

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. MCGRORY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, June 28, 1864.



WANTED!

We would again call on our Subscribers for money. We would not ask for it did we not need it. Come then, one and all, and pay your subscriptions immediately.

NEUTRAL NEWSPAPERS.

Under the above caption one of our exchanges makes a very unjust attack upon all journals professing to be neutral in religion and politics, denouncing them in the most bitter terms.

Now, what he says may be true in regard to some, but not all neutral papers, as we ourselves come under that head. We profess to be neutral in politics and religion—and we adhere strictly to it. We are not the organ or exponent of any party, clique or sect. We leave the principles of party platforms and the claims of political aspirants to be canvassed and discussed by their respective and legitimate journals, and we also believe that probably the strongest proof to be found in the whole catalogue of human follies and weaknesses, of a narrow soul and a badly balanced head, is religious intolerance. We do not intend, therefore, to follow the lead of a set of blind political hucksters or fanatic preachers, who are always endeavoring to push their own peculiar dogmas upon others.

We think and act for ourselves, both in religion and politics, and allow every one else the same privilege. We do not wish to force our religion or political belief upon any one.

There are many people who wish to read something else than mere political claptrap from small politicians and would be saints of any creed. As far as regards the honest principles of the publishers of neutral papers, we think they would compare favorably with those of political news-mongers.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

The invention of printing on movable types, we are far from thinking; far, very far, from wishing to intimate; is not destined to affect the greatest good; but we are equally decided that, up to the present moment, it would be difficult to say whether it has been productive of the more good or evil. We will not so far dishonor ourselves as even to say that we are the friends of knowledge and universal enlightenment; we know no advocates of ignorance; we have no sympathy with those, if such there be, who would withhold education from any portion of the human race; but we repeat that we regard half-education as worse than no education. We are not ashamed to avow our agreement with Pope, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draught intoxicates the brain,
But drinking deeply wobers us again."

The great mass of our American people can read, and do read the newspapers, and many other things; and all of them fancy themselves competent to sit in judgment on all matters human and divine. They are equal to the profoundest philosophical speculations, the loftiest theological dogmas, and the abstrusest political problems. Filled with a sense of their own wisdom and capacity for sound judgment, they lose all teachableness, and are really in a more deplorable state than if they made no pretensions to general intelligence. Unquestionable we must pass through this stage of superficial knowledge, which merely engenders pride, conceit, self-will, before we can come to that true enlightenment; and therefore we do not complain, but submit to the present evil, consoling ourselves with the hope of the glory hereafter to be revealed. Nevertheless, it is an evil; deny it who will.

Printing, by multiplying books and making the great mass of the people readers, serves to foster the spirit of individualism, which is only one form of supreme selfishness. He who has the humility to learn, the meekness to obey, who feels he has no superior, but that he is as good and knows as much as you, will soon come

to feel that he owes no duty but to himself; and that the true morality in his case is to take care of Number One. In this way the invention of printing, co-operating with other causes, tended to destroy the church and nobility of the Middle Ages, to substitute pride, intractableness and egotism for the old spirit of submission and self-denial. Ignorance and self-sufficiency prevent Heaven's choicest blessings; and the Bible itself thrown into the hands of the mass incompetent to its interpretation or right understanding, becomes, we are often obliged to own, a savor of death unto death, and generates endless sects and interminable strife, as fatal to the cause of piety as to individual and public happiness.

We have heard some of these would be knowing ones remark, why it is nothing to edit a paper? We have known a very (?) learned gentleman to obligingly bring us a contribution with the remark, that as we were continually occupied, it must be doubtless quite an accommodation to receive a good article once in a while and on examining the "good" article in question, we have found three gross grammatical errors, divers sins of awkwardness, and two words misspelled in the first and second sentences. A lecture which will bear printing as it is delivered is an exception; and, in a word, there are very few men, who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the types, who can sit down, and without "halt or let," express their thoughts readily and fluently in writing. Yet, with all this, we daily meet with gentlemen who, because they have made an occasional hit in a letter to a friend, or have elaborated a drawing story or poem in some incautious paper, talk daringly and dashingly of journalism, and graciously inform us how they would make this fly around if they were only editors.

