

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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J. W. MCGRORY,
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THE PILOT.
GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, April 19, 1864.



RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

There are few men, however active, who do not contemplate retiring, at some time, from business. They only wait, in fact, till they shall have acquired, as they say, "enough." Frequently that golden period never arrives. Misfortune, sometimes, is the cause; and sometimes an increasing desire for wealth; but perhaps, four men out of five, who contemplate retiring, "die in the harness."

We are not sure that it is the best for them after all. Everybody remembers the anecdote of the London soap-boiler, who, upon retiring a millionaire, became so envious, that he went back to his shop, and begged to be allowed to work two hours every day for amusement. The story may be apocryphal, but is founded, at least, in truth. Men, accustomed to a certain routine through a long life, find themselves, when deprived of that routine, to use a common phrase, "like fish out of the water." They do not know what to do with themselves. They miss the active occupation of the mind, even if they do not feel the want of their accustomed exercise. Their digestive organs fail, their temper becomes irritable. Without their old habits, which had become the key-stone of their happiness, as it were, their life is no longer symmetrical, but becomes a wreck to themselves, if not to others. The ruin of many a man, indeed, may be traced to retiring from business.

He who understands the philosophy of human nature, will never abandon his business, however rich he may become, unless he has other resources to fall back upon. If he cultivates a taste for science, literature, or the fine arts; if he interests himself in the cause of education, temperance, prison discipline, or other reforms of the age, he will find himself, when he retires from business, not wholly without food for his energies, he will have secured happiness for his declining years. But there are few Americans who do this. They seem to think, that, in the prime of life, man has no time but for anything but making money. Short-sighted wisdom! For nature avenges herself on such persons, by making them, in the end, fit for nothing else, just as she withers the arm which the Fakier ties up, or deforms the limb which he holds horizontally for years.

Not only the happiness of the individual retiring from business, but the good society also, would be advanced by less exclusive concentration of every faculty on money getting.—The republic wants good citizens, not mere accumulators. It requires men of enlarged thought, not mere narrow-minded traders.—Even while actively engaged in business, that citizen is the best, who interests himself in the affairs of the day; takes part in all reforms; in short does his duty to society as well as to himself and his family. Such men also, when they retire from business, become our wisest philanthropists, and sometimes our most statesmanlike legislators. Their great experience of affairs, their high character, their wealth, their unemploying time, and the hundreds of acquaintance whom they are able to influence, give them an enviable position as "doers of good. Who does not know such persons?" Who has not known such persons? Who has not wished there were more of them.

THE NEWS.

Attempt to Capture General Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.—Despatches from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday, about noon, a party of Rebel cavalry made an attack on the picket at Bristow Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish.

One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the wounded were carried off by their comrades.

The mail train, with General Grant aboard, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

The body of Captain McKee, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who was killed by guerrillas, on Monday last, was forwarded to Washington today.

The man who shot him was named W. Flanders, and he, with three others, made an attack on a picket post near Catlett's, on Wednesday, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the Second Infantry.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that Gibbons' Division of the Second Army Corps were reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hancock, Generals Meade, Sedgwick and others being present. The division is a large one, well disciplined, and was eulogized by all.

General Kilpatrick has been relieved from the command of the cavalry division, and ordered to report for duty to General Gregg.—He will take command of the latter.

General Gregg's Division was to have been reviewed to-day by General Sheridan; but a storm having prevailed since last evening, it has been postponed till next week.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army, and will not be allowed to return before next autumn.

Battle on Red River.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Journal's letter from Grand Encore, dated the 11th inst., says our cavalry has been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th sent back word for infantry supports. General Ransom, in command of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so at noon. He followed with the Fourth Division, and after advancing about five miles from where the Third Division of his command and the Nineteenth Corps were encamped the Rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only twenty-four hundred infantry, formed in a belt of woods, with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side.

General Stone of Ball's Bluff fame, was chief of General Bank's staff in the field and took direction of the movement, General Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at ten thousand strong.—General Ransom got all the available troops in front and opened on the enemy, who lost heavily but advanced steadily. Soon all of the cavalry gave away and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us closely. The panic of the cavalry so demoralized our army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally them, but finding it impossible, without reinforcements, made every effort to save his artillery.

While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg. Captain Cyrus E. Dickey, his Adjutant, was instantly killed. Our loss was large; probably two thousand. The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns.—Captain White is a prisoner, and Lieutenants Throop and McBride are killed. The loss of the battery in killed, wounded and captured is thirty-one; one hundred and ten returned to camp after the disaster. While the Fourth Division was falling back in disorder, the Third Division, numbering eighteen hundred men, came up and were immediately routed.

