

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, May 26, 1863.



RECEPTION ON SATURDAY.

Our people had been anxiously, and perhaps, impatiently awaiting the arrival of our soldiers from the 126th P. V. Reg. A week passed after the Regiment arrived in Camp Curtin, but they came not. The delay was no fault of the Field or Line officers, nor, indeed, of the paymaster, as a great number of rolls had to be made out, etc. It was ascertained by telegraph, however, that the train bearing the 126th would leave Harrisburg on Saturday morning, and after participating in the reception at Chambersburg, Companies B, C, E, and K, would arrive here about 2 o'clock P. M.

It was evident from the appearance of the streets on that morning, that the hands of fair ladies and patriotic men had not been idle for some days. On the first square of North Carlisle Street a large and elegant flag was swung to the breeze, and also at the square above, and further up on the same street, were wreaths and other tasty decorations of evergreens and flowers. On South Carlisle Street at the corner of the first square was one, and further on another handsome flag stretched across the street. On East Baltimore Street, near the German Reformed Parsonage, were suspended the un wreathed portraits of Gens. ROSECRANS and SIGEL; on the corner of same square a large flag was stretched across the street, on the second square of the same street at regular intervals, were three large flags swinging across the street. On West Baltimore Street, between McNulty's hotel and the Pilot Office, was one of similar size; on the second square we observed a graceful festoon, and in the centre a wreath with the words, "Welcome home, May 23d." The stage was erected in the Public Square in front of our office. The frame work above was gracefully festooned. In the centre were conspicuously displayed the following inscriptions:

"FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 13th, 1862." "CHANCELLORVILLE, May 3, 1863."

In a smaller wreath above,
WELCOME
(126th P. V.)
HOME.

The doors, windows and refreshment rooms were handsomely decorated with wreaths and bouquets of flowers; engravings of Washington, Jackson, Scott and officers of the present war, besides representation of battle scenes. We have not room to mention a tite of the devices of fancy and patriotism.

It having been ascertained that the train would reach this place about 2 P. M. Accordingly, at that hour, a vast concourse of people from the entire southern part of Franklin County, besides many of our Washington County (Md.) neighbors, repaired to the Water Station where the troops would get out of the cars. the procession was then formed in the following order:

Martial Music—Veterans of 1812 and 1814—Survivors of Mexican War—Soldiers of present War—Committees—Clergy—Town Authorities—Members of the 126th P. V.—Citizens.

The whole was under charge of Gen. D Detrich, Chief Marshal, and Capt J. B. Strickler, Asst. Marshal, with Lieut. Jacob Detrich and Lemuel Snively, Esq., Aids to Chief Marshal. No one could help but acknowledge the ability, and indefatigable zeal of these officers, and the excellent management of affairs entrusted to their care. As the procession marched past us, we observed the gallant Lieut. Col. ROWE, at the head of the four Companies of his regiment. By his side was the intrepid Major BROWNSON. Company B, under Capt. W. H. Davison, marched in front. We were sorry his Fulton county men could not be here to enjoy the hospitalities extended at the home of their much loved Captain. Next came Company C, under Capt. J. P. McCulloch, the idol of his company. This Company was raised in Mercersburg and Montgomery Tw'p., Co. E, Capt. W. W. Walker, of Waynesboro, (whom to know is to respect) marched proudly on. Company K, Capt. A. R. Davison, the brave and gallant officer, with the young men of our own town, came next. An omnibus load of those who had been wounded, came next, who, notwithstanding their suffering, looked cheerful and happy.

We saw these same faces last August. How changed. Those who were then mere boys are now men, not only in stature, but still more in the fervor of their patriotism. Long exposure had bronzed their countenances. Indeed, it was difficult to recognize some of our most intimate associates. Disease, death and the battle field, had thinned their ranks somewhat, and it was almost impossible for some stout hearts to repress a tear when thinking of the dead and missing ones. We have reason however, to be thankful that so many were permitted to return alive out of the two desperate engagements in which this regiment participated.

The route of procession had been considerably shortened in consequence of the fatigue

which the men felt on account of the long and tiresome route they had performed that morning in Chambersburg. Halting in front of the stage erected in the Public Square, they eagerly listened to and loudly applauded the Address of Welcome, delivered by Rev. E. Briedenbaugh. The exercises were concluded with prayer by the Rev. T. G. Apple. Major Brown proposed "three cheers for the good people of Greenastle." Lieut.-Col. Rowe proposed three cheers for companies B, C, E, and K. He then bade "good bye" to the boys who had so long marched with him.

The military were then entertained at the following places:—Company B—Room (up stairs) N. E. corner of the Square; Company C—N. W. corner of the Square; Company E—N. E. corner of the Square; Company K—(up stairs) N. E. corner of the Square.

