

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 name, of JOB WORK.

For terms and other particulars, Address

J. W. MCORRY,
Greencastle,
Franklin county, Pa.

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, July 5, 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.

GIVING PRESENTS.

If all the giving in the world were true charity, the amount of suffering would be far less than now. We doubt whether one-half the gifts are bestowed upon those who actually need charity. There are complimentary presents, and birthday presents, and wedding presents, and various other presents which the honor of the giver is sought rather than the profit of the receiver. They are attended by a parade, a publicity, and an eclat which those who do good always seek to avoid.

We do not, however, condemn the fashion of present giving. As one of the amenities of life, which adds a charm to social intercourse, we would by no means have it discontinued. But we would have it studied more and made a matter of principle. Every person should have regard both to his own ability and to the taste of his friend in the selection of a present. Generally it should be as valuable as the giver can afford, but of such a nature as not to be easily worn or destroyed. They may thus be kept as memorials of friendship, and as such require a value in the estimation of the possessor far greater than their intrinsic worth. Books are at once both cheap and appropriate presents; for, while they may be preserved for a length of time, their contents will be doubly impressive when thus received. If, however, the friend to whom you wish to make a present is very practical, and but slightly sentimental, it had best be of a useful nature. We have no doubt that many a newly married couple would take more pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of some hams, or a cheese, or a barrel of flour, than they do in returning thanks for a pair of finely gilded china vases, a unique little port monie, or an elaborately figured silver pitcher.

Above all, we would not have any one refuse the petitions of real charity, in order to give to those who do not need his gifts.

If you must either forego a donation to a benevolent institution or fail to compliment a friend with a pair of horses, by all means let the friend go uncomplimented. We should no more rob the poor of our charities in order to bestow presents upon our friends, than we should deprive ourselves and families of needful comforts for the same purpose. In this matter, as in everything else, we should never allow a pleasure to interfere with a positive duty.

POWER OF THOUGHT.

Life never had the fullness of meaning that it has now. The present century, and especially its last twenty years have given to life an enlargement, a scope, an intenseness that have imparted a new and deeper significance to manhood. Talk as we may, of the past, it was never so great a thing to be a man as it is in this age. One of the distinctive features of life in this age of the world, is found in the fact that the domain of action and enjoyment has been greatly widened. Without supposing that any faculties of activity and happiness have been created, we may assert that the multiplication of objects to call forth the energies of our nature has intensified the mind in a remarkable degree. Indeed, it is practically the conformation of power. Men think higher, ready and prepared for grander things than ever before. And thought is inventive genius in all its activity. All the beauty of art and science are the products of thought. Yes, it assimilates man to a higher position in the present age.

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Thought no longer restrained almost pervades the universe, greatly extending the field of practical science, bestowing upon man blessings and knowledge, replete with beauty, interest, utility and magnitude.

Look at the immense expansion of life and happiness in consequence of the introduction of new improvements and new elements into use. Take a panoramic view of modern activity, you then see industry in a modern galaxy of glory. Thought is the agency, it has given it expansiveness, stimulated its utmost strength, and stamped it as the miracle of the century. Everything looks *Young America* like — one improvement succeeds another, and each successive improvement is a fresh summons to the mind of the nineteenth century to put forth its renewed energies and efforts — to the soul, to believe anew in its capacity, under God, to subdue the earth, and make it a habitation of blessedness.

These things being facts, we ought to reflect well upon the important position we occupy. We should remember, that having all the advantages of modern discoveries, modern blessings and enlightenment, the Bible, religious and political freedom — we should remember the ponderous responsibility we are under.

THE NEWS.

Monday, June 27.—For two or three days past the operations of the armies in Virginia have been confined to picket firing, occasional skirmishing and artillery duels; but no engagement effecting the general situation has occurred.

After the attack of the rebels on Saturday, at Wilcox Landing, Gen. Sheridan, with a large force hanging in his rear, brought his command in safety to the river, five miles above Fort Powhatan, when he got them over on pontoons protected by the gunboats. He fought every foot of ground splendidly, and lost five hundred men including four Colonels.

It is reported that a fierce attack was made by the rebels on the Fifth and Sixth Corps on Saturday night, but repulsed, although with heavy loss. Meantime Gen. Grant is gradually advancing with his intrenchments towards the city, and is said to express himself confident of capturing not only Petersburg, but as a sequence, the rebel capital also.

The rebels have an eighteen gun battery on the heights beyond the city, bearing upon the centre of our lines in front of Petersburg. This battery has been very troublesome, and so far has proved too heavy for any artillery that we have brought against it.