Singular—every man, no matter how stupid he is always seem to be morally convinced that if every thing else fails, he can either manage a small farm or edit a paper—and experience shows that while there are a hundred educated young men capable of successfully practicing a profession, there is not more than one or two who is really enough of a genius, a scholar, and a man of practical sense, to make a good editor. In fact, though all the world reads papers, there are very few out of the business, who have ever taken the pains to acquire much information relative to it—and the natural consequence is, that its difficulties are unappreciated.

It is this mere smattering which has been obtained for the most part from the newspapers that leads many to believe themselves capable of following any profession or branch of business without any apprenticeship thereto. On the whole, therefore, we are unable to decide whether the invention of printing has been productive of more good than evil.

THE NEWS.

Monday, June 20.—There has been very severe fighting for several days past. The rebels appear to have staked their chances upon the defenses of Petersburg and the safety of the railroads upon which Richmond relies for its resources. The resistance offered to our forces for the past three days shows the importance attached to this position.

Our losses in the attacks on the enemy's works on Saturday are said to be very heavy, although no official return of casualties is yet made.

Mr. Stanton announces that Gen. Sherman was premature in proclaiming the flight of the rebels from their position. He says that the enemy only threw back their flank and abandoned all his works in front of Kenesaw Mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position, with his flanks behind Noonday and Moses Creek.

General Foster reports that he has been informed by the rebel Gen. Jones, at Charleston, that five general officers, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, are kept under fire, and, as a matter of retaliation, he asks permission to place an equal number of rebel officers of the same rank under the rebel fire. Mr. Stanton has given permission accordingly.

Gen. Gillmore has been relieved from his command in Gen Butler's department by order of General Grant, at Gen. Gillmore's own request, and is now in Washington. The difficulty arose out of certain charges made by Gen. Butler that Gillmore disobeyed orders in not supporting Kautz in his raid on Petersburg. A court of inquiry will no doubt settle the question of responsibility.

Tuesday, June 21.—The fearful conflict which has been raging in front of Petersburg, had a lull on Sunday. There was no fighting and but little casual firing on that day. The rebel rams made their appearance in the James River at a critical moment, just while Generals Grant and Butler were holding a conference with Admiral Lee on board his flag-ship, near Point of Rocks, on Monday. Our gunboats quickly dispersed the rebel intruders.

General Hunter is reported to have cut the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville for a distance of two miles. Mr. Stanton sent no bulletin last night. We have, therefore, no official record of the proceedings of our armies yesterday. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the navy, went to

City Point yesterday, and had an interview with General Grant.

Wednesday, June 22.—By despatches from the Army of the Potomac, we learn that there was no fighting yesterday; but movements already mysteriously alluded to, were in progress which can not now be developed.

General Sheridan's command has reached White House. We expect to hear of some exciting news in a few days.

Thursday, June 23.—There is nothing official or otherwise concerning the movements of the armies of Virginia yesterday. Mr. Stanton has issued no bulletin, and the telegraph is silent.

Despatches from headquarters, at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, states that on the day previous artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing was going on at various points along the line, resulting in the wounding of a few men, but causing no change in position. A battery stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time, when it opened in return, one of the shells exploding in the midst of the men at the rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

Despatches from Fortress Monroe to the 22d, describes the attack of the rebels, under Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton, at the White House. The charge of the enemy was driven back by the fire of the gunboat Commodore Morris and three others. The rebels attempted to intercept General Sheridan, but failed, as Sheridan with all his force arrived safely at White House, as we before reported.

The President and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox returned to Washington yesterday after their visit to City Point.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday was highly important and interesting, comprising, among a variety of other matters, the passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves and its action on the bill amendatory of the enrollment act, and the passage in the House of the bill authorizing an additional loan of four million of dollars.

Friday, June 24.—We have no official news from the War Department. The Second Army Corps had a fight with the enemy on Tuesday, in which the rebels for a time got the advantage and captured four guns, which were afterwards retaken.