Finally the Nineteenth Army Corps, with seven thousand men, came up and formed in line of battle. They checked the enemy and held them until we got all the trains except that of the cavalry. The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department to-day at noon:—

CAIRO, Ill., April 19.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have received private letters from Red River, one dated Grand Encore, La., April 10, and one dated Alexandria, April 12, stating that the army under Gen. Banks met with reverses on the 8th, near Mansfield. Our army fell back to Pleasant Hill, and the next day the Rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped. The loss is heavy on both sides. The Admiral, when last heard from, was forty miles above Grand Encore. The river was low.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

CHICAGO, April 20th.—A letter, dated at Grand Encore on the 11th inst., from a private in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, giving an account of the part taken by that Battery in the battle, confirms yesterday's despatch in regard to the disaster to a portion of our forces comprising the Red River Expedition.

The letter says—"Of our whole division, numbering 3000 men, but 1000 are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of the division were consolidated, and had in all 1400 men and seven officers, the highest in rank being a Captain.

The 19th Corps checked the Rebels and held them for about twenty-five minutes, when they were forced to retire, which they did slowly, and as night came on the bloody conflict ended.

The next evening Gen. A. J. Smith came up with his command and relieved Gen. Franklin, and whipped the Rebels badly.

Twelve pieces of cannon were recaptured and eight hundred prisoners taken.

A letter from another private in the same battery says—"Our corps (the 13th) were all cut to pieces, and we fell back to this place (Grand Encore), five or six miles from the battle-field, to organize.

We lost 24 pieces of artillery, all that were in the fight."

This letter also says that Gen. Smith captured 2000 prisoners and 36 guns in the fight on the 9th.

Still another letter says—"We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that Gen. Smith whipped the Rebels, taking 2000 prisoners and 18 guns. The expedition is no doubt broken up, and our troops are falling back."

Gen. Banks is mentioned as having been on the field on the 8th.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Washington, April 21.—The city is alive with military rumors, conjectures and speculations, of which the greater portion have probably no foundation in fact while the publication of the facts known to be true would not be proper at this time.

Washington, April 21.—[Special to the Times].—General Grant left here for the front to-day, and General Burnside went by special boat to Fortress Monroe. It is understood that the recent development of the intention of the Rebels renders an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable. Such an event will be in accordance with the expressed desire of Mr. Lincoln and other leading men here.

Without going into details, to say the spring has not been idled away, and that preparations for the impending campaign have been equal to the importance of the work to be accomplished. There is little doubt that the next thirty days will bring about a great change of some kind in military affairs.

The recent order of General Grant banishing sutlers from the army, rids it of over twenty-eight hundred superfluities.

The Department has given orders for an addition of 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations here. All patients able to bear removal are to be sent North at once.

The report gains credence here among military men that Lee has sent part of his army into the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of compelling Grant to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Current rumors on the street report both Lee's and Meade's armies in motion, manoeuvring for the advantage preliminary to a general battle. It is thought that Lee will again attempt to cross the Potomac. If so, he will probably encounter the Union-armies in a different manner from the former occasions.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., April 22.—Recent reports to the effect that the Rebels are in the Shenandoah Valley or elsewhere, in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are without the slightest foundation in truth.

The Sanitary Fair—An appeal from Governor Curtin.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, April 11, 1864.

To the People of Pennsylvania:
I have been requested by the committee of correspondence to address you on the subject of the Fair to be held in Philadelphia, in June next, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

It gives me much pleasure to comply with this request, and to avail myself of the opportunity also of calling your attention to the Fair to be held in the same week and for the same purpose at Pittsburg.

I cannot, however, speak of the relief of the sick and wounded volunteers of the State without saying a grateful word in their behalf to you. Charged by a joint resolution of the Legislature with the duty of caring for them, it has been my privilege to provide for their comfort, and look after their welfare. To this end the State Surgeon General has at all times, subject to the regulations of the United States, visited with corps of surgeons and nurses the battle-fields, and besides the General Agency maintained at Washington, special agents have constantly been sent to camps, to the armies in the field, and to the hospitals; and at all times, when the occasion required, or admitted of such aid, the provisions made by the United States have been supplemented by abundant supplies of bandages, clothing, delicate food—in fact everything that could promote the comfort of our soldiers when suffering from wounds or disease.

