THE NEWS. Gentlemen just from the Army of the Potomac, say all is quiet there. "All quiet along the lines" as usual. Active operations are not anticipated for some time to come. All are in good spirits and looking forward impatiently to an early move. Lee's whole force is lying in front of our army. He intends no doubt to simply act on the defensive.

Interesting news from Port Royal and Charleston Bar has been received. It is reported that the rebels have erected many new batteries on James Island and are also busy building interior lines of defense near the city of Charleston. They seem determined to fight to the last for this city, and if compelled to give it up, to leave nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins. Our forces predict that they will have possession of it in a few days. The navy is all ready, waiting for the army, and the greatest confidence is felt at the result.

At Vicksburg things remain very quiet .-No news of any importance is anticipated from the army of Tennessee for two months yet .--It is supposed, however, that while our army is thus resting, that Johnston and Hardee will be massing their forces at Mobile, strengthening their rear and front, and endeavoring to make Mobile a second Vicksburg for Grant to hammer away at, and finally subdue. No trade with Vicksburg is yet allowed. Nothing whatever is allowed to be landed excepting property for the Government, or for legally authorized army sutlers. The citizens of half a dozen of counties are almost in a state of starvation, and are receiving small supplies from the Commissarat of Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant has issued his official report, detailing before this time, so they are expected to rethe operations of his army "from the day he assumed command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of that place."

The reports from San Francisco of Secession risings in Santa Clara and Saline counties, prove to be untrue.

The news from Panama, brought by the Ocean Queen, are to the effect that the Mexican Church party had declared the Archduke Maximillian, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and also that a French fleet is to sail from France to take possession of Sonora.

The New York Common Council have decided to give Admiral Farragut a public reception upon his return from Washington.

Thomas Addis Emmet, a well known lawyer of the New York bar, and son of the illustrious Robert Emmet, died on last Wednesday, the 12th, at his residence, Astoria, L. I.

The Draft is slowly progressing in this and

Much comment is being made in Washington as to the probable successor of Gen. Meade in the command of the Army of the Potomac, should his resignation be accepted. General Governeur K. Warren is talked of, who is said to be the choice of all the officers in the absence of General McClellan, who, of course, is the first choice of the army. General Banks is also talked of in connection with the succession.

A severe fight took place, a few days since, on the Missouri River, below Fort Union, between the Indians and the passengers on board the steamboats Shreveport and Robert Campbell. Twenty eight Indians and three whites were killed. All the Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains are in arms against the whites. A battle was expected daily between the Indians and General Sibley's Expedition.

SOLDIERS OF THE 158th REGIMENT. WELCOME HOME.

Welcome to the happy fire sides of loved ones; welcome to the embraces of a grateful community, proud of her citizen: soldiery; welcome to repose and rest. Enjoy now your well earned fame; receive the plaudits of your countrymen-purchased by the labor and sacrifices of many months. Here in the old familiar places sit down, your work ended, and from the hardship, privations, and miseries of your soldier's life, draw an equal amount of pleasure and satisfaction by recounting them to circles of admiring friends, or, like Othello, wins a lady-love by stories of

"____ Most disastrous chances, Of moving accidents by flood and field."

We welcome you back to Old Antrim most cordially. You will little know, by any outward expression or utterance of ours, the sentiments of pride and gratitude we entertain .-Faithful service in the army of the Union challenges gratitude and warrants pride. This community have watched your course throughout, with the greatest interest and concern, and they were prepared to hear the eulogy pro army. nounced upon you by your commanding Gen eral. The testimony of General Spinola, in regard to your promptitude, endurance, bravery. morality, zeal, and every quality which distin-

the only regret you have, returning to your homes, is that no opportunity was granted you to meet in decisive battle the enemies of your country and liberty. We are not ignorant of the fact, that fighting battles is the least of a soldier's troubles. The long, weary marches the monotony of the drill and routine of camp life, the condition of servitude so irksome to free Americans, the exposure to heat and cold. the longing for congenial society, the absence from home—these are the things that require a brave and steady spirit to endure, and from which more men shrink than from the shock of battle. The soul and spirit and pluck of a man-his fortitude, the stuff he is made ofare told long before he has opportunity to display them at the cannon's mouth.