A despatch received at the telegraph office on Saturday evening says:—The attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon railroad did not result so disastrously as was at first supposed. Owing to the failure of the Sixth Corps to arrive on the ground in time, quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's Corps entered and poured a volley into the rear of our forces. This created a panic and caused a rapid retreat to the woods. The enemy charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender. Many of our men were captured and quite a number killed and wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is reported at 1000, and some place it even higher.

Our loss in killed and wounded is 1500.—Some of the works which our forces were forced from in the afternoon were retaken, and some prisoners taken.

Col. Blaisdell, 11th Mass., and W. H. Childs, 45th Pa., was killed. Maj. Hillesey, 11th N. Y., missing.

FINANCIAL.

Monday, June 20.—The stock market opened with an improved feeling this morning.

The Five-twenty government coupons closed at 105½, and the one year certificates at 97½. Sterling exchange was more active at a slight advance.

Gold was active to-day, at an advance in the rate. It opened in the morning at 198, and raised to 198½; but the quotations were a fraction lower in the afternoon.

Tuesday, June 21.—United States Coupons 6's of 1881, closed at 113; Five-twenties, Coupon, at 105½; and one year certificates at 97.

The Gold market was rampant. In the morning the price was about 200; but it rose rapidly to 204, and as high as 210 was asked.

Wednesday, June 22.—Government Securities are steady.

There was no settled price for Gold to-day. It varied from 210 to 230, and sales were reported even higher.

Thursday, June 23.—The stock market was very dull this morning, and there was a general decline throughout the list.

Government securities are quoted as follows: United States 6's, 1881, registered, 106; United States 6's 1881, coupons, 112½; Five-twenty coupons, 105½; one year certificates, 96½. There was considerable excitement in the Gold market. The price fluctuated during the day between 205 and 220.

Friday, June 24.—Government Securities were a trifle lower, 6's 1881, selling at 105½; Seven-thirties at 106, and Five-twenties, Coupons, at 105.

The Gold market is settling, although there is a wide margin between buyers and sellers. Some sales were made at 210 and 215, and some higher.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

NEXT Monday being the 4th of July we will issue our paper on Saturday afternoon.

Wounded.—WILLIAM MELLINGER, (son of JOHN MELLINGER, of the State Line,) of company I, 7th Md., was wounded in one of the late battles.

SAMUEL HAMMILL, Esq., has just returned from the city with a large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes. If you want to save money call at my Store.

Read.—Farmers, remember that IRWIN & RHODES are selling Grain and Hay Forks, Seythes, Snaiths, and harvesting tools of all kinds. Manure Shovels and Forks, Rakes and Hoes, at old prices. Call and see.

At Home.—JONATHAN PRITZ, (of Antrim township,) belonging to the 11th U. S. Infantry (Regulars) is now at home on furlough. He was severely wounded in the hand at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 8th.

Harvest Hands.—A great many of "the frosty sons of thunder" (from Somerset county) have passed through here on their way to Maryland, where they hear high wages are paid for harvesting. Hands herabouts are not very numerous we believe.

Places of Business to be Closed.—The places of business in this town, will be closed on the 4th day of July, so that employers and employees alike, may have an opportunity to observe the anniversary of our National Independence.—Let our country friends bear this in mind.

Ice.—It is refreshing these hot days to call to our remembrance "winter scenes" when hill and vale are clad in a mantle of snow, and every fountain and rivulet boud in icy fetters; but most refreshing of all is to drink iced water, iced lemonade, etc., which is all due to the enterprize of HOSKIN & Co., who had the forethought to put up an abundant supply.

Surgeons.—Dr. G. W. HAWITT returned a few days ago from the front, whither he had gone for thirty days to render assistance in the surgical department of the army.

Dr. JOHN MILLER, of Maryland, is now Assistant Surgeon in the Lincoln Hospital near Washington. A. H. STRICKLER, of this place, has entered the same Hospital as a Medical Cadet. These gentlemen have volunteered their services for three months.

