

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. McCORRY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, March 15, 1864.



GOV. CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Curtin has issued an earnest and eloquent Proclamation against Pennsylvania soldiers enlisting in other States. He says:

By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiment to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in feature by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow-citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes and your families and your friends and the banner which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

THE NEWS.

Washington, March 8, 1864.—The following was received this evening:
Yorktown, March 8.—Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:—The gun-boat Morse, Lieutenant-Commander Babcock, left here on Sunday, the 6th inst., at noon, to afford relief to Col. Dahlgren's party. On Monday, the 7th inst., at 7 A. M., near West Point, the Morse picked up five men who had been attracted by the Morse's signal guns, and were guided to the river by a friendly negro, who provided them with boats. Four of these were Col. Dahlgren's white soldiers, and one was his colored servant.
They represent that Col. Dahlgren's party were surrounded by cavalry and infantry, and

that he (Dahlgren) was killed, and that more than one-half of his men afterwards gave themselves up as prisoners. Colonel Dahlgren's servant says he saw the Colonel's body, which had been stripped, with the finger ring cut off.
(Signed) S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral N. A. B. S.

A correspondent from the Army of the Potomac writes as follows:—The Richmond *Sentinel* of March the 4th contains further accounts of Kilpatrick's raid.

The gallant Dahlgren is dead. After leaving Richmond he proceeded with a portion of his men towards the Peninsula, through the county of King and Queen, where he met Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, of the Ninth Virginia, and had a sharp encounter, in which Colonel Dahlgren was shot dead. Some seventy or eighty of his men were captured. The remainder have rejoined Kilpatrick, as has been already stated. Col. Dahlgren was one of the bravest sons of America, and his death will be regretted by all that knew him. He had lost a leg in the service, and had just arrived at that period of convalescence when he could take the saddle when he was cut down by war's relentless hand.

Upon his person were found an address to his men and a memorandum of the route he was to take with his command when he left Kilpatrick, where he was to go, and what he was to do, when he was to be there, and when he was to rejoin the main force. The address to his men is a most spirit-stirring and patriotic appeal to their sympathies and valor in behalf of their fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in the loathsome dungeons and upon the desert islands of the Confederacy. He begs them not to falter or flag, but to follow him to open prison doors, and, putting arms into the hands of their released brethren, they would all march together to kill Davis and his Cabinet, and return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor.

The *Sentinel* devotes a column of editorial to comments upon the address and memoranda, and characterizes them as the height of barbarism and vandalism. It declares that the world can now see that this war is prosecuted from partisan hate, which exceeds that of the savages of old, forgetting, apparently, that Southern men were the first to introduce raids, robberies and murders into this country and this war.

The *Sentinel* claims that they have captured two hundred and four of Kilpatrick's men and five officers. They do not claim to have killed many, but give an obituary of Captain Ellerey, of their own forces, who was killed in defense of Richmond. It also announces the safe return of Colonel S. S. Bell, to Richmond, who escaped from the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when being conveyed from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout.

Cincinnati, March, 9.—General Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the Rebel army from three to six months.

In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 of property, and in other places immense stores. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes and over four thousand prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, General Sherman has released General McPherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi and restored him to active service.

Gen. Grant when on his way East, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the Rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg.

The *Commercial's* Chattanooga despatch of the 6th inst., says all is quiet in front, except the occasional exchange of shots between the advance pickets.

A large force of Rebel cavalry appeared before Nickajack Gap, and passed our cavalry. Deserters arrive at the rate of thirty per day.

A despatch of the 8th says the Rebel cavalry had retired, and our forces are now at Nickajack Gap. It is not unlikely that the Rebels may assume the offensive.

A large force of Rebel cavalry attacked ninety-three men of the Third Tennessee at Panther Springs, East Tennessee, on the 5th. Our loss was two killed, eight wounded, and twenty-two captured. The Rebels lost thirty killed and wounded.

A collision occurred between two freight trains near Stevenson, Alabama, on Saturday night, killing four ladies, two men, and wounding others.

Fortress Monroe, March 8.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The flag-of-truce-boat has arrived with forty-eight officers and six hundred privates, delivered for exchange.

The Richmond papers give accounts of Dahlgren's death and the capture of Cook.

The Richmond papers of this morning say that on the 6th of March, Sherman was at Canton, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that he had taken a large number of negroes and leaves the country impoverished.

