

## THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:  
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 13, 1863.

W A B.

Wars are contrary to the peace-breathing spirit of the gospel, the first publication of which was "peace on earth, and good-will to man;" and yet, in God's providential government of the world, they are permitted. The explanation of their existence is to be sought in the fact, that men have refused to submit themselves to the rule of the gospel. They would be impossible in a world entirely converted to God. The substratum would be removed on which they are founded. The evil passions which foment them, and by which they are chiefly carried on, would be subdued, and feelings of holy brotherhood would take their place. It would be incongruous to suppose, that in the millennial reign of Christ, when the principles of the gospel shall have full sway, men should be found imbruing their hands in each other's blood. Then the sword shall be converted into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook, and universal peace shall prevail. War is only congenial to corrupt human nature, and is one of its most terrible manifestations; and it is only on the presumption that such a nature exists, that the Divine goodness can be vindicated in its permission. It is one of God's terrible instruments in punishing human sin, national and personal. He "in no sense causes it," but he uses it. "From whence come war and fighting among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" The wars which are chronicled in the Old Testament had this origin. They are all traceable to the unsubdued lust of men. The nation of Canaan became the victims of their own fearful degeneracy, and was the instrument by which they were exterminated. God bore long with them, until the measure of their iniquity was full; and as they would not reform, they were destroyed in the wars of Israel. Sin worked the forfeiture of their inheritance, and then it was wrested from them and given to a people, which, in its turn, exposed themselves by their sins to the same forfeiture and destruction.

In subsequent times nations have flourished and been destroyed by the same instrumentality. God has thus fulfilled his threatenings, and accomplished his rightful purposes; and will so continue to do until the nation shall learn to know, fear, and obey his as the universal Sovereign.

The war which is now afflicting our own land is not the work of God, but of man. It has been permitted to rage for the punishment of those whose wicked passions have originated it. All suffer, for all have sinned; and they suffer most intensely who have first taken up the sword. God has struck at the pride, haughtiness and fleshly indulgences of the North, and in a more emphatic way, at the proud assumption, and grinding oppressions of the South. His purpose is to punish, and this he will accomplish in humbling the North, and wresting from the South their most cherished and inhuman institutions. When these purposes are fulfilled, we have hope and belief, that instead of destroying our nation he will reform it, and place it on a holier basis.—*The Presbyterian.*

## THE NEWS.

We have meagre news from Charleston Bar to the morning of the 6th. The Weehawken had returned, and was at anchor off Morris Island. The Patapsco and Passaic were at work, but as a general thing the Navy was doing little of importance. Our batteries were fired upon occasionally from the rebel forts on Sullivan's and James Islands. General Gillmore was on the eve of completing his preparations, and active operations would soon be resumed.

A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, dated the 6th, says:—

"Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Our men are not annoyed by the long range firing in the least, and keep about their work the same as ever. The negro boys continued to play marbles while the bombardment was going on, which is some evidence that a very extensive alarm did not exist."

There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that one of Gen. Rosecrans' pontoon bridges across the Tennessee River had been carried away by the freshet and the other being submerged.

The telegraphic communication, broken by rebel raiders between Nashville and Stevenson, Ala., has been re-established.

It appears from an advertisement of the Chief of Ordnance that two hundred 42-pounder guns are to be repaired in the forts and arsenals of the Atlantic States, and fifty guns of the same calibre in the defenses on the Pacific coast. All the forts and arsenals are immediately to be put into the most effective condition.

On the night of the 1st instant, the Rebel guerrilla White, with about one hundred and fifty mounted Rebels, made one of the most successful raids of the war, upon a point near Lewisville, Fairfax county, known as Camp Beckwith, where there was a small guard for the protection of one of the contraband farms.

This guard, consisting of one Second Lieutenant, one acting Lieutenant, and forty cavalrymen, and one Lieutenant and seventeen infantrymen, was under command of First Lieutenant W. J. Keays, Sixteenth New York Cavalry. The attack was made at 12:50 on the night of the 1st, by White, who approached upon an unfrequented road (from the direction of Drainsville), which Lieut. Keays had neglected to picket; his two pickets being strangely placed in ravines very near the camp, and without their horses, which were left in camp unsaddled. White, therefore, had an easy time of it. He rushed into the camp, killed 2, wounded 3, and took 20 prisoners; also, 50 cavalry horses, with most of their equipments, and arms of the men, and ten horses of the Quartermaster's Department, without a single shot being fired by the guard.

