THE PILOT. GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, May 24, 1864.



## PAINS AND DEATH.

It is a comfort to know that insects, have no nerves of sensation. The idea of every insect and reptile, and even the myriads of an imalculæ that we are oblige to crush and de stroy day by day, suffer pain, is a terrible one The poets have taught us the idea; it is left to naturalists to set us right.

Insects may be cut and pulled in pieces, with out giving any indications of pain. When they lose a leg or two, they go about their business without seeming to mind it at all .-Cut a wasp in two, so that his thorax is separated from his stomach and abdomen, and he walks about merrily, and eats with an unusual ly good appetite. In fact as his food passes through him at once, it gives him no inconvenience, and he can eat any quantity. The enjoyment does not last very long, because the processes of nutrition cannot go on without the organs of digestion; but Mr. Wasp does not appear to suffer the least.

Insects, in certain cases, show muscular con tortions, but these are not proof of pain. We know that there may be the most violent spasmodic actions in the human body without the least suffering. Some years ago, we heard of a little negro boy, whose lower extremities were thrown into spasms by an injury to the spine. The little fellow had no feeling whatever below the point of injury, and was greatly amused to lie and see himself kick. So the convulsive spasms of men who are hanged are no proof of pain. When the neck is broken, there can be none below the point of dislocation. When the neck is not broken, the pressure of blood on the brain produces insensibility almost instantly. All men who have recovered from hanging, after it was supposed that they were dead, give the same testimony to its painless ness; while many describe the sensation as one of positive pleasure. When men die slowly, and with strong muscular contractions, there is, probably, no suffering.

How is it with persons buried alive? If they were in a state of conscious trance at the time of burial, they suffered from its apprehensions. This horror of being so buried has restored many to consciousness, in time to prevent it. Where the persons buried is unconscious, we believe that death from asphyxiation would take place before it could return. Here, however, is a doubt; and no person should ever be inclosed in a coffin until death is beyond all question. One case in a hundred, perhaps admits of doubt. In these rare cases, we should wait until the doubt has vanished. We heard of a case in New York, where a child had been put in its coffin. The mother opposed its being taken out, so frantically, that she had to be pushed out of the room. The child was taken from the coffin, and restorative treatment applied, chiefly rubbing, until it recovered.

## THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 17-9 P. M.-To Majer General Cadwalader, Philadelphia. - Despatch es from General Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition under General Kantz to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomatox.

That on Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted General Smith re-estab lished his line, and the enemy was driven back to his original line.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on General Butler's force guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. But we hold the rail road between Petersburg and Richmond .-Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Despatches from General Sigel, received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market; that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and re-crossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 taken prisoners, but bringing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from Fredericksburg have reached Washington. from the battle field. He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded he could not bring more more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy and reinforcements rapidly arriving. had about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms.

was effected in perfect order, without any loss of this week between the forces under Gen. or material or men. He gives no list of ca. Butler and the Rebels commanded by Ransom. sualties, but Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, of The attack was made early in the morning, the Thirty fourth Massachusetts, is reported and during the prevalence of a dense mist.wounded and captured.

the Potomac have been received to-day.

his advance upon Johnson as progressing to his undeceive them, and a fierce and sanguinary distinction by their deeds of valor and endur-

are improving on the grass and grain fields, Heckman, commanding a brigade, is supposed which affords good pasture.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 18.—The roads beween this and head-quarters are in a very bad condition. Vehicles sink axle deep in many places, and have to be pulled out with extemporized levers from the mud holes into which they have plunged. The terrible condition of the highways imposes great suffering on our wounded, many who prefer to pick their way through the mud in preference to the jolting and lunging to which they are subjected in the ambulances.

In this town our wounded are also exposed to severe trials. There is a sad want of medical and hospital stores, and but for the philanthropic labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions there would have been most terrible suffering. As it is, their supplies are inadequate to meet the demands of our men who have shed blood for their country. We need bandages, medicine, nursing and even food. Somebody is to blame for this inexcusable negligence.

Five hundred of our wounded arrived here yesterday. They had been captured by the Rebels and were in their hands three days, but were finally recaptured by our troops.-They state that the Rebels were entirely destitute of medical stores, and the only way they lived was stealing hard tack from our dead and wounded. Hampton's cavalry took all the sugar, coffee and eatables from our wounded who were left in their hands.

