

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.

For terms and other particulars, Address
J. W. McCROY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, April 19, 1864.



THE NEWS.

We learn from persons from Virginia that about ten days since, when our cavalry were on the march to Winchester, the advance, consisting of about fifty men, were deceived by information obtained from a citizen, and following a small force of the rebels out of the city, were drawn into ambuscade and most of them captured. The main body of Federals pursued the enemy on obtaining intelligence of the affair, and recaptured a good many of the prisoners. Imboden is in the valley, and it is believed a portion also of Ewell's corps are in the valley, pretty far south.

A Reconnaissance to Winchester, &c.

Baltimore, April 13.—The Star of this morning has the following:—"Passengers, both soldiers and citizens, from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, yesterday, report that a fight occurred near Winchester, on Friday afternoon last. It was stated Maj. Hunter, with a cavalry force, started upon a reconnaissance from Martinsburg toward Winchester, on Friday morning last, and that in the afternoon his forces met those of General Imboden, near Winchester, and a severe fight ensued, in which from fifty to one hundred men was killed and wounded on both sides. Major Hunter having accomplished the object of his reconnaissance, returned to Martinsburg on Friday night. The greater part of the cavalry force with Maj. Hunter belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment."

In connection with the above, we learn from good authority that the Union force at Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and many other places along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, have been placed in such condition and number as to be ready for any emergency. No immediate attack by the Rebels is anticipated, either by the military authorities or officers of the road. Passengers from the West confirm the above. They also say it was a decided triumph to the Union side.

From the State Capital.

Harrisburg, April 14, 1864.—In the Senate the original bill for the removal of the capital was to-day referred to a special committee of five, who will no doubt substitute the House bill, which is fuller and more perfect in its provisions. A motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the subject was killed by a vote of 14 to 18. Several Senators have changed positions on this question, from the affirmative to the negative. Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, Clearfield and Lancaster counties to-day sent in remonstrances against the removal.

Important from Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., April 13, 1864.—The steamer City of Alton has arrived here, bringing Memphis dates of the 11th inst.

The rebel forces under Forrest are menacing both Columbus and Paducah.

The portion of Forrest's force advancing on Paducah passed Lovettsville at noon to-day, and it is expected they will make their attack to-night.

Our pickets at Columbus were driven in by the rebels to-day.

Reinforcements have been sent from here to Columbus, and we have five gunboats ready to receive the rebels.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Duvall's Bluff.

The steamer Loyd was fired into while going up White river by guerrillas, and the pilot wounded.

CAIRO, April 13.—The rebel General Buford sent in a flag of truce at seven o'clock this morning, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., the white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children.

The steamer Crawford arrived here at one o'clock in the afternoon crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus two steamers arrived from below with three thousand veterans, en route home on furlough, and a battery,

which was landed, and which would doubtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans 6th, arrived this afternoon. She reports that fighting was going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday, up to the time she passed there, at three P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending and a flag of truce was visible.

After passing the fighting was renewed, and the Union flag was seen to come down, but it is believed to have been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

General Buford's demand was for the unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that if the fort surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place no quarters would be shown them.

Col. Lawrence, of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey (?), commanding the post, replied that his government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the question.

Paducah advices to noon report matters more quiet. The probabilities of an attack are greatly lessened. Gen. Brayman has sent adequate reinforcements to both Paducah and Columbus, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed the Cold Water river near Jackson, going south with three thousand horses and one thousand nine hundred wagons. This is doubtless exaggerated.

Capture of Fort Pillow by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage. Maj. Booth, of the 13th Tennessee (U. S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Cavalry (colored) refused to receive the flag of truce, and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new positions.

The battle was kept up till 3 o'clock P. M., when Maj. Booth was killed and Maj. Bradford (who was taken prisoner, and it is feared was also killed) took command. The Rebels had come in swarms over to our troops, compelling them to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender the Rebels commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both black and white were bayoneted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed. Soldiers unable to speak, from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. Out of a garrison of 600 men, only 200 remained alive.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3 o'clock. She was hailed by the Rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the Rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men. Eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the colored troops are Captain Porter, Lieutenant Tibberts and Adjutant Lemming.

Six guns were captured by the Rebels, and carried off, including two 10-pound Parrotts and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the Rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

General Gillmore's Report—The Object of the Florida Expedition—General Seymour's Advance Against Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS, D. S., HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 7, 1864.—Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:—I have the honor to submit herewith copies of certain letters and telegraphic despatches which comprise the instructions given to Brigadier General T. Seymour, relative to operations in Florida prior to the fight Olustee on the 20th ult. A brief narrative of events connected with the recent occupation of Florida, west of the St. John's River, will not be out of place.

