its columns, has not only enlarged the paper and made other very considerable improvements in its appearance, but has also changed its name from that of the *Valley Star* to that of the *Star of the Valley*. It appears to still have the same energetic good-headedness that we have often remarked in former years. The paper is now a very goodly sized sheet, filled with able and spicy editorials, but as to the change of name or rather the beauty of that change "We can't see it." Yet the *Valley Star* has always been a welcome guest on our table, and we trust the *Star of the Valley* may prove "even more so."

Lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg.—The Rev. J. R. WARNER of Gettysburg, will deliver his Lecture on the above subject, this (Tuesday) evening, March 1st, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church in Greencastle.

The marked favor with which this lecture has been received in Philadelphia and at other points, and the interest which, in itself, clusters around the subject, will doubtless inspire all with a desire to be present.

The Ladies Aid Society, at whose invitation the Reverend gentleman comes, and through whom the proceeds will be turned over to the U. S. Christian Commission, for the benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, have decided to throw open the doors to all, and rely upon the patriotism of the community to make a voluntary contribution.

A collection will be lifted, for which it is hoped all will come prepared.

Murder.—On Monday afternoon of last week, a white man (a soldier) and a negro called at a farm house near Chambersburg, to get something to eat. In the evening the same two men, believed to be intoxicated, were seen by some school children, sitting near a lime-kiln at GABER'S, on the Chambersburg road, four miles south of Chambersburg. (On Wednesday morning the children in going to school, passed near the lime-kiln and saw a man lying in it. They gave the alarm. Some of the neighbors gathered there, and the dead body was recognized as that of the white soldier who had been there on Monday evening. He had been stabbed through the neck by a sharp pointed instrument—a dagger, it is supposed. An inquest was held, and the body taken to Chambersburg; but up to last Saturday, the name of the man or the company he belonged to had not been found out.

Suspicion at once rested on the negro, who it is thought committed the crime for the purpose of obtaining the soldier's bounty money. He is described as a tall yellow man, his face all marked with small pox. He is believed to have been here on Tuesday, and left that evening, stating that he was going to Virginia. From some cause or other the county officials have made little or no effort to have him caught. The murdered man was "Only a soldier, whom nobody knows."

If a citizen had been thus foully deprived of his life, we will warrant a host of officers and the whole country besides, would join in the pursuit of the assassin.

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

JACOB STREZ, 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. Wiltmer.

J. SHENEBROOK, March 8, 5 miles South of Greencastle.

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

ELIZABETH SNOOK, March 10, on West Baltimore Street, in the Borough of Greencastle.

A. BURKET, March 11, 2 miles South of Greencastle.

J. CONROD, March 12, 1/2 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.

F. BYERS, March 15, at the residence of Henry Hawbecker, 1/2 of a mile North of Upton.

J. SMITH, March 17, on the road leading from the Marsh Store to Hagerstown, 1/2 mile from the former place, and 5 miles from the latter.

P. C. SMIDER, March 18, on the farm of Abraham Horst, 2 1/2 miles South-west of Greencastle, and 1 mile from the turnpike leading from Greencastle to Williamsport.

J. SHATZER, March 19, on North Street, in the Borough of Greencastle.

J. H. SARADEB, March 26, on the premises of Jacob Leshar, 3 miles South of Greencastle, on the road leading from Martin's Mill to the Williamsport and Greencastle turnpike.

THE ALTAR.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Jan. 25, 1863, Mr. John Q. A. Orth, of Mercersburg, to Miss Lizzie C. Alleman, of Montgomery township, in M-Cannellsburg, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmair, Mr. Samuel S. Gipe to Miss Lydia J. Fisher, both of Greencastle.

On the 7th ult., at the "Antrim House," by the Rev. T. G. Apple, Mr. Reuben Myers to Miss Amanda G. Sharrard.

On the 18th ult., by the same, of the same place, Mr. Wm. H. Hopkingsmith to Miss Annie C. Barnhart.