Here is your record: You were summoned by your country to her defence a ainst armed treason; you responded to that call in your own persons; you so conducted yourselves as to merit the highest praise of your officers you did and endured whatever was asked, and experienced the rough usages of war and cam paigning as much as any others during your term of service. And now you return to us having fulfilled your whole term of enlistment and more. And we tell you that you have done your duty nobly; that you have won credit for yourselves and the community from which you went, and that the community is satisfied with you and proud of you.

Having served your country nine months you, each of you, may sit down quietly under your vine and fig tree, for the Government do not ask anything more of you now, nor is it likely to at any future time. Others who were enjoying home and carrying on business while you were in the army, are now expected to take your places. And as they have had the chances of the war's being brought to a close main in service a little longer than you did .-You are welcome, men of the 158th, to sweet sleep, undisturbed by horrid visions of a wheel. and a blind-folded man, and a billet with your name on it.

THE HEAT ARMISTICE.

Dogs and some other animals grow rabid and angry at this particular period, when the mur cury in the thermometer persistently remains above ninety degrees. But the "canicular heat" of this month of August seems to have turned the great armies of the Union and the rebellion into a vast array of non-combatants Except on Morris Island, where the sea-breezes make digging, working and fighting not impossible, the armies on both sides are resting and waiting for a change of weather. There is a suspension of hostilities caused by the heat. Murcury, not Mars, is in the ascendant.

Those who are impatient at apparent tion on the part of generals and armies, should cease their croaking at this period ... When scores of people drop dead every day in our cities, when farm-hands fall in the fields, when out door work becomes impossible then what can be expected from soldiers exposed to fierce heats and deprived of the comforts which can make life tolerable among us? Even the ordinary duties of a camp in peacethe guard mounting, the dress-parades, &c., -are hard upon soldiers now. If they had also to march ten or twenty: miles a day ladeu with knapsack, musket, harversack and can teen; or if they had to dig intrenchments under the broiling sun; or if they had to attack a position or resist an attack, there would soon be few of them left fit for duty. Let each man at home think of his own misery in performing his own daily duties during the past three weeks. He then will be more indulgent to the soldiers, whose ordinary duties are far heavier, while, in an active campaign they are excessively augmented.

We must accept this suspension of hostilities as unavoidable while the hot weather lasts. It is as hard upon the Southern soldier as it is upon the Northern The principal thing to be considered is, which side will be able to make the best use of the compulsory inactivity in the armies? We believe that the unbounded resources of the North put the advantage altogether on the side of the Union forces. Reinforcements of volunteers and drafted men are constantly going on to our armies. We can be continually increasing our supplies, and putting our troops in better condition than they have been in heretofore. So, when this fearful "spell" of heat is broken, as it soon must be. we may resume the hard work of the war with greater energy than ever.

Beport of the Falling Waters Affair.

Washington, August 12.-The following dispatch has been received at headquarters of the

August, 6. 30.—Maj Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: - My attention has been called to guishes the good soldier, was explicit and con- what reports to be an official dispatch of Gen.

clusive. It was your extreme good fortune | R. E. L. Commander of the Confederate army, not to be engaged in any great battle, but you to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector rendered your country all the service she asked | General, denving the accuracy of my telegram of you, and it was not in your power to do to you, of July 14th announcing the result of more. We entertain no doubt whatever, that the cavalry affair at Falling Waters. I have delayed taking any notice of Gen. Lee's report until the return of Brig. General Kilpatrick, (absent on leave,) who commanded the cavalry engaged on the occasion referred to and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. Now I inclose the official report of Brig. General Kilpatrick, made after his attention had been called to Lee's repot. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my dispatches averred, and proves most conclusively that Gen. Lee has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never in the face of the facts alleged, have made the assertions which his report contains.