Under date of the 22d December, 1863, I was authorized by you to undertake such operations in my department as I might deem best, suggesting conference with Admiral Dahlgren, &c.

On January 14, 1864, I wrote you that, unless it would interfere with the views of the War Department, I should occupy the west bank of the St. John's River in Florida very

soon, and establish small depots there, preparatory to an advance west at any early day.

On January 15th I wrote to the Secretary of War that I had in contemplation the occupation of Florida on the west bank of the St. John's River at a very early day.

Under date of January 22, you informed me that in regard to my proposed operations in Florida, the Secretary replied that the matter had been left entirely to my judgment and discretion, with the means at my command, and that as the object of the proposed expedition had not been explained, it was impossible for you to judge of its advantages or practicability.

On January 31st, I wrote informing you that the objects to be attained by the operation were:—

1. To procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, timber, &c.
2. To cut off one of the enemy's sources of commissary supplies, &c.
3. To obtain recruits for my colored regiments.
4. To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance, in accordance with instructions which I had received from the President by the hands of Major John Hay, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On February 5, I directed Gen. Seymour, whose command was already embarked, to go to Jacksonville, Florida, effect a landing there, and push forward his mounted force to Baldwin, twenty miles from Jacksonville, the junction of the two railroads from Jacksonville and Fernandina. A portion of the command reached Baldwin on the 9th, at which point I joined it on the evening of the same day. At that time the enemy had no force in East Florida, except the scattered fragments of Gen. Finnegan's command; we had taken all his artillery.

On the 10th, a portion of our forces were sent toward Sanderson, and I returned to Jacksonville. Telegraphic communication was established between Baldwin and Jacksonville on the 11th. On that day I telegraphed to Gen. Seymour not to risk a repulse, on advancing on Lake City, but to hold Sanderson, unless there were reasons for falling back, which I did not know; and also, in case his advances met with any serious opposition, to concentrate at Sanderson and the south fork of the St. Mary's, and, if necessary, to bring back Colonel Henry to the latter place.

On the 12th General Seymour informed me from Sanderson that he should fall back to the South Fork of the St. Mary's as soon as Col. Henry, whom he had ordered back from the front, had returned. On the same day I telegraphed to Gen. Seymour that I wanted his command at and beyond Baldwin concentrated at Baldwin without delay for reasons which I gave him. Gen. Seymour joined me at Jacksonville on the 14th, the main body of his command being at that time at Baldwin as directed. He had, however, sent Col. Henry toward the left to capture some railroad trains at Gainesville on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad.

After arranging with Gen. Seymour for the construction of certain defenses at Jacksonville, Baldwin and the South Fork of the St. Mary's, I started for Hilton Head on the 15th, leaving behind me Captain Keese of the Engineers, to give the necessary instructions for the defenses referred to. I considered it well understood at that time between Gen. Seymour and myself that no advance should be made without further instructions from me, nor until the defenses were well advanced.

On the 18th I was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from Gen. Seymour, dated the 17th, stating that he intended to advance without supplies, in order to destroy the railroad near the Savannah River, one hundred miles from Jacksonville.

I at once despatched Gen. Turner to Jacksonville to stop the movement. He was the bearer of a letter to Gen. Seymour. Upon arriving at Jacksonville, after considerable delay, due to the inclemency of the weather, he learned that Gen. Seymour was engaged with the enemy in front, near Olustee, forty miles from Jacksonville by railroad.

When I left Jacksonville on the 15th ult., I was entirely satisfied with the success of our operations up to that time. I briefly communicated to you my plans with regard to Florida in my letter of February 15th, from which I extract as follows:—

"Gen. Seymour's advance has been within 4 miles of Lake City, but as his instructions were not to risk a repulse, or make an attack when there was a prospect of incurring much loss, he has taken up a position at Baldwin, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville with the one from Fernandina. He holds also the crossing of the St. Mary's South Fork, about twelve miles west of Baldwin.

"I intend to construct small works capable resisting a coup de main at Jacksonville, Baldwin, Pilatka and perhaps one or two other important points, so strong that two hundred or three hundred will be sufficient at each point.

"Twenty-five hundred men in addition to the two regiments that have been permanently stationed in this State (one at St. Augustine and one at Fernandina) ought to be ample in Florida.