General Meade has issued an order, stating that he is well satisfied with the condition of affairs. As the Rebel communications are cut, the enemy is just in the condition most desired. We will be ready to open fire when deemed advisable, or when the weather permits, and are prepared for one of the deadliest and most decisive struggles of the war.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—Gen. Kautz returned from his late raid to City Pcint last evening. He destroyed several miles of the Danville Railroad and the railroad bridge over the Appomatox. He also destroyed the dams. locks and embankments, of the Lynchburgh and Richmond Canal.

Sheridan's cavalry are reported to have crossed the James River, and have joined General Butler's forces.

Everything was quiet at the front to-day, and the army is in the same position, strongly

Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, of the Twentythird Massachusetts is not killed, but is wounded in the breast, and is in the Chesapeake Hospital. Gen. Heckman was captured by the Rebels. Two hundred and fifty wounded have arrived from City Point, and have been taken to the Hampton Hospital.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—To Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia: - We have no re-

ports of operations since my last despatch. The latest information from General Grant

was that the roads have been greatly improved. Large reinforcements have reached him and he designed to move against the enemy without

It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the Rebellion is overthrown; and, in order to provide against any inopportune reduction when the service of the hundred days' men is out, a draft to fill up their place and all other reductions, will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrolment will be com-

No order is yet issued.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, May 18, 19 40 P. M.-Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:-We have no despatches to-day from Generals Grant, Butler or Sherman.

The reports from the Kanawha confirms the destruction of the bridge over New River-Several miles of railroad track were destroyed by General Crook's command, and he reports that he has fought three battles with Generals Sam. Jones and A. Jenkins, and have defeated them the Rebel loss being over six hundred killed and three hundred prisoners.

General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. All our wound that can be removed The Rebel prisoners have been removed

from Belle Plain. Visitors from the Army of the Potomac represent the troops to be in excellent condition,

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

We find the following in the Inquirer of the But his retrogade movement to Strasburg 20th "A heavy battle was fought on Monday Under cover of the fog the enemy approached men now in the field from Pennsylvania, here- mac. Upton-shot in the Wilderness, leg broken Hams............

No report of any operations of the Army of | and penetrated a portion of our lines without | tofore on every battle-field distinguished for being discovered, our troops supposing them to courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent A despatch from General Sherman reports be our own men. A few moments sufficed to battles in Virginia have gained an enviable engagement commenced, in which we lost many His supplies are abundant, and our animals killed, wounded and taken prisoners. General either to have fallen on the field, or to have been captured by the enemy.

"After a desperate fight the Rebels were forced to retire, and the Union forces reoccupied their original lines. It is certain that Ransom had an army of much larger dimensions than it was presumed the Rebels could assemble at Richmond. Our losses are variously estimated, but it is thought that two thousand, the majority of whom are prisoners, will covers the entire casualties. The Rebels suffered severely, their loss being fully as large as that of the Union army. On Tuesday night they made another attack on our lines, and were again handsomely repulsed, leaving their dead on the field.

"Letters from New Orleans represent that the army under Gen. Banks as being in excellent spirits, perfectly able to take care of itself, and thoroughly ready for another fight. It was believed that Banks could successfully repel any force of the enemy, and save all his transports, together with the gun-boats.

"General McArthur is said to have inflicted heavy loss on the Rebels, in his attack upon and capture of Yazoo City. Immense quantities of cotton are reported in the neighborhood of the place, roughly estimated at from twenty thousand to thirty thousand bates. It is not known where General McArthur next intended to strike, or what were to be his movements.

"From Arkansas we have advices to the 12th instant, which report Gen. Steele confident of his ability to maintain the line of the Arkansas. Kirby Smith was making demonstrations on Pine Bluff, but the place is well fortified and garrisoned, and no fears were entertained for its safety.

"On Wednesday a severe fight occurred in which the Second and Sixth Corps principally participated. Lee, discovering the changes which had been made in the disposition of our forces during the previous night, massed his troops on our right, aiming by a desperate assault to break our lines and reach the supply trains. In this he was foiled. Grant, ever watchful, checked his impetuous attack, and in the end our troops, after enduring a most severe artillery fire, charged and took possession of the enemy's first line of rifle pits, capturing many prisoners and several guns."

WASHINGTON, May 20.-Maj-General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:-This afternoon we have despatches dated at 81 o'clock this morning from Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's Corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's Divisions, and some of Warren's that were on the extreme

About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands besides many killed and wounded.

Our loss foots up a little over six hundred wounded and about one hundred killed and

General Grant says probably our killed and nissing is overstated.