Veterans of 1812 and 1814, Soldiers of the Present War and Mexican War, Town Authorities and other guests, at the old Post Office room, (Ziegler's). Field and Staff officers were entertained at the quarters of the companies from their respective neighborhoods. The clergy were distributed in the different rooms.

Conveyances from Waynesboro' and Mercersburg arrived here in the evening to take home their soldiers, where other receptions awaited them. It is needless to say that, as usual, the hospitality of our people knew no bounds. The large tables fairly groaned under their huge loads of edibles. It was a contribution from the people of the town and vicinity. To the ladies we must accord the highest praise, for their tasty decorations of the rooms, for their diligence in making all due preparations, for their attendance, and excellent arrangement of the tables, and for a thousand other attentions, which our soldiers know how to appreciate. Surely, the patriotic and timely action of the ladies cannot pass unnoticed.

The proprietors of the rooms used for the entertainment of the guests, viz: Messrs. Rowe and Ziegler, are deserving of many thanks for the facilities afforded the Committee of Arrangements, and for the accommodation extended in granting the use of these rooms for the purpose mentioned above. Without this action on their part, it would have been impossible to have found a place large and convenient enough to spread the collation.

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The Committee of Arrangements and their sub-committees, worked hard for several days, and to the result of their labors we owe, in some measure, the magnificent reception given to our Nine Months' Soldiers.

At the early hour in which our paper goes to press, we are compelled to omit much that we would like to say.

THE NEWS.

Washington, May 24, 1863.—At 11 o'clock, A. M., to-day the President received the following telegram:

Cleveland, Ohio, May 24, 1863.—A despatch from Mr. Fuller the telegraph manager at Memphis, received late last night, says the Stars and Stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete.

Further details of the raid of Colonel Grierson through Mississippi, confirm our previous belief of the boldness, gallantry and success of that movement. The expedition comprised but two regiments of cavalry, with a battery, nine hundred men in all, but towns were visited, railroad connections cut and public buildings and stores destroyed, apparently without regard to the proximity of superior Rebel force or risk of capture. Leaving Lagrange, in Tennessee, fifty miles east of Memphis, on the 6th instant, Colonel Grierson moved to Okalona, in Monroe county and on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where he burned the depot and a large amount of stores.

At Newton, on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad, and about one hundred and thirty miles south of Okalona, commissary trains and an ordnance train containing three thousand shells, were destroyed, and the bridges between that station and Meridian burned. Enterprise, in Clark county, fourteen miles south of Meridian, was also visited, and the ordnance works destroyed, and subsequently all the bridges and a part of the track between Newton and Jackson demolished. The force then proceeded southward to the Louisiana line, and thence to Baton Rouge. At Claiton, twenty-five miles northeast from Port Hudson, and connected therewith by railroad, were encamped a force of Rebels five thousand strong, and by a skillful move of Colonel Grierson not only were they avoided, but their camp and stores were destroyed, and three hundred of their number captured. At Amite River a cavalry picket, consisting of nearly two hundred cavalry, was surprised and captured. Not the least important result of the raid was the possession of several hundred fresh horses.

The destruction of the sloop-of-war Preble, at Pensacola, on the 27th ult., it appears was caused by an accident, and not by the shells of the enemy, as many anticipated. An open light, taken into the store-room, created the flame, which rapidly spread, until, communicating to the magazine, all that remained of the vessel was blown into pieces.

British neutral vessels still continue to leave Nassau for Southern ports, no less than eight having cleared during the second week in the present month. Several steamers are also announced to have arrived at Nassau from Charleston.

Washington, May 16.—The thirteenth section of conscription law has received an interpretation, and substantially a warlike adjudication. On representation of influential citizens, of Illinois, that the acceptance of \$300 from drafted men, in lieu of service throughout the West, would degenerate the enrollment measure and defeat the intent to raise an army, Secretary Stanton is understood to have decided that the section was permissive and not mandatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; that he is not a national treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of the money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes. Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. The clause of the act selling exemptions at \$300, therefore, will practically be ignored. Conscripts will either be left to hunt up their own substitutes at their own priece, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for the drafted men, receive a government bounty of \$100 and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the enrollment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure.

The draft will take place about the first of July. It is expected that nearly all these returning soldiers will except the high bounties that will be offered and return to the service. Six weeks will undoubtedly be consumed in the enrolling of all persons subject to military duty.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which, it is said, has been tendered by Governor Curtin.

The river front of the enemy had been reconnoitered, and the discovery made that during the night of the 14th instant the enemy threw up new and extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg.

Washington, May 18, 1863.—The following was received to-day at the head-quarters of the army:

Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1863.—Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Papers of the 14th from Vicksburg and Jackson, following telegram:

Cleveland, Ohio, May 24, 1863.—A despatch from Mr. Fuller the telegraph manager at Memphis, received late last night, says the Stars and Stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete.

A telegram from Canton says that the federals had taken Jackson from the east—probably by cavalry movement.

General Joseph Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and went out towards Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces.