The compensation of the general agency and the general staff, and the expense of medicines and supplies of like character, were of course paid by the State.

The special agents, men of standing and character, performed all their duties with diligence, fidelity and alacrity, and in no instance received any compensation for their services. I never had to seek for such agents. My only regret is that I have been unable to accept

the offered services of two many men of the same kind, who, being disqualified for military services, and have freely contributed of their means to every patriotic purpose, were still not contented unless they could bestow their time, labor, and personal attendance on our disabled and suffering defenders. The bandages, the clothing, the food, the supplies of all sorts were furnished in kind by you individually. On every occasion when it had been made known through the State that a battle had been fought, or was expected, that from any other cause our sick or wounded volunteers were likely to suffer, the earliest trains from all quarters have brought the needed supplies in profusion.—Every hospital within the State has been beset by individuals of both sexes, but chiefly women, eager to nurse, to watch, to aid the inmates. Throughout the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, farm-houses of the Commonwealth, are found the Heaven-directed benefactors whose names are unrecorded; for whose individual efforts no reward has been sought; but he who has witnessed the results, as I have, must have a heart of stone if it be not melted by their true, unpretending, gentle, persistent, inexhaustible alacrity in this best and holiest good work.

The object of the proposed Fair is to provide means for similar good works, and is one that commends itself to every friend of his country—to all who admire the heroic devotion of the brave men who are bearing arms in its defense. It is understood that the managers of these Fairs solicit donations in goods, saleable articles of every description of manufacture, American glass, produce, fruits, flowers, paintings, engravings, statuary, and the income of all the people of the State for one day.—Several similar Fairs have been recently held, the proceeds of which are stated in the newspapers to exceed one million of dollars.—Another is now being held in New York, and others in Baltimore and St. Louis are to be held in this and next month, the proceeds of all which will no doubt be large. The spirit of emulation has been stimulated, and Pennsylvania has been appealed to in the hope that she will rival her neighbors.

I cheerfully bear my personal testimony to the prompt and beneficial efforts of the Sanitary Commission immediately after several battles, and especially after the battle of Gettysburg, and to the abundance of supplies then furnished by it.

Beyond this I have no knowledge of its actual operations, nor of its internal structure or administrative arrangements. The oppression of public duties has been too great to allow me to acquire or seek such knowledge. It is well known, however, that gentlemen of the highest character participated in its management, and that its objects are patriotic, meritorious, and charitable.

The proceeds of the Fairs are to pass into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, as declared by the committee, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, in anticipation of the opening campaign of our noble armies; and the object commends itself to every friend of his country.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

We will be glad if our subscribers would furnish us with local news, whenever convenient to them.

A new supply of fashionable Hats and Caps just received at
KUNKLES.

The Place for Bargains.—Just received and for sale cheap, a new lot of Boots and Shoes, at
KUNKLES.

Horse.—Mr. JOHN BRYAN was riding a horse belonging to Capt. J. H. RILEY, a few days ago, when the animal suddenly fell and broke its neck.

SINCE the late warm rains the wheat is looking up very much. Barring all the complaints we hear, we think we may have a pretty good crop after all.

SACRAMENTAL services will be held in the German Reformed Church on next Sabbath. The Pastor will be assisted by Rev. Dr. HARBARTH, of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary.

Quite a number of our schoolmasters have gone into the "Signal Corps," to which only intelligent, educated and sober young men are admitted, and rank according to the examination they pass.

On the 19th of April, 1861, Union soldiers were mobbed in Baltimore, just three years later three colored regiments paraded the streets of that city, being a part of the quota of the State.

Jonathan Hager.—His death occurred about a week ago in Hagerstown. He was in the 72nd year of his age, and was a descendant of the family from whom the town derived its name. He was until a few years since, largely in business.

Sanitary Fair.—We have not heard of any effort yet being made to organize an association to collect articles for the Central Fair to be held in Philadelphia. Why is there nothing doing? Patriotism and justice to our friends in the army demand that something should be done.

Ran Away.—A few mornings ago, we observed a horse tearing down Carlisle street at a 2.40 rate. He had been harnessed but not relishing a drive, he cut and ran just before being attached to the vehicle. He was stopped somewhere on the Leistering road.

As most of the cellars in town were flooded recently by the heavy rains they are now very damp and wet, and may produce sickness. We advise that good lime should be spread, not sprinkled, over cellar floors, and air them well. A little thing done now may save a vast amount of trouble hereafter.

