

GREENCASTLE:
Tuesday Morning, May 19, 1863.



With feelings of unfeigned joy, we greet the return of our brave and gallant soldiers to their home and firesides, and to the loving embraces of those endeared to them, from whom they have been so long separated. Possessed of our admiration and regard, when first they left us on their hazardous mission, they return to us doubly the objects of our esteem and respect, on account of their noble deeds in our behalf; and hard indeed, would be our hearts, and recreant to every patriotic sentiment and grateful feeling, did we not congratulate ourselves and their friends upon their return, and extend to them a hearty, whole-souled welcome.

When in our country's hour of danger and of gloom—when not only existed the possibility but the probability of our homes and firesides being invaded by Rebel hordes, and, more than all, when the temple of our government seemed tottering on its foundation, and our land lay apparently at the mercy of an infuriated enemy, then, when strong men had their misgivings and their fears, then, at her first cry, these noble souls rushed to her assistance. It was their country's voice they heard, and for her sake they left the joys of home—they tore themselves from the loving embrace of fathers and mothers, and from those dearer to them than all, and went to offer themselves, if need be, a willing sacrifice upon the altars of Freedom. We greatly admired the spirit, which we found to animate their breasts—the spirit of devotion to their country and to Duty. It was Duty called them, and they dared not disobey. Far above all personal feelings, far above all party prejudices and political tenets, had they raised themselves. They took the issue as they found it. They asked no questions as to the causes and origin of the contest to which they were called. They saw their country as though they saw their fathers, their wives, their sisters or beloved in the grasp of a monster, and in danger of destruction, and to see that for them was enough. They stood before us the true patriots. For this we admired and honored them when they left us; for this we welcome them back.

They went the patriot: they return the hero. When surrounded by weeping friends and a sympathizing community, we saw them bid their sad adieus, and tear themselves, mayhap for ever, from the arms of those they held dear, and yet throughout that trying scene, noticed the calm purpose and the firm resolve; and the manly composure with which they bore themselves, it needed for us no prophet's inspiration to fortell their bravery. The valor of duty are always brave; they can never be cowards. And if bravery and composure, mid the din of arms and roar of cannon; if a willing, uncomplaining endurance of trial and hardships, and a disregard of life when necessary, to expose it in a holy cause can make men heroes, then, oh, then, justly are these men worthy of this consideration. We ask not how many fell pierced by their bullets, how many prisoners they took, how many standards fell into their hands. We care not to know. It is enough, that they bore themselves in tented field and battle's din like men, and merited and obtained the respect, the admiration and the confidence of their General. They were true to Duty.

When in the fearful fight at Fredericksburg, their first—their maiden—battle, they heard the order of their General: "Men, you see that stone wall. I want you to go over it, but do not fire a gun". Their cheeks blanched not. They hesitated not (though well, inexperienced and untried, they might) to make that deadly charge from which, veterans before them had been repulsed with havoc and fearful loss. Death stared them in the face, yet on they went; they tried to do their duty, and nobly did they do it. When the strife was o'er, and our forces were necessitated once again to cross the river, to "our men" was it given to cover the retreating columns, a duty of all others the most dangerous—the post of honor. At Chancellorville they suffered not the laurels they had gained to fade. Though veteran troops had yielded to the formidable assaults of the enemy, they held their own, and nobly fought the opposing foe.

Their name as a regiment, it is true, has not figured much in print, but their fame is better known by their deeds. They have not disgraced their cause nor their flag, and they come to us, we repeat it, each man a patriot hero. For this we honor, for this we welcome them. They return to us again, but not all as they went. The bronzed countenance tells of exposure, fatigue, and labor, and sad to see, the fillets round the brow, the bandaged hand and flowing sleeve tell of the deadly strife. These have shed their blood for the country—these more than all deserve our sympathy, our honor, and esteem—these we should ever aid and assist in life. Let us honor their scars, and hold them as samples of patriotic devotion to those who shall come after us.

But they come not all. Some firesides and homes are gladden'd not by the scene of joy in which we now engage. The bodies of some who left us, lie mouldering in the soldier's grave. They sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and are not here to gladden the hearts of wives and little ones. It has pleased Providence so to order it, that, whilst o'er these returning ones, many tears of joy are shed, over the memory of those who come not, tears of sorrow and bitter grief do fall. Oh! what joy would it give the bereaved ones, were it permitted them to see among these manly forms, their own dear sons and husbands, and to join their voices in exclamations of joyous welcome to them. But it is not permitted—Let us, in the midst of the joy Providence kindly grants unto us as a community, at the return of so many of our noble heroes, remember that our cup of rejoicing has in it the bitter dregs of sorrow; and while we joy, forget not the hearts which cannot joy with us, and which, by our gladness, feel more keenly the loss which has befallen them.