The expedition of Gen. Palmer, from Newbern, into the centre of North Carolina, has returned, and reports favorably of its progress. They destroyed the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Goldsboro', and immense quantities of rebel stores. They found the country almost deserted, and easily captured the few troops left to guard the road.

By despatches from Memphis we learn that a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by guerrillas near Colliersville on the 23d. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded; one citizen was also killed and two wounded. Six soldiers, who jumped from the train during the attack, were captured and taken to the woods. One of them, who escaped, reports that his companions were murdered by the guerrillas.

Tuesday, June 28.—A despatch from Gen. Grant states that no operations were going on in front, except the fire of our guns into Petersburg.

Gen. Hunter reports, that his expedition to Lynchburg has been successful, that he has been victorious in every engagement, but says that, running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies in the presence of an enemy, believed to be superior to our force in number, he deemed it best to withdraw.

Mr. Stanton has heard officially from Gen. Sherman, to the effect that he had made an unsuccessful attack on the 24th inst., upon the enemy's position at Kenesaw Mountain. The enemy's works were found too strong, and our loss was consequently severe.

The following particulars are given: "Pursuant to an order of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sandown road. About 8 A. M., McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw; and Thomas at a point about a mile further north. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which were very strong.

"McPherson reports his loss about 500, and Thomas about 2000. The loss is particularly heavy in general and field officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; also, Col. D. McCook, commanding a brigade.

"Col. Rice, of the 57th Ohio, very seriously; "Cols. Barnhall, 4th Illinois and Augustine, of the 55th Illinois are killed.

"McPherson took a hundred prisoners and Thomas about as many, but I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close behind his parapets."

A portion of Gen. Magruder's rebel command attacked two companies of the Twelfth

Iowa, on the 22d, near the mouth of White River, and were repulsed with severe loss.

Wednesday, June 29.—The regular bombardment of Petersburg is now in full operation, our shells are constantly dropping in all parts of the city with precision, and doubtless, with fatal consequences. The left wing of Grant's army holds the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad. The connection with Lynchburg, on the Danville road are cut off by General Wilson, thus stopping supplies for Richmond in that direction. The siege appears to be conducted after the Vicksburg fashion, and will, no doubt, eventuate in the same result.

It does not very distinctly appear why the Sixth corps did not form a junction on General Barlow's division, the left of the Second corps, and thus keep the line intact. Suffice it to say, however that a fatal gap was left, as General Birney's corps advanced, through which the rebels pounced on its flank. General Hancock has sufficiently recovered from his wound, and has again returned to his favorite corps, temporarily commanded by General Birney.

Late despatches from Gen. Hunter, at Meadow Bluff, report the particulars of his late advance towards Lynchburg. Gen. Duffie cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amherst, and Hunter's forces proceeded by way of Liberty, where they have torn up the tracks and burned a bridge. Early's troops have arrived from Richmond when our forces were within five miles of Lynchburg, and proving too strong for us, we withdrew on Saturday. Gen. Hunter's loss in the entire movement is probably six hundred killed, wounded and missing. We have one hundred prisoners, seven cannon and six hundred horses captured.

Accounts from the Medical Director of Sherman's army show that our loss was much less than first reported. It will probably not exceed one thousand and five hundred in all.

We have no news from New Orleans to the 21st. A quantity of gold, supposed to be intended for rebel use was seized on board a steamer and retained by the Provost Marshal. General Banks has issued an order that all gold arriving in New Orleans shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, until the consignees give assurance that it is not to be used in any contravention of law.

Thursday, June 30.—We have no news since the 27th instant. A letter from near Petersburg of that date says that the rebel tents were pitched in full view of our most advanced position. They are said to belong to Hill's and Longstreet's Corps.

General Lee is operating on our left and Beauregard is holding the town.

By a despatch from Baltimore, dated June 30th, we learn that a party of Moseby's guerrillas made a dash into Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Harper's Ferry.

THE CABINET.

By telegraph we learn that William Fessenden, of Maine, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of S. P. Chase, resigned. We also have rumors of other cabinet changes.

FINANCIAL.

Monday, June 27.—Very little business was transacted in the stock market to-day in New York. Government stocks were lower, five-twentieths, coupon, selling at 104; seven-thirties at 105; and one year certificates at 95. Gold sold to day at different prices, ranging from 218 to 237.

Tuesday, June 28.—There is a marked decline in government's, registered sixes of 1881, selling at 103; Five-twentieths, coupons, at 103; and one year certificates at 94.

The money market is tightening, and loans are obtained with difficulty at seven per cent. There are very little doing in exchange. Price 200.

Gold opened at 230 and closed at 240.

Wednesday, June 29.—The stock market was dull to-day and prices lower, compared with the quotations yesterday.