Theives.—A set of notorious scoundrels have for some time past, been carrying on a fine business in young chickens, butter, eggs, milk, &c.

One party have had their headquarters in a certain basement on East Baltimore street. Others, of a meaner and more despicable class, having families to "train up in the way they should go," have the hardihood to carry their plunder home for their wives or children to cook for them. And this they call fun. Many of these parties are known and marked, and may climb the wrong post some night. If they wish to try how editor's chickens taste, and the same time to experience the pleasing (?) sensation of one of ALLEN & WHEELER's pointed ticklers—just call around.

To be Read.—The gold gamblers continue their nefarious business and seek by their persistent efforts to embarrass the government. All this goes on while the soldier in the ranks is braving a thousand dangers to preserve this republic; yea and while the laborer, mechanic and families of small means are compelled to reduce still lower their now plain style of living. Amid all this, however, KUNKEL & Bro. are selling shoes at reasonable rates, considering the increased prices of everything. In the custom department they cannot be excelled. In beauty, durability or fit, by the cordwainers of the eastern cities. The Gents Balmoral just introduced by them, is equal to many made. Mr. BENT, the foreman, knows how to make them. We speak that whereof we do know.

Plant Trees.

Every one should plant trees.—We have a great many here and there through our town, but there is still room for many more, and some of the old ones are decaying and should be cut down and others planted in their place. No object is more beautiful than a spreading elm, or a lively evergreen: none more productive than the apple or the luscious pear. Half the labor bestowed on a single crop of potatoes, would originate an orchard, the product of which in a few years would be equal in value annually, to the potato crop, yet with but little labor beyond the harvesting. A fortnight's toil in the spring or autumn, in transplanting choice fruit trees to the roadside, or tastefully grouping them on the lawn, will ultimately add more to the value of the place than twice the time employed in building or fencing. For their own comfort, for the sake of their descendants, for the taste and improvement of the country, plant trees—let everybody plant trees.

That bald, naked church, tasteless, treeless; who will have compassion on the worshippers, and surround it with trees? That school-house, bare and unsightly; who will interest the boys in planting and protecting shrubs and trees that will make it an attractive and beautiful spot? Those verdureless houses thrust upon the street—who will distribute honeysuckles and virginia creepers, and Prairie roses, that they may be turned into civilized habitations?

Fourth of July Pic-nic.—A nice pic-nic has been arranged for the 4th. A free invitation is extended to all to participate. There will be no public dinner given, nor tables set up, but each circle will bring their own eatables and enjoy them in a genuine "pic-nic" way. We give below the invitation of the Committee, which sets forth clearly the character of the exercises, &c., on that day:—

"The people of Antrim township and vicinity, are invited to meet at Moss Spring, near Greencastle, on the 4th of July next, to appropriately celebrate that most glorious day in the history of the nation—the day that gave us the Declaration of Independence, the Victory of Gettysburg, the Surrender of Vicksburg.

"Arrangements have been made for the delivery of several Patriotic Addresses; and Mr. H. CLIPFINGER has consented to organize and instruct a

singing class, which will enliven the occasion with Patriotic Songs. No public table will be set, and each circle will be expected to provide refreshments for itself.

"Let the whole township assemble—let the yeomanry come in their strength, the ladies in their beauty—and while they honor the day at the same time pledge anew their devotion to their country, and imbibe fresh stores of patriotism.

"D. W. ROWE,

"J. M. IRWIN,

"S. H. PRATHER,

"Committee of Arrangements."

Borough Matters.—For the information of those of our citizens who wish to pave their sidewalks with brick, we announce gratis, that SAMUEL SHINGLER, living near the Line, has now for sale a large lot of paving brick. Mr. ABRAHAM HOBST, near the Williamsport turnpike road, will burn a large kiln of bricks soon after harvest.