Over twenty-five thousand veteran reinfercenents have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. The condition of the army and his contem-

plated operations are entirely satisfactory. The army is abundantly supplied. Under instructions from this Department Col. Schriver, commanding at Fredericksburg, is arresting and sending to Washington, as hostage, for our wounded soldiers sent to Richmond by Mayor Slaughter, an equal number of the principal citizens of Fredericksburg and its

Nine persons are in custody who are suspected of having been engaged with Mayor Slaugh-

The Mayor had made his escape before inelligence could reach Washington.

Our gun boats have reached Fredericksburg, and the sick and wounded who could not be transported overland will be brought here on water transports.

Despatches from General Sherman, dated at Kingston, Ga., at 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day he pushed a column bevond that place after Johnson, as far as Cassville, skirmishing the latter part of the day with Hardee's Corps. Cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta was looked for.

No reports have been received from Gen. Butler to-day.

Major General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. including the Shenandoah Valley.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

WHEREAS, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for volunteer militia for a brief term

ance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag and terminate the Rebellion;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of military organizations, which may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government.

Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyfour, and of the Commonwealth the eightyeighth.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PASSING EVENTS, &C. Sick .- The Local Editor, in consequence of ome optical derangement, is unable this week to at-

tend to this department of THE PILOT. Hence, any indifferent or exceptional "locals" will be excused. Big.-The largest cat fish we ever saw was aught in the first dam yesterday evening a week.

It weighed six pounds. DANIEL LILLY (colored)

was the successful angler. Read. - Farmers, remember that lawin & RHODES are selling Grain and Hay Forks, Soythes, Snathes, and harvesting tools of all kinds. Manure Shovels and Forks, Rakes and Hoes, at old prices. Call and see.

Worth Trying .- It is said that coal oil is an effective means of protecting fruit trees from the ravages of the Curculios. Saw dust, saturated with the oil, and placed at the roets of the tree, will keep these destructive vermin at a distance.

Hogs.-All hogs found running at large in the Borough, will, without further notice, be taken up and sold as the ordinance in this case provides .-Towns people and those living near town, had better make a note of this, and thereby save trouble.

Provoking.-When one's out hunting, and sees three squirrels on one tree, gyrating through the boughs, and barking mockingly those delectable scurine consonances, peculiar to the species, and his ammunition is all—as happened myself and John one day last week.

Accident .- A few evenings ago, W. G. REED, Esq., of Chambersburg, in attempting to get off the cars near the Greencastle warehouses while the train was in motion, was thrown on the ground.-He received one or two cuts on his right hand, and had some slight damage done to his wearing appar-

Capt. Joseph A. Davison.-A letter from his officer, dated the 16th instant, states that he was "all right." He is Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of Col. M Clandish, sommanding a brigade in the Pa. Reserves, and was the only Staff officer on duty out of the five. The Reserves had fought eleven days.

Rain.-We have had an immoderate quantity of rain lately. Some think it consequent upon the severe battles fought recently, as the same frequenty follows the same. We are unable to philosophize for this without a reference to familiar science, and this would be too much trouble. However the grain fields and general vegetation will vouch for us when we say the rain was good, and in season.

Boys must be boys, but it is not necessary that they should be mud boys. A battle play was lately got into vogue amongst these little urchins, in which they used mud for missels. They threw this filthy stuff at one another indiscriminately, careless as to where it lights, on a perch, in a window or s lady's face. This play should be stopped; there is no fun in it and much mischief. If parents do not attend to it, let the Constable.

String Band .- Occasionally we hear Aolian note vibracing through the midnight air. Deep in the silent night, when all is quiet and still, these ounds are the sweetest night-caps imaginable, and the surest instrument of a sound sleep. These thoughts are practical, but who can write the ideal and sentimental-both of which are excellent and general, associated with music? We modestly decline, and can only say, play again boys, play often, play every night.

Casualties .- In the list of killed of the 7th Maryland Regiment, are the names of Capt. Houck of Clearspring, Md., John Buxton of Hagerstown, both of Company A; John Stull and W. Hagenberger of Company I. 6th Maryland Regiment, Capt. Adam Martin, killed.

Jesse K. Norris of company G, 55th P. V., was wounded in the arms in the fight between Butler Johathan Pentz of the 12th Regular Infantry,

wounded in the hand. Mr. Bowman, (blacksmith,) living below Shady Grove, on the Waynesboro' turnpike, has five sons in thearmy, and four of them were wounded in the late battles. The four who were wounded belonged And whereas, The example of the brave to company E, 149th Pa., in the Army of the Pote- Onions.

and supposed to be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Franklin-finger shot off-now at homeon furlough. Calvin-has three severe wounds, in hospital at Baltimore,—not expected to survive, David-injured by a fall in a charge and run ever, Jeremiah-in the cavalry with Sigel, and was at Winchester when last heard from.