Lieutenant Keays has, of course, been ordered to be court-martialed. His case seems to offer a very fair opportunity indeed for commencing to reduce officers to the ranks found guilty of the very dangerous offense of neglect of duty.—*Washington Star, Oct. 5th.*

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Leavenworth, saying:—

Intelligence have reached Fort Scott of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, General Blunt left the former post for the latter one, Sunday last.

The Rebel General Cabell, with about 10,000 men from General Cooper's Rebel force, crossed the Arkansas River east of Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and joined General Coffey at Crooking Prairie, Missouri.

General Cabell was determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri.

On the receipt of this intelligence all the Federal cavalry in the Kansas District and a battery was sent to Fort Scott.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 7th instant, says:—

Lieutenant Tappin, of General Blunt's staff, has arrived here. He reports that all Blunt's staff and body guard have been captured by the Rebels, and also the command under Lieutenant Pond at Baxter Spring.

General Blunt has succeeded in getting ten miles away, but it was uncertain whether he had escaped or not.

The Rebels were under Quantrell, Hunter and Gordon and were moving towards Fort Scott.

There was no danger of Fort Scott being taken, it being abundantly strong enough to resist attack.

Louisville, Oct. 8.—One hundred guerrillas under Captain Richardson, at two o'clock this afternoon, placed obstructions on the Lebanon branch of the railroad at New Hope, twenty miles from the junction, threw the train off the track and fired into it, doing no damage to the passengers. They captured the train, burned two passenger cars, the baggage and express cars, and destroyed the locomotive, robbed the passengers of money and clothing and decamped.

Reports prevail of a guerrilla raid in Simpson and Warren counties, under Hughes. They burned the depot at Auburn, on the Memphis branch.

Great excitement prevails in all the counties between Mumfordsville and the Tennessee line, which are infested by guerrillas.

Major Martin, of the Third Regiment Mounted Infantry, pursued the Rebels yesterday from Glasgow, and recaptured everything the Rebels took at that place. The report that the Rebels robbed the bank at Glasgow is untrue.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—A special despatch from St. Paul says intelligence brought by half-breeds to Pembina states that Captain Fisk's overland expedition to Idaho has been massacred by the Sioux. Nothing definite is given as to time and place, except that it took place on the Big Bend on the Missouri River.

The half-breeds say that the Indians display as their trophies, guns and other articles known to have belonged to the expedition.

The despatch says that the only hope that this despatch may prove untrue is that it may be another version of an attack upon a party of miners who came down the Missouri, accounts of which have already been published.

Nashville, Oct. 8.—Rumors prevail that the Rebel cavalry have captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville, Tennessee, taken the force there prisoners. No particulars received so far, and the truth of there port is unquestionable.

General Mitchell, with a large cavalry force, was pursuing the Rebel cavalry, but we have no report of his being within striking distance. The telegraph is working within three miles of Chattanooga, and a large force is repairing the track recently torn up.

Probably the Rebel cavalry had divided, a part marching towards Kentucky, to harass Gen. Burnside's lines of supply, and a part going southward against Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga to Saturday last.—The estimate at headquarters of our loss at the battle of Chickamauga creek is as follows:—Killed, 1,890; wounded, 9,500; taken prisoners, 2,500; total loss, 13,890. It was the opinion that if the right wing of our army had held its own, the result would have been a decided Union victory. The success of General Thomas on the left was very much greater than has been represented in any published account of the great battle. General Thomas routed Longstreet's rebel corp, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, had it not been for the disorganization of our right wing. No surprise was felt by our army officers at the rebels not resuming the attack. The loss of the enemy is believed to be 20,000. Our army is in superb fighting trim; compact in organization; well supplied with provisions; has plenty of ammunition, and is full of confidence.

## Official Majorities of 1860 and '62.

We give below the official majorities at the Governor's election in 1860, and also the Auditor General's of 1862. These will be important for reference, and we recommend to those who want them, to cut them out and preserve them.

