

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 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.

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Address
J. W. MCGRORY,
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THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, April 12, 1864.



BE TEMPERATE.

The varying seasons of the year, adjusted with beautiful harmony and rolling around to give birth to the fruits and flowers, shade and sunshine, heat and cold, prolific in every luxury that ministers to the sensual delight of man, or instructs his intellect in knowledge of the mysterious power of God, are hailed with joy by all his creatures, save man, who criticises what he cannot comprehend, condemns what he cannot judge, and repines at what his willfulness only disqualifies him from appreciating. And yet the variation of the seasons is one of the chief sources of his happiness, novelty only being considered, in nature all harmony, even when the magnificence of the summer eve thunder storms darts in vivid lightnings through the air, and flashed winged fire to the skies. In man only lurks the discontented of a thankless heart, and the peevishness of a festering spirit. With the peevish, fretful and ill-natured, it is always too hot or too cold, too moist or too dry, too calm or too windy. Some writers has said "never marry a woman who frets at the weather," and we join in the advice, for she will always find something else to fret at, besides what she cannot control.—Thank God we have no weather mongers but the almanac makers, or what a hotch-potch of it would pelt us about the head, swelter us with heat or freeze us with cold, all in the same minute; and it is no little satisfaction to think that "a patent" has not been taken out to regulate the seasons, so as to suit all tastes at the same time, especially tidy housekeepers, who always want the dust laid, or growling farmers, who eternally want rain for the grass. If it rains for a day, "Oh!" cry these rebels against God, "it is always raining." If it clears, and a fine shower of silver light pours down from the face of the God of day, "Oh, this horrid sun, we are never to have a rain?" "Blow, blow, blow, the wind is always blowing," cries peevish Jeremiah; and then follows a calm, when some gentle pot-lamb of the other sex cries in despair, "What would I give for a little breeze!" and for want of one "out of doors," she is sure to raise one in the house, all which is weak, silly, culpable, and unworthy of a reasonable being, who ought to know the useful operations of the seasons for the sustenance and health of a man. Be thankful equally for the summer's heat and the winter's cold. If it is hot, reeking, steaming hot, patience and good nature will make it twenty degrees cooler, besides securing your health from damage by that irritation which is so apt to throw one in a fever. "Take things coolly." Don't overheat yourself; don't overdrink yourself, and don't eat inordinately. Put steam on anything but your own brain, and you may survive many worse things than the summer's scorching rays. "Keep cool," for the thermometer won't go down by scolding, and every breeze you raise only makes it hotter.

THE NEWS.

An order has been issued in the Army of the Potomac which indicates early action. All private property is ordered to the rear. All citizens, with few exceptions, are forbidden to remain with the army after the 16th inst. No more furloughs and leaves of absence are to be granted except in extreme cases.

Lieutenant-General Grant calls the attention of all officers to the Army Regulations and General Orders in regard to correspondence on official matters. All such correspondence must be conducted through the proper official channels, except in cases of pressing necessity, which do not leave time for regular communication, and then the necessity must be stated.

In Fort Putman, formerly "Gregg," on the northernmost extremity of Morris Island, it was determined by General Gillmore to fire shells into Charleston from a 30-pounder gun at regular intervals of five minutes between each shell, until the gun should become disabled; four thousand six hundred and fifteen missiles were discharged into the city from this piece before it burst.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in Army Corps commands:—

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps are consolidated, and will be called the First Army Corps. Major-General J. Hooker is assigned to command.

Major-General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, and Major O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major-General Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

Major-General Slocum will report to Major-General Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, and Major-General Stoneman will report to Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Major-General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Captain Horace Porter, United States Ordnance Department, is announced as an Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Payment of the Militia.

The following is the message of Gov. Curtin sent to the Legislature in reference to the payment of the militia called out in September, 1862:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I received the following resolution of the House on the 24th of March, instant.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the House what has been done in relation to the payment of the militia that was called out on the 11th of September, 1862."

The subject of the resolution was properly assigned to the Adjutant General of the State. Great difficulties occurred in preparing proper vouchers for payments made to the militia called in service in September, 1862, under proclamation made by the Governor of this State. The men were called into service and were hurried forward to the border without the usual form of muster, and no rolls were made, at the time, of regiments and companies. The Adjutant General, in his annual report, says: "On the 5th of September last the Second Controller of the Treasury approved a blank form of roll for payment of militia for 1862. These rolls have been sent to the Captains of all companies who have applied for them and stated their post office address. They are now rapidly being returned to this Department, and as soon as all are received will be transmitted to the Pay Department at Washington, when paymasters will be detailed to the several counties from which these troops were furnished."