> It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of General Pettigrew was left in our hands, although I would not communicate that fact until an officer from the field informed me that he had seen the body. It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that General Pettigrew, though mortally wounded in the affair. was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died.

The three battle flags captured on the occasion and sent to Washington, belonged to the 40th, 47th and 55th Virginia regiments of infantry. Gen. Lee will surely acknowledge that these were not left in the hands of stragglers, asleep in barns. Respectfuly, yours,

> GEORGE G. MEADE. Major General Commanding.

Headquarters, 3d Div. Cavairy Corps, Warrenton Junction, Va., Aug. 7 - To Colonel A.J. Alexander, Chief of the Staff, Cavalry Corps:

In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at three o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult. I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring in

Having been previously ordered to attack at 7, A. M., I was ready to move at once.

At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at few moments before six o'clock, Gen. Custer drove the rear guard of the enemy in to the river at Williamsport.

Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7 o'clock A. M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters.

...We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and one gun, when with in a mile and a half of Falling Waters the enemy was found in large force drawn up in line of battle on the crest of the hill commanding the road on which I was advancing.

His left was protected by earthworns, and his right extended to the woods far on my left. The enemy was when first seen in two lines of battle with arms stacked.

Within less than one thousand yards of this large force a second piece of artillery with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured, while attempting to get into position. The gun was taken to the rear.

A portion of the 6th Michigan cavalry, secing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthworks, charged, led by Major Weber. forming one of the most gallant charges ever made. At a trot, he passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabreing the rebels along the entire line, and returning with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missingin, incuding the gallant Major Weber, killed.

I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regiment as skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driv in back, closely followed by the rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New York.

The second brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes we routed the enemy at all points and drove him toward the

When within a short distance of the bridge Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance.

We lost 29 killed. 36 wounded, and 40 mis sing. We found upon the field 125 dead rebels and brought away upwards of 50 wounded.

A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons.

We captured two guns, three battle flags and upwards of 1,500 prisoners.

To Gen. Curtis and his brigade, Lieutenant Pennington and his battery, and one squadron Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 9th of the 8th New York Cavalry, of Gen. Buford's command, all praise is due.

> Very respectfully, your obt. sev't, J. KILPATRICK. Brig. Gen. Vols Com. Div.

PASSING EVENTS.

WE would be pleased if those of our subscribers who are in arrears to us for Subscription, would call and settle, as we need money badly.

Ir 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.

Let the People See.-WM. M'CRORY has ust opened, at his Clock and Jewelry Store, on South Carlisle street, a large and elegant assortnent of Gold, Silver and Steel Speciacles.

A REMEDY for hard times, where people have een thrown out of business, and possess some little means or small incomes, is to make themselves a home. See advertisement in another column of the Settlement of Vineland

The Franklin Repository.—This paper has resumed its old well known title. Although the name has been familiar to our older readers for more than a half contury, yet the paper itself in every line, shows the vigor, energy and talent of the new editors. The Repository appears in new, clear type. The principle editor, Col. M'Clurs, is well known as an able writer. We trust both gentlemen will receive that pecuniary success which they merit Their advertisements will be found in the proper column.

Recruiting.—Capt. M. T. CAFFEBTY is now here enlisting men to fill up his Cavalry company, which is to be assigned to Col. Boyn's, 21st Pa. Cavalry. Capt. C. was lately a non-commissioned officer in the 1st N. Y. Cavalry. He was wounded in the skirmish at FLEMING's, near this place, on the 22nd of June. He is a brave officer, and all who enlist under him can place implicit confidence in his abilities. This is the only chance to go into the service for six months-a special order having been issued permitting this regiment to be filled up within a short time.

Struck by Lightning.-We learn that during the heavy storm on last Tuesday night, a large bank barn belonging to Mr. Andrew Deter, residing about eight miles from this place, on the road leading from here to Pavetteville, was struck by lightning, and with its contents entirely consumed. The barn was built not long since, and cost Mr. D. about \$2,000. This, together with the destruction of his crop, is a very heavy loss. Whether it was insured or not we are unable to state at present.