	For Gov.	For Aud. Gen.
COUNTIES.	Cochran, U.	Cochran, U.
Adams.....	76	411
Allegheny.....	6689	4428
Armstrong.....	776	226
Beaver.....	967	584
Bedford.....	97	641
Becks.....	3485	5914
Blair.....	879	664
Bradford.....	4386	4068
Bucks.....	53	707
Butler.....	918	158
Cambria.....	406	1199
Cameron.....	60	700
Carbon.....	208	581
Cecil.....	941	2854
Chester.....	1627	959
Clarion.....	502	857
Clinton.....	47	852
Crawford.....	285	1570
Cumberland.....	723	844
Dauphin.....	2099	874
Delaware.....	91	1811
Erie.....	1253	1542
Fayette.....	1187	212
Franklin.....	8144	174
Fulton.....	674	17
Forest.....	129	283
Greene.....	60	28
Huntingdon.....	1140	1920
Indiana.....	648	1900
Jefferson.....	1786	71
Juniata.....	838	454
Lancaster.....	38	4939
Lawrence.....	5859	1498
Lebanon.....	1686	832
Lehigh.....	1613	890
Luzerne.....	390	1944
Lycoming.....	254	2621
Mercer.....	581	923
Mifflin.....	650	372
Monroe.....	392	152
Montgomery.....	233	98
Moutour.....	1841	1682
Northampton.....	1580	1647
Northumberland.....	327	471
Perry.....	1742	2491
Philadelphia.....	566	988
Pike.....	288	42
Potter.....	1826	2801
Schuylkill.....	519	632
Somerset.....	796	777
Snyder.....	234	1594
Sullivan.....	1605	1060
Susquehanna.....	569	839
Tioga.....	149	329
Union.....	1654	1196
Venango.....	2816	1986
Warren.....	801	425
Wayne.....	449	68
Westmoreland.....	940	655
Wyoming.....	562	429
York.....	73	941
	446	1367
	174	191
	1843	3086

## Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:—A Proclamation.

The year that is drawing to a close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such an extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations—order has been maintained—the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence, have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines are full of iron and coal and of the precious metals, and have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in camp, the siege and the battle field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered us in mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged, by the whole American people.

I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and praise to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the Heavens—and I recommend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care, all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wound of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace and harmony, tranquility and union.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State

## Rosecrans Before the Battle.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing of the battle of Chickamauga, says:—

The General, who had been up all night, though seriously ill, indefatigable as ever, had donned what his staff call "his fighting coat," a great coat of the style in common use among the private soldiers. He had early slung the canteen of his orderly around his own neck, and this, said his staff, who had watched and studied his manners, meant "fight." He was to me, that morning, an interesting study, for I had found him in a new character. He has three distinct characters, which it requires three different circumstances to reveal. In garrison, as at Murfreesboro', lively, good-natured, pleasant and agreeable, fond of social games and conversation, he had grown painfully less to one who approached him with reverence for him as a great warrior; for he could see no traits of it. In movements (during his manoeuvres, I mean), quick, lively, yet severe, his nerves strung to the greatest tension, and somewhat disposed to be excited over his plans and calculations, he creates in the beholder a curiosity as to his real nature, and one gets bewildered in seeing the opposing traits of the man.

But on the morning of the 19th, when it was evident that everything was narrowed down to an engagement, his manner assumed a rigid, dignity that was painful. He spoke in low tones, neither soft nor pleasant, nor harsh, nor rough. His nerves became solidified, and he is a man of iron. He sees everything and notices nothing. He stares and says nothing. You speak, and he looks at you for a moment and then turns away. All instinctively felt on that morning that "Rosey" was not in his approachable humor; "for, like the oracles, he talked with fate."

I shall never believe that Gen. Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of Chickamauga with that degree of confidence which should have been felt by them. There appeared to be something over which Rosecrans had no control urging him to battle, and the knowledge of it made Thomas, who blanches at nothing, look black.

## Gen. Lee's Official Report.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday the 3d inst., contains Gen. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign. It occupies nearly three columns of that paper. The following were the reasons for his campaign this summer: "The position occupied by the enemy, opposite Fredericksburg, being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. It was thought that in the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, there might be a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army then commanded by General Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support the troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way, it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations, and the preparations they would require. In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success. He admits larger losses but does not state them."

## PASSING EVENTS, &amp;C.

The Atmospheric Fruit Jar is sold by S. H. PEARL & Co. It is the best in use.

FISHER'S improved Pereserve Can, for sale by J. W. BARR. It is the most convenient in use.

Mr. JOSEPH FRAS, Sr., will please accept our thanks for some fine peaches.

Who is going to present us with a few large apples, pumpkins or potatoes?

SEVERAL of our towns people have been out to the mountain gathering chestnuts. As yet we have seen "nary one."