There is no further news of importance, save that the Richmond papers state that the Confederates have ordered all of Kilpatrick's officers they have captured to be put in irons.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Baltimore, March 8.—The *American* of this afternoon has the following:—"We learn that there has been considerable excitement in Frederick and Washington counties, growing out of the Rebel movements on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which are supposed to be premonitory of a cavalry raid through the upper counties of Maryland. The farmers are said to be sending their cattle to safety, and a general removal of valuables has taken place. The military authorities, in the mean time, are on the alert, and every preparation is being made for any emergency that may arise. We doubt, however, whether it is more than a mere rumor, such as are constantly afloat along the border."

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 10.—General Grant and staff arrived here today, at 3 o'clock P. M. General Meade being slightly indisposed, Gens. Humphrey and Ingalls met him at Brandy Station, whence the party proceeded to headquarters in carriages.

On their arrival in camp, the band of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment struck up "Hail to the Chief!" with other patriotic airs.

It was raining very fast at the time, which prevented such demonstration as would otherwise have been made.

The Lieutenant-General dined with Gen. Meade, and the evening was spent in social converse. It is understood that the visit of General Grant will be extended over three or four days.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued directing that all ladies within the lines shall leave as early as practicable, and no more passes shall be granted to such visitors.

Ten deserters, mostly cavalry, came into the lines yesterday, some of whom had all their equipments with them, including horses.

An entertainment was given last night by Capt. Cox and Clinton, of Gen. Meade's Staff, to some lady visitors. It was the best affair of the kind during the present season.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that yesterday forty of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured by Guerrillas about a mile and a-half from Bristoe Station. They were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Several of them afterward escaped.

Fortress Monroe, March 10.—A skirmish took place yesterday, two miles this side of Suffolk, between the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The Rebel loss was 25. Our loss was 10 killed.

Suffolk, March 10, P. M.—Our forces entered Suffolk this morning after a brief struggle. We now hold the place.

Cairo, March 9.—From an officer just from Vicksburg I learn that the previous report that Sherman's expedition had returned to Vicksburg without a loss of a man should have been qualified. There was a loss of some twenty wounded in skirmishing, among the Ohio troops. Besides an army of negroes, about one hundred Rebel prisoners were brought in.

The Thirty-second Ohio Regiment, Col. Potts, arrived here this A. M., five hundred strong, re-enlisted as veterans, on the steamer Tycoon, on their way home, being the first to get here who participated in Sherman's expedition. There were no regular fighting after leaving Canton, where they encountered Wirt Adams' Cavalry. There was no commissioned or field officers killed. The report of Gen. Crocker's death needs confirmation. The main body of Sherman's force never left Meridian, but the cavalry went out, destroying eighty miles of railroad, burning Rebel stores, breaking up a number of locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock in the vicinity, and bringing in all the negroes who desired to leave. Women and children and disabled colored men were not brought off, so that nearly all taken can be made use of in one capacity or another.

Blockade-Running at Charleston Resumed.
The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs as follows:—
From private intelligence received this evening from Charleston, we learn that the business of blockade-runners has been resumed there, and that hardly a week elapses without a couple of blockade runners running over the pass and entering the harbor. This is attributed to the insufficiency of our blockading squadron, greatly reduced by Gillmore's expedition, and to a lack of vigilance in the officers intrusted to watch the entrance of the bay. The vessels which have succeeded in baffling the squadron during the last month came from Nassau, with full assorted cargoes of muskets of English manufacture, shoes, blankets and medicines.

The comparative rest which the Charlestonians have recently enjoyed has been used by them in the completion of the works of defense which are now progressing rapidly, and which will, soon, they hope, make Charleston

one of the strongest of the Rebel cities. All the disposable hands are now engaged upon these fortifications, numbering, it is said, over ten thousand men. The slaveholders have been compelled to furnish to the military authorities one fourth of all the male slaves between the ages of fifteen and fifty. All the free colored males of the same age are required to give themselves up for the same purpose.

The Charlestonians have established a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of blockade-running, and have already secured a couple of swift steamers, now employed in the trade between Nassau and Charleston. These steamers, it is reported, have made two successful trips between the two cities during the last month.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

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

The alarm of fire on Sunday last, was caused by the burning of a chimney on West Baltimore Street.