The building was not, of course, protected by lightning rods. It seems strange that in these days, when rods are so cheap, and their utility has been shown in numberless instances, that so many people neglect to have their buildings thus protected. For the information of those who may wish to procure lightning rods we state that HAUS & BRADLEY are fully provided to put them up at the shortest notice.

All Around .- "What's the news" ! so every body asks of everybody else. None. Know none. Can't tell anything save home made, real down sensation, startling rumors. One hour we hear the rebels are coming; the next that LEE has been terribly whipped; again, the reverse, and that MEADE is flying back to Washington, or resigning, or doing something else. Now, who's to blume? Who's to blame we don't know. We have no cars-we have no newspapers. "Just one day in seven"-did the city dailies reach us last week ?...... If we have no news we have plenty of flies, and having plenty of flies, it gives good natured people a deal of trouble to keep them out of their coffee. Wonder if the rebs didn't bring a great many of these (useful) ets along with them ; their filthy corporealiti worn raiment holding out great inducements The juveniles in the North Ward are certainly fond of martial music. At all hours of the day and nearly half the night, the drum and fife may be heard. Sometimes it is music, but offener it is an intolerable beating and blowing. The youngsters enjoy themselves, but sometimes sunoy older per

In Memoriam, -It is deep sadness of hear that we chronicle the sudden and unexpected death of JAMES M. BRADLEY, of the firm of J. M. BRADLEY & Co., one of the Proprietors of this paper, A short illness removed him from our midst. Noted for his warmness of heart, willingness in niding those who stood in need of help, and earnestness in all that pertained to public good, he has left behind him in the community that mourn his decease, lasting memories of his true worth and character. Though young in years, yet his usefulness was not limited. nor did self claim the greatest portion in the exercise of it. Life was bright before him, with every prospect of enjoyment of it, but how mysterious are the ways of Providence. It is not for us to mur mur as God doeth all things well. Whilst He afflicts, He blesses, and thus turns sorrow into joy. The little household has lost an affectoinate husband and father; the mother, a dutiful son; brother and sister, a kind brother, and the community, a useful citizen. By his many deeds of kindness and mercy whilst living, a monument more lasting than one of brass has been raised to his memory, living ever in the heart and memories of those who knew him and felt the promptings of his generous heart. But our loss is his gain. By his early death we have another evidence of the shortness and uncertainty of life, and are reminded of our duty to be prepared when the summons comes to us. And we, like our departed friend, we trust, be of those who are

"Far from this world of toil and strife, They're present with the Lord; The labors of their motal life End in a large reward."

-Mercersburg Journal.

The Pilot.—It is seldom we take time to say anything in regard to ourselves. But at present, duty compels us to stop and say a few words, not only for the benefit of ourselves but of that of our many neighbors and friends. That Antrim town ship needs a paper there is no doubt; and that that paper should be sustained by the citizens of the township is equally certain. Now, we present you with a paper published in your very midst, suitable to all your wants. It contains a large amount of interesting and instructive family reading, with the latest news, report of the markets, and editorials on scientific and literary subjects, together with a

worthy the patronage of every farmer, mechanic merchant and business man in this and surrounding townships. We, therefore, trust that every aubscriber now on the list, will use his influence to this end, and by properly bringing the matter to the attention of his neighbors, induce each of the u are not already in receipt of the paper to forward their names.

In connection with this, we have to say that we have on hand several files of THE PILOT for the year 1861 and 1862, which we will sell very cheap. These files contain a larger amount of valuable reading matter than could be obtained in any other way for ten times the price we ask. They would be a very valuable acquisition to any ones library, and especially to those of our young men who went to fight for their country from our midst, as it contains their names, and those who fell in battle or died from sickness, all the news and a faithful record of the progress of our civil war, for two years back. Call soon if you wish to obtain them.