The Cavalry encamped at Moss Spring, have been increased in numbers, by the addition of the 1st Battalion of 22nd Pa. Cavalry, besides some companies of the 21st.

WILLIAM and JEREMIAH LONG, of this township, went out hunting on Monday of last week, and got three wild turkeys, and wounded another which they got next day. This is the best we have heard of this year.

A MEETING of the Union party was held here on last Wednesday evening. It was addressed by Hon. F. BOUND and Hon. A. K. MCLURE. An extra train was up from Chambersburg. The excellent Band from that place was in attendance.

The lecture, in behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, held in the German Reformed Church on last Monday evening, was pretty well attended. The proceeds from the sale of tickets and contributions amounted in all to forty odd dollars.

THROWN.—A few days ago, just as Capt. KEFF, of the 22d Pa. Cavalry, was starting from M'NEELY'S hotel, his horse fell throwing him off on the sidewalk. His head was bruised and cut severely. Dr. MICHAEL was called in and dressed the wound. The Captain is out again.

Beat This.—We were shown a pear, by Mr. H. BRANDE, weighing 12 ounces, and measuring 11½ inches in circumference.

HENRY MILLER, Sr., has a pumpkin vine, which produced ten pumpkins, weighing 135 pounds.—"That's some pumpkins."

FOR SALE.—The entire apparatus and stock of a well furnished and well patronized Picture Gallery. Also, the use of a large room with good light, &c. Apply immediately to

H. R. FETTERHOFF,  
Greencastle, Pa.

[Sept. 18, 1863.—]

Mr. J. W. P. REID succeeds Mr. L. Y. ATHERTON, as teacher of the public school in the New School Building.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. ATHERTON has been appointed to a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington. He is certainly well qualified for the post.

ALL of the Sunday Schools, we believe, connected with the different churches of the town, meet every Sabbath afternoon. Parents should see that their children should attend one of these schools. We always find the faithful Sunday School scholar a good boy, or a virtuous girl. It is a matter which every parent and guardian should take an interest in.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Mechanicsburg (Pa.) *Journal*, that a Mr. DRESSBACH, from White Hall, in Cumberland county, and Mrs. BOWMAN, from Illinois, met with a severe accident. The horse attached to their carriage took fright at the band, car below town, throwing Mr. D. off, severely injuring him. Mrs. B. in jumping out of the carriage was severely hurt. They are now both on a fair way of recovery.

PICKET SHOT.—A cavalry picket, belonging to the 22nd Pa., was shot in a woods near the "Corner," on last Tuesday night. He was shot through the leg—though not dangerous, yet is a severe wound. It was supposed that the act was committed by some horse thief. Several men were seen in the woods by the picket, and thinking something was wrong, he sent his comrade who was on the post with him, back to inform the officer in charge. It was a few minutes after this cavalryman left that the shot was fired.

MINISTERIAL.—Rev. J. W. WIGHTMAN, at the meeting of Carlisle Presbytery held at Mercersburg last week, passed a highly creditable examination. He will be ordained and installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, on the 12th day of November, and on the 13th day of November in Waynesboro'.

Rev. MOORE, junior minister on the Mercersburg and Greencastle Circuit of the M. E. Church, has been transferred to the Clearspring Circuit. The good wishes of his many friends here go with him.

ELECTION.—The State election comes off to-day, being the second Tuesday of October. It is the right and privilege of qualified voters to cast their ballots to-day for candidates for various offices.—The platforms of both parties have been published; the merits of the candidates have been pretty thoroughly discussed. Let every citizen do his duty.—It is no time to draw nice distinctions of party.—The country demands our earnest support. Let every voter consider to-day the perils the republic is in, and cast his ballot with a conscientious desire of promoting the best interests of his country—not of party.

What the Children might Do.—We see from several of our exchanges, that the children in many places are doing a good work for the soldier—in the way of holding Fairs. The evenings are growing long, and after the school lessons are studied, the little girls would still have time to make up some fancy and useful articles, which, about the holidays, might be collected together, and opened for sale in some suitable room. The proceeds being devoted to the purchase of articles for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. The little boys, too, might take a share in this work. In one town, no larger than this, about five hundred dollars were realized from a Fair of this kind. What shall be done? Won't the mothers give their sanction and encouragement? Won't the older girls help a little? Won't everybody who loves the soldiers be willing to do something?