

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE.

Tuesday Morning, May 31, 1864.



THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Three years ago, what was called the *Pennsylvania Reserve Corps*, constituted a body of men whom the Keystone State was justly proud. At an hour of great peril—at a time when the fate of the Republic quivered in the uncertain balance of war—the *Reserves* went forth, *fifteen thousand* strong, and in that period of solitude, and uncertainty, they reanimated the falling hopes and almost paniced valor of the country. For three years they participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. In the front constantly, they were where danger and death were ever present. As their ranks were decimated, the very flower of the young manhood of the State volunteered to preserve maximum strength, so that instead of *fifteen*, we may safely write that at least *twenty thousand men* were absorbed, as *five thousand*, from time to time, were added to the regiments forming the *Reserves*. The State of Pennsylvania centered her pride in this organization, not that she loved the soldiers composing its regiments any more than she did the brave men mustered in her other military organizations, but because the *Reserves* to a greater degree represented the valor and the military vigor of the State. But alas for all this valor and vigor! Where are they now? Where are the brows for whom our virgins were so lately twining the laurel wreath? Where are the stalwart men who stood in serried lines on so many well fought battle-fields? We looked at least for a remnant of them, weeks ago, to return to their homes on the clear expiration of their term of enlistment. But where are these, our brethren now? Echo, amid the booming of cannon, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the wounded and the curses of the captured, answers WHERE? The *Reserves* perished on the late sanguinary field where Grant struck his giant blow for freedom. On the Rapidan and Po, the pride and glory of Pennsylvania found graves. Of all that proud host, scarcely a thousand men are left—and thus the *Reserves* filled the time so sternly allotted to them by the Government—and forever more, they will be unable to contend with any foe. They closed their last fight in a glorious death. For them the spirit-stirring drum and the shrill fife, will henceforth have no animated sound. For them the mothers, and wives and sweethearts, with loving welcomes, on their lips, will gaze into the broad road that leads home, in vain. The virgin sits weeping with her wreath of glory withered in her hands; and the fragrant buds in which she had hoped to wreath the brow of the hero, are now scattered, faded, to the memory of the dead! We do not complain. God maintain our loyalty, in this hour of our overwhelming sadness! But who will dare to prevent us from writing that stern was the authority which constructed the duty of the *Reserves*—cold was the order which consigned our weary heroes—our battle-worn brothers to their graves, before we could fold them to our bosoms and their sisters print a last fervent kiss upon their cheeks. *But Pennsylvania will yet do honor to her Reserves, alike to the remnant of the living who will come home to us, and the dead whose graves mark the most famous of the battle-field of the Army of the Potomac.*—*Harrisburg Telegraph, May 23rd.*

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 10 30 P. M.—Major-General Dix, New York.—A despatch dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth Corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jericho Ford, and the Fifth Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting into position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault, which was without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us. Another despatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the Rebels assault on General Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence; and I have never heard more rapid or successive firing, either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Gen. Hancock, the Rebels were intrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and drove them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The Rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister. A despatch from General Grant this morning at eight o'clock, has also been received.

It states that the enemy has fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit.—Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond. Other official despatches, from headquarters, say that General Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. General Warren captured a good number of prisoners, last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss. General Hancock, is storming the rifle-pits this side of the river last evening, also took between one hundred and two hundred prisoners, and drove many Rebels into the river, where they were drowned. General Warren captured some official papers, and among them calling out all the boys seventeen years of age to garrison Richmond. The ambulance men and musicians are also ordered into the camps. General Sheridan was at Dunkirk this morning, and will be at Milford to-night. No despatches have been received from Gen. Sherman to-day, and none are expected for several days. Despatches from General Butler have been received to-day, relating chiefly to the respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last Saturday night the enemy attacked the army, and were handsomely repulsed. A despatch from Major-General Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that General Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and would be at Morganza to-day. The army is in better condition than was expected, and would soon be ready to assume offensive operations. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 25, 9 P. M.—The latest date from General Grant's headquarters received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church, one o'clock P. M. yesterday. The despatch says:—"Every thing is going on well." "Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations, will not fall short of a thousand. "Warren's loss is not over three hundred killed and wounded. "The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, who are much discouraged, and say Lee has deceived them. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men. Still Hancock and Warren will reach South Anna by nightfall." General Butler, in a despatch dated headquarters in the field, 7 1/2 o'clock this morning, reports, that—"Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's wharf, on the north side of James River, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments—all colored troops, Brigadier-General Wild commanding, and were handsomely repulsed. "Before the attack, Lee sent in a flag, stating he had force enough to take the place, and demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected, he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. "General Wild replied, 'We will try that.' Reinforcements were sent, and the fight was over before their arrival. The loss is not yet reported. No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9-30 last evening. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 26.—Major General Dix, New York.—Despatches from General Grant, received this morning, inform the Department that the Rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna, where their forces appear to be concentrated. It will probably require two or three days to develop his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication. The Ninth Corps has been incorporated into the Army of the Potomac. No despatches have been received from any other field of operations. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. WASHINGTON, May 26, 11 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York.—The despatches from Gen. Grant, mentioned in my telegram this morning, were dated at Jericho Mills, at 12 M, yesterday, the 25th. An official despatch from headquarters at Quarle's Ford, at eight o'clock this morning, has just been received. It details movements in progress since yesterday, in which it is not proper now to say more than that they will manifest their result within twenty-four hours. Our sick and wounded at Fredericksburg have been transported to Washington, and the army material and supplies are removed to points nearer to the present field of operations. From the mouth of Red River on the 21st of May, General Canby reports that the army from the Red River was delayed in crossing