The artillery captured here will suffice for such defensive works as may be deemed necessary.

I desire to see the lumber and turpentine trade on the St. John's River revived by loyal men, and for that purpose, and to give assurance that our occupation of this river is intended to be permanent, I have written to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the port of Jacksonville be declared open.

Very respectfully, your obt' servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Serious Calamity.

The most serious boiler explosion that Philadelphia has seen for many a year occurred on Wednesday, at the foundry and Machine shops of Messrs. Merrick & Sons, in Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth. The premises are very spacious. They occupy an entire square and at the time of the casualty were running with seven hundred hands.

At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning a deafening explosion took place that in the twinkling of an eye filled the air with bricks, iron and timbers, and shook the whole vicinity. There were three distinct reports, each apparently louder than the other. A minute afterwards and the factory buildings presented a scene that beggars all description. The boiler that exploded was blown to the four winds, and the debris of the engine house, in the shape of bricks, jagged fragments of the collapsed boiler, pieces of beams, board and iron, were rained down upon the neighborhood.

The buildings upon the premises comprise the upper and lower machine shops, erecting sheds, boiler and smith shops, foundry, carpenter and pattern shops, brass pattern shops, pattern shed and offices. These buildings occupy places in the outer line of the lot, forming in the centre a kind of a hollow square, used as a yard. The boilers, two in number, were known as horizontal tubular boilers. They were eight feet wide, twelve feet long, nine feet high, with four furnaces, and twenty-five horse power each. They were situated in the centre of the hollow square formed by the buildings. The one which exploded was new. It had only been used some three or four times.

At the time of the occurrence there was a pressure of fifty-five pounds of steam. It had been tested with seventy five pounds of steam, and was regarded as staunch and reliable beyond peradventure. It seems, however, that it leaked, and it was while the steam it contained was in process of transfer to another boiler, that the calamity transpired. The boiler house was of just sufficient size to cover the two huge boilers. It was of brick, fire proof, and braced with iron girders. The material of the house scattered over the neighborhood. The boiler was thrown across the yard like a bursted bladder. The whole range of buildings manifest the effect of the concussion, and shattered window sashes a square off proclaim the wonderful expansiveness of steam. The exposed side of the boiler shop was literally demolished. The end of the pattern shop was prostrated like a house of cards, and a ton or two of falling debris crushed in the slate roof of the smith shop beyond the possibility of recognition.

The gable end of the main building, which is the foundry, was shaken down, and in the whole structure scarce fifty panes of glass remain unbroken. Over the boiler was a lofty smoke stack. With the first shock it ascended high in the air, and its fragments descended into the pattern shop. The dense volume of steam, mixing with the ashes of the furnaces, enveloped every object with a greyish white powder, as uniformly as though it had been executed by a whitewasher.

The large windows of St. Alphonsus' church were wrecked in a bad manner. The gardens of Mr. Baxter, in Fifth street, were well sprinkled with bricks, and a good deal of damage was done to his fine orchard of dwarf fruit trees. A single brick went through a second story window, where it demolished a handsome piece of furniture sent him only a day or two before.

A wild rush took place toward the building when the disaster occurred. A fearful panic was the first result. The ruin might have served to illustrate an earthquake in Caracas, and among them lay the dead and the wounded. To add to the excitement women by dozens crowded to the spot. They had looked there houses and come to see what was the fate of relatives employed in the foundry. A number of men slightly injured, and people few first to these, neglecting the mangled wretches unable to tell the extent of their injuries.

The Messrs. Merrick soon restored order in this scene of terror. The fire-bells were rung, and Mayor Henry, Chief Engineer Lyle and Police Lieutenants Henderson and Goldy came to the spot. These two Lieutenants took charge of the police arrangements, and conducted matters in a credible manner.

Six poor fellows was killed outright—two from the explosion and four from the falling debris. Two others died afterwards from internal injuries.

In addition nine others were sent to the hospital, one of whom has since gone to his own

home, slightly wounded; and of the remaining eight, six are seriously and two dangerously hurt.

The most exaggerated reports prevailed in the upper part of the city. The stories grew as they circulated, and the number of killed was stated at fifty, with eighty more buried under the ruins. The engineer being killed, there is no probability of any certain information as to the exact cause of the accident. The calamity suspends the operation of the foundry until damages can be repaired. The firm had been making government work, and the suspension of operations in an establishment of such extent will be somewhat embarrassing.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

STAMP DUTIES.