The force which General Grant fought, viz: Gregg's brigade, was from Port Hudson, while Walker's was from Jordan.

Every horse fit for service in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel government to mount their troops.

Grant has struck the railroad near Edwards' station.

S. A. HURLBURT,

Major-General.

Headquarters Army of the Potowmack, Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.—General Orders No: 50.—The Major General Commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, his appreciation of their efforts and devotion.

The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history, and in the memory of their comrades who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms.

The Major General Commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops, with his best wishes for their welfare.

May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in the hearts, and be transmitted, as a proud legacy, to their descendants.

By command of Major General HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

Washington, May 16, 1863.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy:—

Paducah, Ky., May 14, 1863.—I am just down from the Tennessee river, and have on hand a party of prisoners, who were captured at Linden, Tenn. On the night of the 12th, I took on board the gun-boats fifty-five men and horses of the 1st Western Tennessee cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel K. M. Breckinridge and landed them on the east side of the river, sending the gun-boats to cover all the landing above and below.

Colonel Breckinridge dashed across the country to Linden, and surprised the rebel force, more than twice his number, and captured Lieutenant-Colonel Fierson, and captain, one surgeon, four lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses, two army wagons, arms, etc. The court house, which was the rebel depot, was burned, together with a quantity of arms and supplies.

The enemy lost three killed, while our forces escaped unhurt, and only one horse was killed.

Colonel Breckinridge, after his exploit, reached our vessels in safety, and recrossed the river. I will send the prisoners to Cairo.

Extract from the Official Report of Major General Meade, of the operations of his command at the river:

"S. L. PHILIPS, Lieut. Com.

Commanding the Tenn., Division of the Mississippi Squadron.

Baltimore, May 17.—On Friday night a company of U. S. Cavalry was surprised and captured at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., Major General Schenck, on being informed by telegraph of the disaster, immediately ordered Gen. Milroy to send out a force to intercept and attack the rebels. On the night of the same day, Major General Milroy telegraphed as follows:

Whinchester, May 16, 11:30 P. M.—To Major General Schenck:—The Federal cavalry captured at Charlestown were recaptured by a detachment of the Virginia and 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Captain Ott, this afternoon, at Hiedwood Station in Fanquier county. We also captured forty rebels and a corresponding number of horses. Two rebels were killed. I regret to add that we lost Captain Ott and one sergeant. Our cavalry recaptured one Federal lieutenant and fifty privates and their horses. Adams, of the 1st New York cavalry, who arrived after the recapture, is still in pursuit of the rebels. The Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, who made the recapture, were sent out by me yesterday.

[Signed] R. M. MILROY.

A telegram since received from General Kelley, dated Grafton, Va., May 17th, says:

A company of militia, of Bourbon county, have just come in with seventeen of Imboden's men, captured in that county, who had strayed behind the retreating column to steal horses, etc.

[Signed] B. F. KELLEY,

Brigadier General.

Washington, May 20.—The following has been received at the Navy Department:

Flag Ship General Price, Below Warrington May 14, 1863.—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red river on the morning of the 4th, and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russay about 8 miles from its mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of the city of Alexandria, without opposition.

Gen. Banks arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

[Signed] DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear Admiral Commanding.

Washington, May 21.—The following was received to-day at the head-quarters of the army:

Jackson, Miss., May 15, 1863, via Memphis, May 20.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—This place fell into our hands yesterday after a fight of about three hours. Joe Johnston was in command. The enemy retreated North, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Fortress Monroe, May 19.—The expedition sent from Suffolk under command of Colonel Foster, has succeeded in its mission, and the damage done to the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad has been repaired. Our casualties in the skirmishes of the last two or three days are insignificant.

Cairo, May 20.—Col. Clayton, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnaissance a few days since from Helena towards Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, a number of grist mills near Colton plant.

After sending his infantry back, he encountered two rebel brigades under Carter, had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming the Larynguille river, with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. The rebel loss was 55 killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th in the direction of Wittenburg.

Col. Hatch made a raid from Corinth last Wednesday into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners and 600 horses. He encountered Chalmers near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed.

The same day Major Burke, with 300 men, made a dash from Germantown, within a few

miles of Holly Spring, had a skirmish with the rebel Faulkner, in which he lost 3 killed and 11 wounded; the rebel loss must have been much larger. We took a few prisoners, lost none.

The Nine Months' Men.

In accordance with the provisions of the enlistment, the terms of service of several Pennsylvania regiments have expired, so they are returning to their homes. Let us hope that this is but a temporary absence from the brave columns that lie *couchant* on the bank of the Rappahannock. To this end they should be publicly welcomed with every demonstration of praise and gratitude for the faithful services they have already performed.

They have been through two or three terrible battles, and the following testimony of Major General Meade to the gallant conduct of the nine months' men in his Corps is an acknowledgment of which they may well be proud.

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