Much correspondence has been had through the Adjutant General with the authorities at Washington on this subject, since the date of the report of the Adjutant General, and I am informed by Col. Frances Jordan, military agent of the State at Washington, that on the 22nd instant an order was made on Major Brice, Chief Paymaster at Baltimore, to take charge of these payments, to estimate the amount of funds required, to report the number of paymasters necessary, and make the payments at as early a day as practicable.

Major Brice made requisition on the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for the rolls, which were promptly furnished him by that officer. There is reason to believe that the militia called into service in September, 1862, will now be promptly paid.

A. G. CURTIN.

Difficulties of a Campaign in Virginia.

From a calm and soldierly article on the Army of the Potomac, in the *Army and Navy Journal*, we take some instructive hints as to the difficulties of a campaign in Virginia:

On the right of our army are chains of mountains which enable the rebels to conceal any flanking movement they may undertake, while the valleys afford to them the means for an easy and uninterrupted passage to the Potomac above Washington, and one almost entirely secure from attacks in their rear. On our front is a succession of rivers, presenting great natural obstacles to our advance, and at the same time easily defensible; to make flanking movement by ascending them is to open our rear to attacks from Fredericksburg, and to cross below the rebel army, leaves the railroad a prey to guerrillas. The country is, moreover, mashed in every direction by dense forests, rendering anything like a surprise in force impracticable. A few rebel scouts may at all times easily detect and thwart such a movement. Such are the natural features of the country.

It is a well known rule of military operations that a "base" should neither be too extended nor too limited, and that it should be accessible by several routes. The base of the Army of the Potomac is just the width of a railroad track and that railroad furnishes really the only practicable route of communication. For every mile of advance beyond Fairfax Court House, 500 men are required to protect the rear. The

leaders of the rebels of course understand all the circumstances, and are always ready to take advantage of them. They are fully aware that they can hold in check, with three-fourths of its force, the Army of the Potomac. Meantime, they pursue the Fabian policy—the policy of Washington on the mountains of the Hudson river. They are not foolish enough to stake every thing on the risk of a battle, except where invulnerably fortified. They will not attack, nor will they accept a battle in the field. Their own rear needs no protection; they have two railroad routes besides all the ordinary roads. Thus they have all the advantage of position on their side.

But we in view of these difficulties to expect nothing from the Army of the Potomac? No, it may overcome them in two or three ways. First, with a sufficient force to cover its flanks, it may compel the enemy to retreat and Richmond to be abandoned. Second, it may be able to bring on an engagement, which will prove decisive. Third, by cutting it loose from Washington, and making it a moveable column, it may go at any time to the rear of the rebel army and open a new base for itself on the Potomac or York rivers, or by the railroad from Fredericksburg. We risk nothing in saying that the army can at any time go to Richmond, if relieved from the necessity of protecting its rear. This could have been done last fall, when General Meade crossed the Rapidan and was stopped by the rebel works on Mine Run. The army can transport fifteen days subsistence and forage, and with this it can be moved to Hanover Court House, where it can operate on a new base; or if successful in forcing the rebel lines, can even enter Richmond at once.

Summary Dismissal of Army and Naval Officers.

Senator Wilson reported yesterday from the Military Committee unfavorably to the passage of a bill taking from the President the power to summarily dismiss army and navy officers, and substitute suspension of such officers in command, with trial by court-martial; also, providing for the restoration of dismissed officers. The Committee asked the views of the Judge Advocate General on the subject, who reported as follows:—

Judge Advocate-General's Office, March 28, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Upon the bill entitled "an act to regulate the dismissal of officers in the military and naval service," now pending in the Senate, and referred by you for my consideration, I have the honor to submit the following observations:—(Here follows a particular statement of the character of the bill) Mr. Holt then proceeded as follows:—"From the foundation of the Government the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere in him under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested. The exercise, therefore, of this authority since the outbreak of this rebellion has nothing in it that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm.

That the lodgment of such power in the Commander-in-Chief of our army is necessary to preserve its discipline, the experience of our military men would generally attest. This necessity is most manifest and pressing in the case of an army of volunteers, suddenly withdrawn from the pursuit of civil life and impatient of these restraints without which military forces in the field must soon degenerate into a mob. The government of such an army often calls for punishment more severe than those which are tardily inflicted through the process of a slow military trial.

The authority to suspend without pay or emolument for a limited period, as given by the bill, would prove a most inadequate substitute for the power of dismissal. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interest of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

It is well known that in time of war the convening of a court-martial for the trial of officers within the space of ten days prescribed by this bill would not, in a very large number of cases, be possible, without serious detriment to the service.