CHECK, DRAFT, OR ORDER AT SIGHT.
For amount exceeding \$20 02
Promissory Notes, Drafts, Inland and Foreign
Bills of Exchange, Orders for Payment
of Money, Letters of Credit, and
Notes Payable on Demand.

PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON SIGHT.

AMOUNT OF NOTE OR DRAFT.	PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON SIGHT.					
	30 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	3 Months.	6 Months.	Over 6 Months.
\$ 1 to \$ 200.....	01 02	03 04	04 06	06 10		
200 " 400.....	02 04	05 08	06 12	12 20		
400 " 600.....	03 06	09 12	12 18	20 30		
600 " 800.....	04 08	12 16	16 24	30 40		
800 " 1,000.....	05 10	15 20	20 30	40 60		
1,000 " 1,200.....	06 12	18 24	24 36	60 80		
1,200 " 1,400.....	07 14	21 28	28 42	80 100		
1,400 " 1,600.....	08 16	24 32	32 48	100 120		
1,600 " 1,800.....	09 18	27 36	36 54	120 150		
1,800 " 2,000.....	10 20	30 40	40 60	150 200		
2,000 " 2,200.....	11 22	33 44	44 66	200 250		
2,200 " 2,400.....	12 24	36 48	48 72	250 300		
2,400 " 2,600.....	13 26	39 52	52 78	300 350		
2,600 " 2,800.....	14 28	42 56	56 84	350 400		
2,800 " 3,000.....	15 30	45 60	60 90	400 450		
3,000 " 3,200.....	16 32	48 64	64 96	450 500		
3,200 " 3,400.....	17 34	51 68	68 102	500 550		

THE Draft has been postponed until some other time.

If you want cheap Hats, Caps, Boots or Shoes call at KUMMEL'S.

JACOB SKILLARS, late Deputy Sheriff of this county, has taken the tavern stand in Chambersburg lately kept by JACOB S. BROWN.

JOHN FLOTT, indicted for the murder of HENRY UNGER, at Waynesboro', last fall, was tried and acquitted.

If you want job work done, neatly and cheaply or if you want to subscribe for a good paper, come at once to THE PILOT OFFICE.

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.

Ex-Sheriff WM. SKINNER, of this county, was recently robbed of over three thousand dollars in money, and about two thousand dollars in promissory notes, &c., on a train from Philadelphia.

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.*

Convicted of Manslaughter.—Lieutenant BRYAN, of Pittsburg, who gave himself up to the authorities of this county a few weeks ago, had his trial in last week's Court, for the killing of FRANK JONES, a negro, in 1861, was convicted of manslaughter.

Theft.—Some rogue having a particular relish for good hams, and probably not being prepared to pay the "needful" these hard times, feloniously entered a smoke house on East Baltimore Street a few nights ago, and took away a considerable quantity of nicely cured bacon.

A SOLDIER named SIX, belonging to the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, died at Chambersburg on Saturday, and his remains were brought here by his comrades on Sabbath evening. The deceased before his enlistment, lived with Jos. BERWIS of Montgomery township, and we believe his friends live in the Pine Hill.

The late rains have caused a "rise" of the Conococheague and tributaries, and a very unexpected "rise" in the cellars about here. Some found "their bread upon the waters," who hadn't intended to "cast" it there by any means. Considerable wading, bridging and fretting, were indulged in before getting provisions, groceries and other useful articles safe to shore. The cellars in town have not for years been so deeply flooded.

Brought Together.—We are glad to learn that the notice lately published by Mrs. GRAYSON, of Virginia, desiring to know the whereabouts of her husband, who had left Secession in 1862, has been the means of bringing the couple together.—Mr. GRAYSON has, for a year or more, been working on the canal lock near Sharpsburg, Md., and having seen the notice referred to immediately started over toward Waynesboro' to find his better half. The happiness of the couple can be better imagined than described. This is another evidence of the efficiency of printer's ink.

Family Bibles.—We were shown the other day a beautifully bound Family Bible, containing some leaves prepared for the insertion of family photographs. This kind of a Bible every family circle ought to possess, for after the record of births, marriages and deaths, they can also have the likeness of every one of the number.

We also examined a copy bound in calf, of convenient size for family use, called a Pronouncing Bible. By paying attention to the division of syllables and accents, and marks used in this edition, any one can read the Scriptures correctly, being enabled to pronounce all the hard names which so often puzzle persons unaccustomed to read in public.

Heads of families should call at FETTERBERG'S Book Store, where these Bibles are for sale.