the Atchafalaya by the high water and insufficient pontoon equipage. The crossing was completed to-day, and the army is now moving across the Mississippi. Brigadier General A. J. Smith had a spirited engagement with Polignac's Rebel Division on the 18th instant, defeating it, driving it several miles and capturing three hundred prisoners. In the report at 10-45 to-day General Butler says:—"Further official reports show that the repulse at Wilson's Wharf was even more complete than at first telegraphed. "The enemy retreated during the night, leaving 25 of their dead in our hands, and showed a loss of killed and wounded of more than 200. From the accounts of every officer, the negro troops behaved most splendidly." Nothing has been heard from General Sherman's command. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 28, 1 P. M.—Major-General Dix.—An official despatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover town, dated yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the North side of the North Anna on Sunday night, and moved towards Hanover town, the place designated for the crossing of Pamunkey River. At 9 o'clock yesterday, Friday morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 2nd Divisions of cavalry took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a Rebel vidette. The 1st brigade of the 6th Corps arrived at 10 o'clock, A. M., and we now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pushing forward with rapidity. The weather is fine and the roads perfect. A late despatch dated at 7 o'clock this morning, (the 28th,) from headquarters, Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. The weather is clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported at from 3,000 to 10,000.—Weekham's and Lamx's Brigade of cavalry are also there. The Department further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Gen. Turbutt, captured 75 cavalry, including six officers. That the Rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and fled before ours on every occasion. A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated May 28, 6 A. M.; near Dallas, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn Altona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. The cavalry column met the enemy about 1 mile east of the point in Vine creek, and we pushed them back about 3 miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnson has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of lumber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas and the centre about 3 miles North. The country is densely wooded and broken. There are no roads of any consequence. We have had many skirmishes, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. MARTINSBURG, VA., May 20, 1864.—In order to a proper understanding of the movements of Gen. Sigel up the Valley of the Shenandoah, it is necessary to consider, them as a part of a comprehensive strategic plan. His column of one division of cavalry under Col. Taylor, and one division of infantry under Brigadier-General Sullivan, was commanded by Major-General Ullius Stabel. It was simply a corps of observation, and was not expected to proceed up the valley further than Cedar Creek or Middletown. The main portion of General Sigel's command had been sent on an expedition under Brigadier-General Crook up the Kanawha Valley to destroy a portion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This column consisted of selected troops and including a division of cavalry under Brigadier-General Averill. It was all important that this expedition should succeed, but in order to insure its success it was essential to divert the enemy from him. To do this, General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah, threatened Staunton, and exposed a readiness to give or receive battle. Had it not been for this demonstration, all the forces of the enemy would have united against Gen. Crook, and then been thrown against Gen. Sigel, neither of which commands could have resisted an assault from such overwhelming odds. We are, therefore, forced to concede that Gen. Sigel's consummate skill secured the success of the expedition under Gen. Crook, and prevented the reinforcement of Lee by the troops under Breckinridge, which would have been done had not this movement of Gen. Sigel's taken place, since Breckinridge's united forces could easily have crushed Crook and Sigel successively, and then have gone to aid Lee.