A Query P-Whan the rebels were in this conn. ty engaged in horse-stealing, they would occasional. ly give one or two of their jaded and worn out horses to the farmer from whom they had taken four or five fresh and valuable animals. Our query is, do the horses that were left by the rebels belong to our Government or to the man to whom they were given! It is alleged, with what truth we cannot say, that they belong to the former and that its Agents will seize them wherever found; but if this view is a correct one, will it not be the duty of the Govern. ment to pay the man for the horses that the rebels stole from him? It is no punishment or loss to the rebels to take what they have left a loyal citizen in lieu of five or ten times the amount they have rob. bed him of, but is practically augmenting his loss, and adding to his sacrifices, for the substantial benefit of the Nation at large. This is certainly not just, and will hardly be insisted on if brought to the notice of the proper authorities, unless a policy of general indemnity for all individual losses by the rebel invasion should be adopted by our Government.-Hagerstown Herald and Torch

It seems that Government agents are authorized to take all property sold, exchanged or abandoned by the rebels. The instructions, it is said, some agents thus interpret:-

That they have a right to seize all horses once in possession of the rebels, no matter if these horses were the property of our farmers, stolen by the rebels and captured by their original owners or left behind by the rebels. This is, to say the least, greivous and unjust, and can hardly be correct. It becomes the Provost Marshal to give some attention to the manner in which orders are carried out. Maj. HAWBECKER was a few days ago, appointed a Govern ment agent to collect all government property, and property abandoned by the rebels. It is but just him to say, that he intends to follow the instruc tions given him. Re has written authority, but whether all who claim to be agents are really so, we cannot say, but fear not. If they have the documents let them show them.

The Draft.-The hand bills of the Provos Marshal have set at rest all anxiety as to when the draft shall be made. The Board of Enrollment for the XVI Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has been ordered to make a draft in the first class of our National forces in said District. The Drawing will commence at 9 o'clock. A. M., of Monday, Aug. 24th, at the Masonic Hall, in the Borough of Chambersburg, and continue until the work is completed. The five counties have been divided into ninety sub-districts, and will be taken in the following order :- Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and mersel. The township of Antrim constitutes the 41st sub-district, and the names will be drawn on Thursday, Aug. 27th. The citizens of the district and a committee from each sub-district, are invited to be present to witness the drawing for their particular locality. A friend furnishes us with the following table, showing the number to be drafted in each township of this county. The Borough of Greencastle is included in Antrim township. The whole number required is 754; this, with the 50 per cent. additional is 1131, the number which will be

Antrim	1
Chambersburg, N. W	••••
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etterkennyurgan	
H61#1	'
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eters	••••
St. Thomas	****
Southampton	
Varren	
WarrenWashington	
Washington	
Number drawn	11
0 per cent	3
Number required	

at of the rebels, and the departure of the " litia, and what, with the general lull of business Greencastle has become once more, a very qu'écommon place town. The shrill whistle of the comotive is not now heard on the Franklin Railroad Yet, although all is so quiet, one still likes to g into the country occasionally, if it be but for a day So, without more ado, I may write I am "out town," for a short time anyhow.

This is one of the hot, sultry days, so common August. I have wandered through woods in seat of game. Have met with indifferent success, s have been easily pursuaded to seek a cool retret Have found it, and am now enjoying the delicion shade which several old elm trees afford. They's relics of "ye olden time," and have outlived generations of men since the days of PENN. seat is an old worn rock. At my feet gushes one of the most beautiful springs in the Valley. old tales say true, the rude wigwam of the Indi once stood at no great distance from it. By-sud-by the early settlers, too, were allured to its side the pleasant music its sweet waters made. The man was dislodged, and the pale face reared humble habitation which was, however, fier with an evil-eye by painted warriors, and in con quence, many a fearful encounter ensued, in whi large amount of local, every week, which makes is the waters of this clear fountain were redden equal to any journal of its size in the country, with human blood. Now how changed! The