Our sympathy, as a community, we extend unto the bereaved; we mingle our tears of regret and sorrow with theirs; we honor the memory of those they held dear, and gratefully acknowledge the sacrifice they made, and made in our behalf. Regretting their loss, it nevertheless becomes us to thank our God, that we have so many of our citizens spared us, as with open hearts and arms to receive them gladly, and bid them Welcome Home.

THE NEWS.

The rumor going on Sabbath evening, that the rebels were in Clearspring, stealing horses, turns out to be, as we expected, a falsehood. It originated in the brains of a couple of intoxicated young men of that place.

General Lee is presumed to be meditating the offensive, from the fact that he has detained the Surgeons, and the nurses who crossed with the ambulances to look after our wounded. At the old United States and Banks, Ford he has placed batteries in position, and it looks much as if he designed an advance over the Rappahannock, and an attack upon our army. It may be, however, that he himself fear a forward movement on the part of General Hooker.

News from the Army of the Potomac represent everything as quiet. The troops are resting and preparing themselves for another encounter with the enemy. All accounts indicate that the morale of the several corps is excellent, and that the men are drilling, and are ready to give battle whenever their commander designated the time and place. It seems that General Hooker did design crossing the Rappahannock again according to the plan conceived before his retirement, but it is intimated that General Halleck did not approve the new movement, and it was countermanded. Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, May 6, 1862.—The following order has been issued: GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 49.

The Major-General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock, before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm. By our celerity and secrecy of movement our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal, not a Rebel ventured to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown.

We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and whenever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors de combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communications, capturing prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
(Signed) S. WILKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order Respecting Re-enlistments.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 111.—War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 1, 1863.—I. From and after the 1st day

of May all enlistments of volunteers shall be under the special charge and direction of the Provost Marshal-General, under the rules and regulations heretofore made, which are hereby continued in force, and such other rules of the Department as may from time to time be made. All disbursing officers and all others officers connected with the enlistment of volunteers will report to him.

II. Officers of regiments going out of service by reason of the expiration of their term may, with the consent of their respective Governors, re-enlist their regiments within thirty days from the expiration of the original service, for a term of three years, unless, sooner discharged, and upon the regiment having filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers shall be restored to their rank as from the date of their original commissions. This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between muster out and re-entry into service.

III. The law provides that a man who enlist for three years, unless sooner discharged, is entitled to one month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service, and to a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which is to be paid in advance when his company is organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officers' certificate given thereto, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

IV. Hereafter regiments of volunteers leaving the field on account of expiration of term of service will be permitted, on the application of the officers, who shall undertake to hold themselves responsible for their safe delivery, to take their arms and accoutrements to the place of discharge, to be delivered to the Governor of the State or to officers appointed by him to receive them. The arms and accoutrements will be held subject to re-issue to the men on re-enlistment in their former companies and regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order Relative to the Conscription Act.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 112.—War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 1, 1863.—Under the Enrollment act, drafted men will be actually in the United States service as soldiers, from the fact of being drafted. It is, therefore, ordered that they be put in uniforms, and provided with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, spoons, &c., as soon as they report to the District Provost Marshals. The Quartermaster-General will fill the requisitions of the Provost Marshal-General for clothing, &c., for the purpose, to be delivered at such points as the latter may designate. By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official report of Colonel Kilpatrick.

Washington, May 11.—The following was received at head-quarters to-day:—
Yorktown, Va., May 8, 1863.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army.—General—I have the pleasure to report, that by directions from Major Gen. Stoneman, I left Louisa Court House on the morning of the 3d inst., with one regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, of my brigade, and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at day light on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad turnpike, and drove in the Rebel pickets, down the pike across the Break, charged a battery, and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; capturing Lieutenant Brown, A. D. C. to General Winder, and eleven men, within their fortifications.

I then passed down to the left, to the Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river. I retired to Hanover town, on the Peninsula, crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force, burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, capturing thirteen prisoners, and encamped for the night five miles from the river. I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 6th, surprising a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons, the depot, containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores; and safely crossed the Mattopony, and destroyed the ferry again just in time to escape the advance of the Rebel cavalry pursuing.

Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot, a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the First, Fifth and Tenth Virginia Cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry, drawn up in line of battle, above King and Queen Court House. Their strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only, however, to dis-

cover that they were friends, being a portion of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave old flag, within our lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire Rebel army—a march nearly of two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with the loss of one officer and thirty-seven men, while we have captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my Staff, Capt. P. Owen Jones, Captain Armstrong, Captain McIwin, Dr. Hackley, and Lieutenant Estis, especially the latter who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major-General Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of ten men he captured and paroled one Major, two Captains, a Lieutenant and fifteen men; but was afterwards captured himself with escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning.