As there could be no trial without an arrest of the officer, should he think proper to avoid such arrest—as he might do by flight or otherwise—he could, under this bill, be summarily dismissed only for having been "absent for twenty days without leave," or whatever crime he might have been guilty. Had such a law existed when General Twiggs traitorously surrendered his Department to the Rebels, instead of being dishonorably dismissed for "treachery to his country's flag," as he was, by the President, he would, though in arms against the Government, have been continued on the Army Register, unless it had been thought proper to dismiss him, simply for "absent without leave."

The number of dismissals which have taken place since the beginning of the war is not large, all the circumstances of the service considered. The Government has acted upon the testimony furnished at the moment, and mistakes have, in some cases, occurred. In every instance however, where it has been alleged that wrong had been done, the case has been carefully re-examined, and all the proofs and testimonials offered in behalf of the officer well considered, and it is believed that it is rarely happened that a correct conclusion has not been finally reached. These re-examinations have constituted one of the most laborious duties of this office, and I can bear testimony to patience and impartiality with which they have been conducted.

To the restoration of these officers, through the instrumentality of a court-martial, as proposed by the bill, several seemingly insuperable obstacles present themselves.

1. Their places, after dismissal, were, in almost every instance, filled by appointments legally and probably made. How is it possible to restore them to positions not vacant, but which are fully occupied by others.

2. The regiment to which many of these officers belonged have been disbanded. In reference to this class, how would it be practicable to enforce the provisions of this bill?

3. These officers are now as much out of service as if they had never belonged to it, and this by force of orders in every respect regular and legal. A revocation of these orders of the President would certainly reinstate the officers in cases where the vacancies remain unfilled, but is it competent for Congress to make such revocation? I think clearly not.

4. The orders being unrevoked, and the officers being out of the service, they can be restored by reappointment. Under the Constitution, however the largest part of these appointments must be made by the Governors of the states, and the remainder by the President.—Is there any principal or precedent which can justify Congress in an attempt to exercise these functions of the President and Governors, by substituting for such presidential and gubernatorial action the simple declaration of a general court-martial?

5. The Government could not investigate through courts-martial the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up for trial, without such a draft upon the officers of the army needed for active field service as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war. To this should be added the fact that the witnesses to the transactions to be examined into are, doubtless, many of them dead, and others so scattered by the fortunes of the war as to be unavailable—a condition of things which would render it impossible to accept the action of the courts-martial sitting in judgment on these offences, many of them long past as satisfactory or reliable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate-General.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

REMEMBER the place to get cheap Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, is at KUNKEL'S.

PERSONS wishing a neat pair of Boots or Shoes made to order, should call at KUNKEL'S.

COURT was convened on Monday. Three murder cases are on the calendar.

CARLETON Presbytery meets this (Tuesday) evening at Hagerstown.

Quite a number of veterans, of the 107th Pennsylvania, are visiting their homes in this county.

MR. JOHN KAGY, the well known photographer of Chambersburg, died on Saturday of last week.

The most delicious oysters and finest fish are brought here weekly, by J. HOSSTETTER & Co., who keep lots of nice things for the table.

WOOD CORDER.—M. S. GORDON is now acting Wood Measurer of the Borough. His office is in the Chairmaker's shop on East Baltimore street.

Streets.—In all other boroughs around here, the streets are being cleaned up, but in Greencastle they are allowed to remain as muddy as can well be imagined.

THE 7th Maryland Infantry passed through this place on Saturday morning last, en route for the army. They had been home to vote on the 6th. Major MOBLEY of Hagerstown, was in command.

LEANDER M'KEE, Esq., proprietor of the iron foundry and machine shop, at Hagerstown, died at his residence, on Tuesday, April 5th. The deceased was an energetic and enterprising business man.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Brick House and Lot, adjoining the Borough of Greencastle. For further particulars apply to Joseph Paxton, Greencastle, Pa. J. L. P. DETRICH.

Greencastle, April 5, 1864.

Flag Presentation.—On Thursday, March 31st, a flag was presented by the ladies of Philadelphia to the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry in camp near Chambersburg. The presentation speech was made by Hon. A. K. M'CLURE. The Band from Carlisle Barracks was in attendance.

Militia.—A bill has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the re-organization of the Pennsylvania Militia. If this is done we will be able to prevent rebel "raids" and repel any ordinary invasion without drawing troops from the U. S. Army. We hope the bill will pass.

Election in Maryland.—An election was held throughout the State of Maryland on last Wednesday, on the question of calling a Convention to alter the State Constitution so far as to provide for the immediate emancipation of slaves, and for the election of delegates to this Convention. The State has gone by a very large majority in favor of calling the Convention, and from the character of the delegates chosen, it is clear that emancipation, without compensation, will be adopted. Thus loyal Maryland has cut loose from the fetters of the peculiar institution, setting an example to old Kentucky to do likewise.