Canines.—In Mercersburg, says the Journal, a number of dogs have been poisoned. There is a lot of lazy, worthless, sneaking curs about this town who do little else than keep up an everlasting sight of barking at night, disturbing people's slumbers. Poison would be an effectual remedy.

No large force of Rebels it is believed, are north of Woodstock. Our forces have gone up the Valley on a very important mission, and will be heard from before long. They will probably penetrate further in that direction than any of our troops have yet done.

Income Notices.—The United States Assistant Assessor for Internal Revenue, is now receiving statements of income. It is the duty of every person receiving a notice to make a return, even if they have not over the six hundred dollars income allowed by law, as by this means they will save trouble in future.

Wanted.—Our Subscribers, Advertisers, &c., should bear in mind that everything we use in the office we have to pay cash for. How do you suppose, when you, and a host of others, have not paid your subscriptions for one, two, three or four years, we can pay the cash? Think of this. Come, then, and relieve our wants without further notice.

Martins.—Our ear was pleased as the sweet notes of this musical bird sounded through the streets one morning—the first for the season. The Martin is good company to any village. It enlivens the town and makes it seem like home again. This place is more plentifully supplied in this respect than our neighboring boroughs, but they cannot be any too numerous.

Stephen Girard.—This great millionaire of a former generation, once said, "I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the duller times, as well as the busiest, long experiences having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

Cavalry.—The 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry has been fully organized, and is under command of Col. J. B. HIGGINS, of Hollidaysburg. It consists of ten companies: Maj. TROXELL'S Battalion of five companies, and the Ringgold Cavalry of five companies. The 20th Regiment, Col. WYNKOOP'S, and the 22nd, comprise one brigade. They were encamped at last accounts, near Cumberland, Md.

An Accident.—Dr. BROTHERTON, Sr., we regret to learn, met with an accident on Tuesday evening last, from the effects of which he has since been lying in a critical situation. The Dr. has been infirm for many years, and was in the act of turning round on his pavement when he fell, his head striking the stones and causing a severe contusion.—Village Record.

Bonnets, &c.—Mrs. BARR has just returned from the city with a fine selection of Fancy Pattern Bonnets, French style; Straw, trimmed and untrimmed. Trimmings, Flowers and Ornaments, of all qualities; Frames, Nets, Laces, Blonds, Caps, Collars, Shakers, Hoods, Head-dresses, and Nets for young ladies; Hats of all sizes and grades; all of which she is prepared to sell to her customers at less than city prices.

Accident.—We are sorry to learn that JOHN M. BROWN met with an accident on Monday evening of last week. He was traveling on the Shady Grove road, and stopped to part some dogs that had got into a fight. Striking one of the dogs with a stick of wood, a piece broke off and struck Mr. B. in the eye, wounding him very severely. It was thought at first that he would lose his eye-sight altogether. But it is now believed that he may be able to save it.

Wedding in Church.—ALBERT SMALL, Esq., son of Judge SMALL, and Miss ALICE A. FIERY, daughter of JOSEPH FIERY, Esq., both of this town, were tied with the "Knot Hymenial" on Tuesday morning last, in the Presbyterian Church. Quite a large number of gentlemen and ladies were present to witness the ceremonies. From the Church to the cars the bridal party was conveyed, and at present writing we presume the "loving twain" are spending the sweets of the "honey-moon" in either the Quaker City or Gotham. We hope they may have a pleasant trip.—Hagerstown Mail.

Just the Fit.—From the statement of quotas sent to the Provost Marshal from Washington, it appears that the Borough of Greencastle has exactly filled all the calls—not a man too few nor one to spare. The Provost Marshal congratulates the committee on their "nice calculations."

Should another call be made, more recruits must be obtained, but perhaps "Castle Borough" will be furnished with the required number by the kind people "in the vicinity of Plough's School House, at \$50 per head." What has "the meeting" to say?

Borough Election.—The election for Borough officers will take place in a week from to-day. Although the offices have little or no salaries attached, yet it is important for the interests of the town to select good men. Let us have a five Council. Old fogyism has ruled long enough. Let us have officers who will improve the condition of the streets, and compel property holders to make good side-walks, or take the responsibility of having the work done by the corporation entering up against said persons the amount of costs. We ought at least make the town look as attractive as neighboring boroughs. If we can't get good, active men to serve, we will be about as well off without any, as there would be a large amount of bungling saved. Nominate "good men and true." Let Progress be the watchword!

Government Property.—Soldiers from the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (we believe,) have been going around the country taking up branded horses and others left behind by the armies. People having horses not branded should go before General