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieutenant Colonel Davies and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, and one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chiefs.

Respectfully submitted,
J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.
By the President of the U. States of America.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last;

And whereas, it is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion; to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility;

And whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute;

And whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government;

And whereas, for the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years (with certain exceptions not necessary to be mentioned), are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose;

And whereas, It is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth, within the ages specified in the said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens, under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States or of the States thereof, are not absolutely included by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that on the contrary such persons, under the treaties or law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress;

Now, therefore, to avoid any misapprehension concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States, at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation. Nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so, as aforesaid, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, of the Independence of the United States, eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President—WM. H. SEWARD.

PASSING EVENTS.

Files of The Pilot.—We have several files of last year's Pilot, which we will sell cheap.

Wanted.—A Chair Printer, to work on the Seats, to whom constant employment will be given with good wages. Apply at this office. May 19, 1863.

Busy.—We suppose our farmers were more busily engaged than during the fine weather of last week. Having been kept back all spring by wet weather, they are now trying to make the use of sunshine.

Promotions.—We are informed that Wm. Stover, of company F, 158th P. I. M., has been commissioned Captain of the same company. Capt. TERRY resigned. First Sergeant STOVER has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the same company vice Lieut. W. Stover promoted. These officers are brave and gallant, and qualified to fill the important positions to which they have been chosen.

Metal Tipped Shoes.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not so frequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with Metal tips never wear out the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers to them.

Mercersburg Shinplasters.—Since the "shinplasters" began, we have not seen any printed on such harsh, worthless paper. If folded, break, if handled in the least, they are torn. In a drawer or barrel they work out through crevice. Nobody wants them; hardly one will give them any more. And then the corporations and authorities will not redeem them in less than five dollars. It is about time for the credit of neighboring borough, that these shinplasters be deemed when presented in any amount. Way of the mercersburg shinplasters. There are "shinplasters" issued by individuals, in the town, which are neither handsome in design, small enough for convenient use; but the good who are concerned in their issue redeem very readily, and are always anxious to do so.

Broke Jail.—JOS. HOOKER, of immortal stealing memory, who was recently lodged in Chambersburg jail, on Tuesday night of last week, induced some one of the prisoners to pry open cell door and file off his irons. HOOKER was stairs to a room in the front of the prison, driving out the occupants, who were negroes, charged EDWARD BYERS, a deserter, not to allow of them to make the least noise. He then dug a hole through the wall of the building, and had himself down in the yard, HOOKER and BYERS thus made their escape. They reached here Wednesday night. Sheriff BRANT, who was in pursuit, caught BYERS, at his father's residence while changing his clothes. HOOKER had horse out of JOHN WILHELM's barn, and was equipped and almost ready to ride away, he was seen going out in that direction, and was justly supposed in quest of him. He noiselessly slipped away and taking it on foot, made a successful escape. Parties went out in all directions, could not find any trace of him. The night very dark.

Reception of Nine Months' Soldiers in Greencastle.—A special committee will proceed to Harrisburg and escort the returning soldiers to this place. Having ascertained by telegraph when they will leave Harrisburg, all the bells will be rung several hours before they are expected to reach here. When the train leaves Harrisburg, the bells will be rung again.

The procession will be formed on the Rail near the Water Station, with the right resting at the north end of North Carlisle Street; the left to be under charge of Gen. DAVID DETMOLD, Marshal, and Capt. JOSEPH B. STRICKLER, Assistant Marshal.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Musical Music—Veterans of 1812 and 1814—Survivors of the Mexican War—Soldiers of Present War—Committee—Clergy—Town Authorities—Members of the 126th Regiment P. V.—Citizens.

The procession will march according to the following route:—

March down North Carlisle Street to North Second Street, thence to West Street, thence to East Street, thence to South Carlisle Street, up to Carlisle Street to South Second Street, thence to East Street, up East to North Street, down North to North Carlisle Street, down North Carlisle Street, thence to East Street, up to East Baltimore Street, up East Baltimore Street, counter-march; down Baltimore Street and counter-march on West Baltimore Street, thence to Public Square, where the procession will rest. The exercises of the day are concluded.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements—Address of Welcome—Address—Prayer.

REMARKS.—All the discharged Soldiers of the 126th Regiment, P. V., and of other regiments, besides other soldiers of the present war, who be present, are invited to participate, and assigned places by the Committee of Arrangements. All places of business will be closed during the exercises of the day.

It is desired to have the presence and cooperation of Committees of neighboring towns. A general invitation is extended to the people of the county to attend.