New Arrangement.—See advertisement of Deitz & McDowell.

The store room of S. H. PRATHER & Co., has lately been refitted. A new and elegant stock of Spring goods has just been received.

Our price for advertising in the local column, is TEN CENTS for every line—nine words to a line. The cash should accompany the notice.

Personal.—Our jovial old friend, Geo. Work, Jr., of Peoria, Ill., called in to see us last week.—He is pleased with the West, and looks better than ever.

Thanks.—We are indebted to our correspondent at Beaufort, S. C., for several copies of *The new South*, and of *The Free South*. They are spicy little papers; published chiefly for circulation in the army.

The President has directed that the sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by him, be mitigated to imprisonment, during the war, at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

A GRAND JUVENILE Concert, by one hundred girls and boys, will be given in IRWIN'S new Hall on Tuesday evening, March 15th. The former splendid concert given by the Juveniles, is an evidence of what this will be. Tickets 25 cents, and to be sold by the children.

J. H. RILEY & SON, are now canvassing for "The American Conflict," soon to be published by CASE & Co., Hartford, Conn. It is the production of one of the most eminent authors in the country. Persons desiring a history of this great rebellion would do well by subscribing for the work.

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, 1864-3t.

Mercersburg in the Telegraphic World.
Arrangements have been made, and the work well advanced to open an office in this place. We expect the line will be in operation in a few days, and we shall probably in our next number publish despatches of the latest news from the army and other places of interest. Surely Mercersburg is on the road to improvement.—*Journal*

Important to Recruits.—The public are not generally aware of the fact that the Government pays a bounty of \$400 to all persons who enlist for the regular service. The bounty to volunteers is \$400 for veterans, and \$300 to new recruits, but for the regular army the new recruits will receive \$400—thus he will gain \$100, and he can secure the local bounties besides.

The Game Law.—The game law fixes a penalty of \$5 upon any person who kills or destroys certain birds out of season, as follows:—Partridges from the first of February to the first of September; Quails and Rabbits from the first of February to the first of October; Woodcocks from the first of February to the fourth of July. It is during the time named that the species are propagated, and to destroy them at that time tends to their total extinction, hence the law for their protection.

Godoy's Lady's Books.—The March number of this favorite monthly has just come to hand, and looks as bright and beautiful as the first flowers of May. The illustrations will do no discredit to Godoy—and that is saying a good deal—and the entire contents are fresh and sparkling as dew drops. We need not particularize, for to be appreciated the Book must be seen. Godoy complains that his exchanges do not notice the Book as it deserves, and whether we are remiss in this or not, we know that our attention is always to speak well of our old favorite, whose visits have been continued for so many long years. Success to Godoy, the prince magazine publishers, and to his elegant monthly.—The terms of the magazine remain as usual—one copy for \$3 00—two copies for \$5 00—three copies for \$7 00, and larger clubs in proportion.

Trimming Trees.—The present is the proper time to attend to this work, before the sap begins to ascend from the roots to the trunk and limbs, and thus insure a plentiful growth of shoots and consequently an abundant foliage, which as every house-keeper knows, is a desirable thing around one's dwelling, during the sultry months of summer.—This month and April will do for preparing and planting out young trees, but the latter month is rather too late for trimming. In this section too little attention is paid to a proper time for trimming, and too many prune their trees in the latter part of April and in May, when buds are not only ready to burst, but even are open. We have found from our own limited experience that this is the month to trim grapevines, and we never know of one thus managed not to flourish and bear abundantly.—*Record*.

Surgeon STEWARD KENNEDY, of the U. S. Army, took suddenly ill at Harrisburg and died there on Tuesday last. He was on his way from Philadelphia to visit his friends in Chambersburg. Last Winter he was on duty on the *Receiving Ship* at New York, and when the Chesapeake was captured by pirates, he was on board the *Wyandotte*, which was sent by the Government in pursuit. They encountered a very severe storm. Taking cold from the consequent exposure, he never fully recovered from its effects. He lay sick in Philadelphia for some time, but had apparently recovered when he started for home.

Surgeon KENNEDY was about thirty years of age. He had been in the Navy for seven or eight years, most of the time on board a man-of-war, traversing distant seas. He also participated in some naval engagements. He was a young man of fine education and good manners, generous and frank; he was admired much by all who knew him.