We are glad to see that Mr. SAMUEL HOSKIN has not been afraid "to lay the axe to the root of the tree" misnamed Paradise. At this season of the year the odor emitted from the blossoms is more than unpleasant—it is sickening. Where these trees are, the side-walks cannot be kept clean, and the leaves and blossoms are blown into the water rendering it obnoxious, and perhaps poisonous. So great a nuisance did they become in Washington city, that some years ago a special ordinance on the subject was passed, and every one of these trees cut down by municipal authority. We do hope something will be done here this summer to remove every one of them. They are good neither for shade, beauty nor fuel, and cannot be cultivated for any other purpose. For the beauty of the name, and besides being ill-chosen, it is rather a week remuneration for the unpleasantness and insuburbiety of their presence.

We think our readers will agree that the new concrete pavement made at HOSKIN'S, DETROIT'S, and the Presbyterian Church, makes a fine appearance, and, indeed, we may say it is by odds the handsomest sidewalk in town. Every one who has a bad pavement, or what is worse, none at all, should take a look at it, and we are confident that every one so doing will be convinced of the beauty and necessity of good pavements. It is a pleasure to know that several parties intend making concrete pavements this summer. Mr. WOLLEY is contractor. When not engaged he can be found at the HOLLAR Hotel, (FOREMAN'S).

Our Diamond.

Let's now come across the street—
To the tavern kept by ADAMS,
To the Franklin, near the corner,
Near the corner of the Diamond,
Here's the place for travelers comfort.
Here's the place for those to sojourn,
Who our pleasant village visit.
Neatness, comfort and convenience,
Here is always for the stranger,
Tables well filled, too, with good things,
Here is, too, to sate the palate,
Hot and hostess, too, are pleasant,
Always pleasant and obliging.
And friend BILL, behind the bar, sir,
With his smiles and as with his friendship,
Always ready to oblige us,
To oblige and give us comfort.
If you want a drink of brandy,
If a smile of gin or whiskey,
If you want a sweetened cock-tail,
Or an ice-cold sherry cobbler,
If tame ale will better please you,
Or the foaming lager beer, sir,
BILL will give you what you want, sir,
With a lump of ice to cool it.
Lemonade, too, for the modest.
And port-wine from southern shores, sir,
Apple jack and pale peach brandy,
Sweet champagne and home-made whisky,
Bourbon wine and stronger cognac,
Sweet madeira, yellow egg-nog,
All the drinks that Bacchus knows of.
BILL has here to satisfy you.
But the bar-room, tasteful bar-room,
Panneled, frescoed, papered, painted,
Easy chairs and cushioned lounges,
Oh ye loafers, if you knew it,
There is no place near so handy,
As friend JOHN'S new-papered bar-room.
And for business men who write much,
JOHN has there prepared a table,
Pen and ink and paper on it,
To accommodate his patrons.
JOHN requests to be remembered
By the traveling folks of Antrim,
When you come to G— to visit,
Stop with him on North Carlisle street,
On the corner near the Diamond,
At the sign of the Spread Eagle.

Let's bid farewell to JOHN and his fine hotel, and enter the next door; and yet, as "I think on it," we might take a "smile" before we depart. No, we will not, since HUBBARD has told us that terrible dream. We have rather an intimate acquaintance with the man, and we do not wish so flagrantly and early to disregard his kind cautions.

The building on the immediate north-east corner of our Diamond is occupied by STONERAKER & ZIGLER, (at least the sign says so,) dry good merchants. This firm does as large a business as any Co. in the county, outside of Chambersburg. It is the oldest firm, and the partners are thoroughly business men.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Relief of Soldiers Families.—Our people have made a large and liberal contribution to the Sanitary Commission. This is all right and proper, and will be used judiciously for a wise and noble purpose. But while all this is done for the comfort of the soldier in the field, and to succor those stricken down by disease and the enemy's bullets, yet we must not forget the soldiers' families at home. How stands the matter here? We are afraid little attention has been given to this subject. It is true the soldiers who enlisted and re-enlisted last winter, got bounties, and some few were fortunate in getting considerable amounts. It is now nearly six months since most of these volunteers started out. With the bounties they received some made payments upon properties, expecting to receive their Government bounties soon, and their monthly pay regularly, upon which latter they expected their