Five-twenty coupons closed at 102, and the one year certificates at 92.

The money market is unsettled and inclined to stringency, the rate of interest ruling at seven per cent. and upward.

Gold opened to-day at 240, and was run up nominally to 250.

Sterling exchange is dull, owing to the high price of gold, the currency rate being about 270.

Thursday, June 30.—Gold fluctuated from 250 to 255.

Five-twentieths closed at 101, a decline of 1; United States 6's, 1881, are quoted at 103; seven-thirties at 107.

EDITOR PILOT.—In looking over the files of "The Franklin Ledger," published in this place, in 1857, the following article appears in its columns, which I think might be read by many with considerable interest at the present time:—

"Permit me through your columns, to offer a few thoughts of a plain man. My remarks will be confined to professing christians generally, in relation to the extravagance of dress,—

When we look abroad over the church, and make our observations, we must all admit that a great majority of God's professing people, have greatly departed from the precept given by Paul to Timothy, and more especially the female portion. We read in 1st Timothy, 2d chapter, 9 and 10 verses, the following words: "In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, but which becometh women professing godliness with good works." We understand here, that the Apostle enjoined, in the most decided manner, that women should adorn themselves with modest apparel, suited to their station in life, and becoming that bashfulness and sobriety of manners, which would be expected from them.—Not copying the vain fashion of those women, whose attire was intended to render their person attractive to beholders, and was at once an indication of the levity of their own minds, suited to excite the passions of others. He required, therefore, that they should not adorn themselves with broidered hair, gold, pearls, or expensive garments. The exhortation implied, that whatever garments they wore, they must consider "God's works" as their peculiar ornament, as it became women professing godliness. Yet, it, doubtless, was meant as a general rule, that the christian women should refuse conformity to foolish fashions of a vain world, in this respect; that they should choose to be more plain and simple in their attire, than others of their rank; that they should not waste time, or run in needless expense, in these empty decorations, but employ their time and money in adorning themselves with good works; and that decency, modesty and sobriety, should be consulted in their garments and appearance, rather than elegance and fashion.

"This is believed to be an honest exposition of the passage before us. The question arises — Do professing christians live up to the precept here given? We answer, no! but, that they indulge in those sinful extravagances, which are not justified by any degree of pecuniary ability, which are altogether beyond the moderation of good taste, and which are unfit for any condition, viewed in the light of the gospel and judged of by our christian principles. It will be found that even "women professing godliness have much to answer for in this matter, before God, for themselves, and for the injurious influence of their bad example.

"If the amount of money that is spent annually, by professing christians, for jewelry to decorate the body, which is no more necessary to their well being upon christian principles, than the dirt that cleaves on their feet, were given for the spread of the glorious gospel of the son of God, the cry would soon ascend, the kingdom of this world would become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ, and God would be worshipped, from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Much better would it be for them if they would give heed. But, put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provisions for the flesh to fulfil the lust thereof. He that soweth to his flesh, must of the flesh reap corruption.

"O, foolish galatians, having begun in the spirit, are you now made perfect in the flesh.

"By way of conclusion, we may ask why it is our ministers say so little upon this subject, in the way of admonishing the people; they certainly cannot give us a reason, that there is no necessity for so doing. We think that if ever their was a period in the history of the world, that ministers should raise their voices against pride and the unnecessary decoration of the body, it is at the present day. They may excuse themselves by saying, that it is an unpopular subject, and that it would be calculated to give offence to some, and cause unpleasant feelings among the members, or perhaps it may be their own families are permitted to indulge in their empty decorations, not becoming those professing godliness, and, therefore, could not with any degree of consistency, condemn others of what they are guilty of themselves. Be this as it may, we leave it with their consciences, and with that God with whom we all have to do. Wo, is me, if I fail to declare the whole council of God.

"I close this communication by indulging the hope, that some one who is better qualified to do the subject justice than myself, may take it up, as I am but a lugger of wood, and a drawer of water. I therefore, subscribe myself a plain

CHURCH MEMBER.

The Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg.

The committee appointed to select a design for the soldiers' monument at Gettysburg, have chosen one by James G. Battison of Hartford, and have awarded him the first premium of \$250. The monument will be of white granite, resting on a pedestal of the same material. From the pedestal will spring four buttresses, which will support an equal number of statues, representing respectively war, history, peace and plenty. The crowning statue of the whole will be a colossal bronze figure of the Genius of Liberty, which will be fifteen feet high. The entire height of the monument will be 50 feet and its cost \$50,000, but headstones and other things will run the bill to about \$120,000.

PASSING EVENTS, &c.