New Music.—We received a few days ago, from a good soldier and an old friend, R. E. CROOKS, a piece of music, entitled the "Heroes of Gettysburg, or a Dirge for the Brave." The words were composed by Corporal, J. A. SCOTT, of company C, Cole's Battalion of Cavalry, and set to music by Max. J. CONZE, a member of the same company, and who is now in Libby prison. The piece was originally prepared for the company Glee Club, but having been very highly praised by excellent musicians who have seen and heard it, it has recently been published. Its sentiment is elevated far above the light, ephemeral songs of the day. We wish every guitarist and pianist in the town and neighborhood would call at FETTERHOFF'S and get a copy, and we can assure them that in learning this they will be learning something worth learning, and which will be more pleasing to the heart of a true patriot than any other late music.

Sad and Painful Accident.—We are called upon to record a sad and painful accident which occurred in this place on Saturday of last week.—The facts of the case, as far as we can ascertain, are these:

A negro boy in the employ of Mr. W. D. McKinstrey, took a musket from the house for the purpose of shooting a load out of it, which we understand, had been in for some time. He proceeded to the stable, and taking that object as a mark, discharged the load. The ball, which was a common musket one, passed through both sides of the stable, a stall and a partition, (in all about four inches of timber,) then entering a window lodged in the shoulder of Miss MARY E. COOPER, a daughter of a widow lady, living in the rear of the stable, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. We understand she is doing pretty well under the circumstances, but still suffers severely.

She is about 17 years of age, and is highly esteemed by all her acquaintances. The ball, as yet has not been found.—Mercesburg Journal.

STAFFORD H. WESTON, a genteel colored man, who says he was in Hagerstown about ten days ago on the worthy mission of procuring colored Chaplains for the colored regiments in the field, was arrested first on a frivolous charge of running off slaves and dismissed by the Provost Marshal, and afterward upon complaint and information of a professed Unionist was taken before a magistrate on the charge of violating the law of Maryland, relating to free persons of color coming into the State from other States. He was fined twenty dollars and costs, of which the informant (who Weston says is expecting an appointment in the U. S. Quartermaster's department) received ten dollars. WESTON has been in the employ of Government officers and was exposed to the perils of the service for over thirty-seven years. Was with Col. D. MITCHELL in Florida; with Lieut. (now Gen.) BURNSIDE in Mexico; was with Capt. GILLIS on the Montecello gunboat at the taking of Hatteras, and last with Capt. COOPER of the sloop of war Connecticut, conveying the mail from Annapolis to New York.

It is about time to change the laws of Maryland.

It is expected that there will be some trouble with the miners in Schuylkill county if the April draft is enforced. Some troops have been recently sent there, including Capt. HULLINGER'S company, of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Spirit man advises "the Schuylkill county people to do as the folks about 'Plough's School House' say"—"Castle Borough" did; hire "niggers" at \$30 a head to fill their quota, and thus avoid a draft altogether." This is a very good advice, and we hope the "Schuylkill county people" will fill up their quota by volunteers, as they ought to do, for the credit of themselves and the credit of the State, and if they don't do their duty voluntarily, the Government ought to make them perform it. But "Castle Borough" is success not only troubles the midnight slumbers of the persons who composed the meeting held at "Plough's School House" last winter, but the committee and enrolled citizens of other districts of the county are nervous about it. After the 15th instant there are some probably who will be a little more than nervous. We will calmly await to hear the report of the drawing in the delinquent portions of old Franklin.

Humbug.—We suppose there are none of our subscribers verdant enough to be caught by the "Confidential Letters," or the beautifully printed "brilliant schemes" of some Havana lottery, or the splendid drawings in the "Gift Enterprises" of the day. These humbuge have been before the public long enough for every one possessed of common sense and prudence to fully understand their character. It may do no harm, however, to expose in a few words, a new swindle. Probably some of our readers have received by mail, circulars of the "Cosmopolitan Art Union Association," at Canaan, Maine, of which PARKER, BORTON & Co., are represented to be managers, and by the same mail perhaps, a confidential letter, enclosing a ticket for this drawing, from ALEX. THOMSON, Real Estate and Money Broker, No. 18, Main street, Canaan. The tickets cost ten dollars, and by sending that sum you are to get a prize of from \$10 to \$2000, or a lithograph of "Love's Young Dream." A friend of ours received a circular, a letter, a ticket, &c., but like a sensible man kept his ten dollars, and paid no attention to it. Some days after the drawing took (?) place, he received a "private confidential letter," and a neatly printed report of the 8th drawing, signed by the managers. His ticket was entitled to a prize of several hundred dollars, but as he had not sent the ten dollars he was out. But here Mr. THOMSON proposed to do a clever thing. Mr. ——— should immediately write a letter, dated back to the drawing, and send it by mail, enclosing the ten dollars, to Mr. THOMSON, who would, when received, take the letter to the