Viewed in this light the repulse of General Sigel at Newmarket cannot be regarded in any true sense as a disaster, while his comprehensive strategic plan was one of the best devised and most successfully executed of the war. General Sigel Relieved—General Hunter Takes his Place. Headquarters, Camp near Cedar Creek, May 22, 1864.—The arrival, last evening, of Major-General Hunter and staff at the headquarters of General Sigel, created considerable excitement throughout the different camps, and the greatest anxiety was displayed by both officers and men to learn the object of his unexpected visit. General Sigel was absent from headquarters when General Hunter arrived, but soon returned and found General Hunter sitting on the porch of the "Height Mansion," awaiting his return. They shook hands cordially, and immediately retired to General Sigel's private apartments. Early this morning the following orders were promulgated to the command:— Headquarters Department West Virginia, Cedar Creek, Va., May 21, 1864:—General Order, No. 27.—By an order of the President of the United States I am relieved from the command of this Department. Major-General Hunter, United States Volunteers, is my successor. In leaving the troops under my immediate command, I feel it my duty to give my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have assisted me so faithfully during the last campaign. Having no other wishes or aspiration but to serve and promote the great cause which we are all bound to defend. I hope that final success my crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army. F. SIGEL, Major-General. Headquarters Department West Virginia, Martinsburg, West Va., May 21, 1864.—General Order, No. 28.—Agreeably to the order of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of West Virginia. All reports and returns will be made to headquarters of the Department, as at present directed; and all communications for the Commanding General of the Department will be promptly forwarded to him in the field. In addition to the present Department staff, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Halpine is announced as Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Samuel W. Stocklin as Aide-de-Camp. And these officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly. D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen. Commanding. General Sigel has been appointed by General Hunter to the command of the Reserve Division, which will comprise all the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.* PASSING EVENTS, &C. Court.—Special court was held last week, at which Judge GRAHAM, of Carlisle, presided, owing to the illness of Judge NILL. Soldier Dead.—CALVIN BOWMAN, one of the four wounded brothers, mentioned in our last, died in hospital at Washington D. C., a week ago. Rain.—We have had considerable rain during the past week, and as a consequence, the grain and grass look splendidly. Go to KUNKEL'S, on the Public Square, if you want good Boots and Shoes. They have just received a new lot. Appointments by the Council.—The following appointments have been made: Treasurer, J. P. Prather; Clerk, A. K. Weir; Wood Corder, J. H. Riley; Water Master, J. Abbott. Killed.—FERDINAND W. PIKE (son of JONN PIKE) was killed in the Wilderness-battle on the 11th instant. He was serving out his term in the 63rd Pennsylvania. Fresh Groceries.—HOBBS & RUTHAUFF run their own car and receive every week at their store on the Public Square, a large lot of fresh groceries, which they are selling at the lowest prices. Dr. Hewitt.—In compliance of the call made by Gov. CURTIN, for twenty volunteer surgeons, Dr. GEORGE W. HEWITT, of this place, started for the front about ten days ago. When heard from he was busy at Fredericksburg, Va. Little Rogues.—A lot of lazy, rascally little boys, got into a lady's garden on South Carlisle street, a few evenings since, and tore up a lot of vegetables. Major, can't you hunt them up, and teach them a lesson? Read.—Farmers, remember that IRWIN & RHOADS are selling Grain and Hay Forks, Scythes, Snathes, and harvesting tools of all kinds. Manure Shovels and Forks, Rakes and Hoes, at old prices. Call and see. Not Killed.—COL. RICHARD WHITE of the 55th Pennsylvania, was not killed as first reported, but according to the *Richmond Examiner*, "he is a prisoner, and is registered at the Hotel de Libby." The paper does not speak of his being wounded. The Draft.—We are authorized, says the *Valley Spirit*, by the Provost Marshal of this District, Captain GEORGE EYSTER, to announce that a draft for the deficiency of each sub-district of its quota of seven hundred thousand men, will commence at the Masonic Hall, in this place, on Monday, the 30th inst., and be continued from day to day until completed.