Issued Early.—THE PILOT is issued two days earlier than usual, so that, like other people, we may observe the 4th.

At Home.—HENRY SHORTS, of company G, 55th Pa., who was wounded at Coal Harbor, is now at home on furlough.

In Carver Hospital.—WM. SMONIE, of company G, 55th Pa., wounded near Richmond, is in Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.

At the Fair.—A good many of our people attended the Philadelphia Fair, and were highly pleased of course.

Sold.—HENRY MARTIN has sold a half lot of ground on West Baltimore street for \$125. Purchaser, Mr. WOOLLEY.

Some low despicable person, with a soul as small as a "grain of mustard seed," stole the music cover off the Band Wagon.

The Post Office will open only on the 4th of July from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

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.

Read.—Farmers, remember that LEWIS & RHOODES are selling Grain and Hay Forks, Scythes, Snathes, and harvesting tools of all kinds. Manure Shovels and Forks, Rakes and Hoes, at old prices. Call and see.

We had occasion to drop into Mr. SAMUEL HESTERMAN'S on evening last week, where we were treated to some delicious Ice cream—for which he will please accept our thanks. Lovers of ice cream should call at his saloon, on West Baltimore street.

Places of Business Closed.—All the principal places of business will be closed on the 4th of July, (Monday,) so that all hands may be able to enjoy the anniversary of our National Independence.

See what ye shall see.—Persons who want good and reliable "time pieces" should call and examine Mr. W. M'CORRY'S stock of Clocks, which is unusually large. He has Watch Chains, of the very latest styles, gold, silver and steel Spectacles, and Jewelry, of all descriptions.

Killed.—Lieut. LOR, (of the Adams county company,) of the 21st Pa. Cavalry, who our citizens will remember having charge of the last body of soldiers at Moss Spring, died from wounds received at the Coal Harbor fight. He was a gentleman and a soldier. May he rest in peace.

Signal Corps.—A portion of the Signal Corps belonging to the Department of the Susquehanna, passed through this place on Monday last, under command of Lieut. G. W. KENNEDY. Another portion of the Corps not yet mounted, passed through in the cars on the same day. It is said they go to Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry.

Some of our farmers have already commenced cutting their wheat. This will be a better crop than supposed sometime since. Hands are not plenty, but with the aid of the patent reapers, we presume the crops will be cut off in about the usual time. More agricultural implements of all descriptions have been sold here this summer than in any two seasons heretofore.

Demorest's Illustrated News.—This is a weekly journal, and edited by the leader of fashions in the United States—MRS. DEMOREST. Every young lady ought to take it. Aside from the fashion department, it abounds in excellent reading matter; articles on all the questions of the day, novelettes, poetry, criticism on home and foreign literature. It is in fact, a good family paper. It costs \$4 per annum or \$2 for six months. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 39 Bookman street, N. Y.

Courts of Franklin County, Pa., for 1864.—COMMON PLEAS: 3d Monday, January 18, 2nd ditto, April 11, 2nd ditto, August 8, last ditto, October 31st.

ORPHANS: 2nd Tuesday, March 8, 1st ditto, June 7, 1st ditto, October 4th.

All causes for trial must be put on the Trial List four weeks previous to the first day of the term.

All accounts in the Common Pleas must be filed twenty-one days before the first day of the term. All accounts in the Orphans' Court must be filed thirty days before the first day of the term.

A Curious Fight.—A fight took place in Sacramento the other day between a rattlesnake with nine rattles and a couple of rats. The snake was enclosed in a box with a thick glass lid. A single large rat was caught and thrown in to it. They fought furiously for eight minutes, the snake having struck the rat frequently, and the rat having severely bitten the snake in the back and neck. At the end of eight minutes the rat fell over dead. Another rat was put in, when, according to the Union, "a fight ensued which lasted several minutes when the contending parties seemed to suspend hostilities. The cage was subsequently removed to Johnson's saloon, on Second street, near I street, where in the afternoon the fight was renewed and lasted twenty-five minutes. Both the rat and the snake were exhausted; but each remained alive in the cage until yesterday afternoon, renewing the contest occasionally. The rat was then taken out and killed. It appears evident from this experiment that the virus of the snake was almost expended in the assaults on the first rat, and after a few strokes at an antagonist, time for recuperation is necessary before the bite of the rattlesnake is greatly to be dreaded."—Stockton (Cal.) Independent.

Casualties.—In this summer's campaign, the casualties in the army has fallen more heavily upon the people of this community than at any other period during the progress of this war. Sons and brothers have been stricken down in every engagement. Those who have friends in the army are almost always anxious to see the list of killed. We have already published lists so far as could be obtained upon good authority. We add the following names