Concert.—On Tuesday evening of last week, the concert of the season was given in the Presbyterian church of this place. As announced in our last, BRADBURY'S "Cantata of Esther," was selected for the occasion. The highest compliment we can pay to Prof. McCLELL'S Class, is to say that the piece was well sung—sung, too, in a manner infinitely exciting all the concerts we ever before attended in this place. In all the many transitions of the piece, the most perfect time was kept. There was no hesitation, every one knew exactly where his or her part began, and commenced, too, just at the right time. No one attending this concert could fail to perceive more clearly than ever the beauty of the Bible sketch of Queen Esther. Great musical ability was displayed by the young organist.

A large audience was present and the best order was preserved. We are very sorry that the concert could not have been repeated, as was generally desired.

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

- GEORGE CARBAUGH, March 15, on the farm of Abraham Carbaugh, Sr., dec'd about 2 1/2 miles North-east of Greencastle and 1 mile from Brown's Mill.
- F. BYERS, March 15, at the residence of Henry Hawbecker, 1/4 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 6 miles from the latter.
- J. F. BECK, March 17, in the Borough of Greencastle.
- P. C. SNIDER, 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.
- D. WITHERS, March 19, on West street, in the borough of Greencastle.
- A. BOWMAN, March 22, 6 miles Southwest of Greencastle, and 2 miles from the Greencastle and Williamsport turnpike, and 3 miles from Cunningham's Cross-Roads.
- J. H. SHRADEK, March 26, on the premises of Jacob Lesher, 8 miles South of Greencastle, on the road leading from Martin's Mill to the Williamsport and Greencastle turnpikes.
- MARY BRATTEN, March 26th, on North Carlisle Street, in the borough of Greencastle.
- J. ESHELMAN, March 29th, 2 miles South of the Welsh Run Store, and 8 miles North of Cunningham's Cross-Roads.

Col. Dahlgren.—The whole country laments the death of this gallant officer. The reports from the KILPATRICK expedition involved his fate in mystery, but the Richmond papers bear to us the sad intelligence of his death. He had escaped the toils of the enemy in the immediate vicinity of Richmond—his object having been to rescue the Federal prisoners on Belle Island. This he was unable to accomplish on account of the enemy having received intelligence of his purpose; and he was now on the North bank of the Mattaponi River, on his way to Gloucester Point, expecting soon to be within the Union lines on the Peninsula. He had, with his brave followers, met the enemy four times his own number, and had routed them. Now, with devilish cunning, they set a snare for him. In his front, in a woods, a body of men were in ambush awaiting his coming. It was midnight. He was riding at the head of his column, silent but watchful. He heard the rustling of leaves, and observing a rebel ordered him to surrender; the enemy fired a volley of bullets into his ranks, and he fell to the ground a lifeless corpse, his body being pierced by five balls. It was not chivalric, but cowardly; like assassins who are afraid to strike in the open day. It was murder. His men scattered; some escaped and some were taken prisoners. But this is not all.—His uniform was stolen and his dead body shrouded in filthy rebel rags. The finger, on which he wore a valuable ring, was cut off. With fondish delight they say he was brought to the city and buried—"No one knows, or is to know, where." In life, he frightened the whole city, and the officials shook like aspen. Over the death of this single man they sing psalms of joy.

[Col. DAHLGREN was the son of the Admiral of that name commanding off Charleston. At the breaking out of the war he held a position in the Navy, but upon application he was appointed an Aid in the army, with the rank of Captain. He first served upon the Staff of Gen. SARTON, then upon Gen. SIGEL'S Staff, and then upon that of Gen. HOOKER, in command of the Army of the Potomac. He performed many acts of daring and gallantry. On one occasion, in the Fall of 1862, he, with less than a full company, made a dash into Fredericksburg, and drove out of the streets of that city a much superior force.]

It was on the morning of July 2d, 1863, that he first became known to the citizens of Greencastle. With a small band of brave spirits he captured a mail, and picked up prisoners numbering more than his own force. On the morning of the 4th, he appeared again, and attempted to capture another mail. With fifteen men he made a charge down South Carlisle street, driving out fifty-four rebel cavalrymen. He stayed with us the whole day, and enabled us to enjoy a 4th of July without further interruption, although the whole rebel army was North and East of us. For weeks we had been under the foot of the tyrant. Column after column of the enemy had marched by, and it seemed as if