Associate Burying-ground.—A substantial fence has been recently put up around this old grave-yard; the trees have been trimmed and others planted; the general appearance has been improved. A strong lock has been put on the gate. Persons wishing to enter the grave-yard can get the key by calling on Mr. JOHN GARR, at the toll-house near by. A Come Down.—The daughters of Hon. I. Y. MASON, formerly of Winchester, Va., are now in Richmond working with the needle for a living.—Considerable income used to be derived by the family from property held in Philadelphia, but this is now cut off. MASON used to be an honored member of the National Congress, but now represents the miserable Confederacy at the Court of St. James. Freak of Lightning.—During a storm on last Wednesday evening, the lightning struck in the stable of JACOB TALLEM, the fluid running down the centre post and over to a hog pen, where a porker was struck in the ear, and instantly killed. An old piece of carpet hanging up in the stable, was set on fire, but being observed by some person near by the fire was put out. A cow and calf were in the stable at the time, but were not injured. Guerrilla Hung.—ISAAC LEAFOLD, a notorious Rebel spy, and who, it will be remembered, carried on guerrilla operations in Berkeley county, Va., and along the river near Sharpsburg, Md., in the Fall and Winter of 1862, was caught some month ago, and tried by a military commission. He was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was approved of by the President, and the fellow was accordingly hanged in presence of the garrison at Fort McHenry, on May 23rd. Hon. JAMES NILL died at his residence, in Chambersburg on last Friday noon, after a short illness. His remains were interred in the Cemetery in that place on Sunday afternoon, amidst an immense concourse of people. Judge NILL has been so well known in this his native county, as an honest man, a faithful counsellor, and an upright Judge, that he needs no eulogy, at our hands. It is seldom we are called on to lose a man from public life, who is so beloved and so highly respected in all relations in life. May he rest in peace! For the Sanitary Fair.—We examined at Mr. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN'S Cabinet-maker shop, a beautiful washstand, intended as a gift for the Great Central Fair to be held in Philadelphia. The stand is made entirely of oak, the panels, posts and ornamental parts being made out of offal of lumber used in the relaying of the Franklin Railroad.—The whole reflects great credit on the skill and mechanism of Mr. S. Any one who sees it will be astonished to find so fine a specimen of work from so common material, as our native white oak. Run Off.—On Monday morning as we were preparing to go to press, a horse and spring wagon flew past our office. The cars were on the square, and persons on the street shouting, forced the animal to the right oblique, which brought the wagon up against a telegraph pole on Maj. Rowe's corner, and very abruptly stopped the onward course of the gallant steed. The only visible damage done was the breaking of a front wheel, and a set of harness rather tangled. Fortunately there was no one in the time, else it would have been a more serious matter. The team belonged to Mr. DANIEL SNOOK. Match Excitement.—We have read of gold excitement, and we have experienced war excitement to the fullest extent of our desires. On last Friday, however, a new kind of excitement seized upon the public mind. "How great a matter a little fire kindleth!" We speak of matches—matches. During that live-long day, our tradesmen were thronged with customers who came in breathless haste, and all they wanted was matches—matches. Some dealers thought they were doing "big" things when they sold them by the gross. Some grew weary; they have smelled "a mice". Lucifer's star had risen, and the fumes of brimstone were considered pleasant. Alas for these degenerate days! We know when honest old persons used to speak of "fire and brimstone", what a thrill of horror would pervade the audience. The time was, too, when matches at a penny a box, was rather a drug on the market. Reader, do you ask the cause of all this excitement we have been narrating? Well, Congress proposes—only proposes—to put a tax of one cent on each box, which will double the old price. In anticipation of this awful "rise," some families have bought up enough at the old prices to last during two or three generations. Some shopkeepers played "sharp" practice upon others not so well posted; and altogether, there was a great deal of fuss and a great deal of trouble, about a very small matter. Rebel Spy Shot and Captured.—On Friday last, Mr. LATSHAW, the enrolling officer for Franklin county, met a suspicious looking character on the road, and questioned him as to his residence. He answered that he resided in that township, but when interrogated as to the names of his neighbors, he found that Mr. LATSHAW was likely to detect him and he said he had made a mistake—that he resided beyond Merceersburg. From his confused and unsatisfactory statements, Mr. LATSHAW felt it his duty to arrest him, and he did so. The prisoner made no resistance, but proposed to walk back to New Salem; but on the way he took the first favorable opportunity to jump the fence and run away. The officer pursued, and was joined by the people of the neighborhood; and after a chase of about three hours, he was recaptured without being injured. Officer LATSHAW then bound his feet together, and started for Chambersburg to deliver the prisoner to Capt. EYSTER, the Provost Marshal. LATSHAW and the prisoner were in a single seated buggy, and Mr. SLOKAKER rode behind on horseback. When in the South Mountain, the prisoner managed quietly to get his feet loose, and when opposite a dense thicket of laurel, he sprang from the buggy into the bushes. Mr. SLOKAKER fired at him and lodged a ball in his shoulder, making a slight wound, but it did not arrest the prisoner. LATSHAW immediately jumped from the buggy and rushed into the thicket after him, and called to him twice to halt or he would fire; but the prisoner continued to get away as fast as possible. LATSHAW fired and struck him in the hip, shattering the bone