A correspondent of one of the New York papers says Col. Richard White, (commanding a brigade at the time,) while attempting to rally his old regiment, the 55th Pa., was pierced by fifteen balls. He was a brave and gallant officer.

Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, 7th Virginia, (loyal) was wounded in the arms in one of the late engage. ments of the Army of the Potomac. This officer had for a long time filled the position of Provest Marshal of Martinsburg, Va.

It is reported that A. Jackson Cline, (formerly of this place,) a member of the 148th Pa., was wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Daniel Mowen, of this vicinity, 7th Md., wound, ed at Thomson's Tavern.

The Council.—We take this opportunity-the absence of the regular editor, to say something to this select body of personages. At the late elec. tion some voters were obstinately determined on a change of borough officers, and an innocent fellow narrowly escaped the title of constable from their mischievous machinations. They succeeded panisl. ly in their scheme, and now we will hope for the best as has been promised. Heretofore it will only be little figurative lisence, which is the editor's right, to say, that every street has been an openair wood or wagon-house, or some other not very far-fetched nondescrip-every pavement an impassible mudpond-every alley a filthy thoroughfare. and the appearance of the town generally not what it should be. It is very strange that we cannot have respectable crossings and culverts, and pavements so much improved at least that ladies would not be necessitated to employ queue-bearers as of old, to support their dresses from the mud As long as every citizen is at liberty to use the public street for a wood-house, and every gardener the alley as a receptacle for his rubbish, or the butcher for his bones and offuls, and until some miserly freeholders are compelled to improve the pavements before their respective houses, we cannot expect anything else than our town shall be a by-word for reproach and filth.

We hope the newly elected Council will take speedy measures for a general renovation Of course it cannot be done without the levying of taxes, and though this may meet with opposition do it any how. Though some may plead the many drains which the war has made on their horded treasures, reject it as ridiculous. This is all only an elephant grasping at a gnat. One more small drain will not be felt. The comfort and health accruing from such improvements will pay an hundred fold for all expenses, Sit Lux. So mote it be.

A PUBLIC notice having been given, by hand-bills posted throughout the town, of a meeting at the Presbyterian Lecture room, at 8 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, May 14, to inaugurate a systematic effort in behalf, the Sanitary Commission, in response to earnest calls made by that great charity through the "Great Central Fair at Philadelphia"; at the hour appointed, a number of the citizens having assembled, on motion of Dr. J. K. DAVIDSON, Rev. E. BREIDENBAUGH was made President, and on motion of Mr. John Ruthrauff, Col. D. W. Rows was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the object was declared by the President, who invited the business men present to suggest a plan. After deliberation nd discussion on the part of almost every one pro sent, and a thorough consideration of the proper ways and means to insure greatest success, it was at length agreed, upon motion of Dr. J. K. DAVIDSON, to appoint an Executive Committee of fourteen, with plenary powers in relation to all things connected with the raising of money and money's worth, for the Great Central Fair of Philadelphia, for the San, itary Commission. It was thought best to merge all the different committees appointed in and for this township, in this one general executive committee, or at least subordinate them to it, so that there might be harmony of action, and that all our energies might be concentrated in one body, and by it be expended in greater force and with greater directness for the attainment of the object proposed. The committee appointed consits of the following named gentlemen : -

Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Chairman; Dr. J. K. Davidson, Vice President; Col. D. W. Rowe, Secretary: G. W. Ziegler, Treasurer; John Rowe, A. N. Rankin, Esq., A. F. Schafhirt, John Ruthrauff, G. H. Davidson, J. S. Flemming, J. C. M'Lanahan, A. Imbrie, H. P. Prather, A. Shirey.

On motion of D. W. Rowe, Messrs. Schafhirt and Imbrie were appointed a committee to send printed circulars throughout the township and vicinity 80liciting contributions of every kind; and their fespective warehouses were designated as the receptacles of all produce or articles in bulk contributed. On motion of A. N. Rankin, Esq., a committee was

appointed to prepare and publish an appeal to the community for aid; and the President appointed as such committee A. N. Rankin, Esq., Col. D. W. Rowe and Dr. J. K. Davidson,

On motion of G. W. Ziegler, the ministers of the town were requested to notify their respective congregations of the call about to be made upon them for contributions in aid of the Sanitary Commission, and to appeal to them to respond liberally to the demand made for the wounded and suffering heroes of our army.

On motion of Mr. Imbrie, the meeting adjourned; the Executive Committee to meet at the office of the Secretary on Monday evening next, at 72 o'clock.

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