

**FOR SALE.**

We are compelled, on account of impaired health, to offer for sale this office. THE PILOT is now in its 4th year. It has enjoyed a considerable degree of patronage. A good paying subscription list has been secured. Any energetic person would be able to increase it rapidly. A weekly journal can and will be supported by wealthy community like ours. The business of the town and neighborhood is being constantly enlarged. The material in this office is good. The office enjoys a good run of JOB WORK.

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J. W. MCGRORY,  
Greencastle,  
Franklin county, Pa.

**THE PILOT.**

GREENCASTLE:  
Tuesday Morning, June 21, 1864.



**THE NEWS.**

Monday, June 13.—Mr. Stanton's bulletin on Sunday night, reports a despatch from Gen. Grant at eight o'clock yesterday.

The movement of the army was then progressing. The Rebels in Kentucky under John Morgan, captured the town of Cynthiana and two Ohio regiments, and layed siege to Frankfort. They were compelled to abandon their attempts upon the latter place, and their forces were scattered in all directions by the attack of General Burbridge on Sunday morning. At last accounts Gen. Burbridge was in close pursuit of the enemy. Heavy firing is said to have been heard in the direction of Bottom's Bridge on Saturday night. General Meade rode through a portion of his lines on Friday the 10th inst. The railroad has been torn up by our troops, and the rails from Despatch Station to White House have been carefully carried away.

There is nothing later from the department of General Sherman.

The Rebels shelled Gen. Butler's signal station at Fort Wisconsin on the 10th instant, but did not do much damage. Reinforcements have reached General Butler. The gunboat General Putman and Commodore Perry, bombarded Fort Clifton, near Petersburg, on the 9th, and succeeded, after a heavy fire on both sides, in silencing the main battery. A signal station belonging to the enemy on the Chuckatuck river, with all its men and material, has been captured by our troops.

Tuesday, June 14.—There is literally no news of importance to-day regarding the movements of our armies in Virginia. Mr. Stanton is silent; hence we conclude that no official news has reached the War Department.

Nothing occurred to disturb the quietness of the army in General Butler's department on Sunday nor since. The steamer Warner, from Bermuda Hundred, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, reports no news from that immediate vicinity, but states that heavy firing (the same as before reported) was heard in the vicinity of Richmond on Saturday.

The news from Kentucky shows that Gen. Burbridge was at Lexington on Monday, and reports the enemy to be completely demoralized by the fight at Cynthiana, and are entirely out of ammunition, besides being scattered in all directions. The whole of Gen. Hobson's command are at Falmouth, after being recaptured by our scouting party.

Despatches from Memphis, via Cairo, on the 13th, state that the expedition of Gen. Sturgis in Tennessee had been defeated by a large force of Rebels, ten thousand strong, under Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy. The force of General Sturgis was 8,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The attack was suddenly made.—Gen. Sturgis lost his wagon train and many of his men, who were taken prisoners. His ammunition was previously exhausted, and he was compelled to destroy his artillery in consequence. The Rebel force which attacked him is supposed to be on its way to reinforce Johnston, by cutting in on General Sherman's rear.

Wednesday, June 15.—The news from Grant are brief and decisive. Nearly all his forces have crossed to the South side of James River, without much obstruction and a very trifling loss. They crossed the Chickahominy at two different points. Gen. Grant's head-quarters are at Bermuda Landing, and his forces are South of Richmond.

Official news from Gen. Sherman, states that he was advancing his lines on Kenesaw on Tuesday afternoon.

The report of General Sturgis' defeat in Tennessee, is fully confirmed. He has been superseded by Gen. A. J. Smith. The Rebel General and Bishop Leonidas Polk is said to have been recently killed.

From General Hunter, in "the Valley," we learn that he is all right. The Rebels are

rebuilding the bridge over New river. Our news from New Orleans is to the 5th. The Rebel troops under Gen. Walker, are said to have gone north to join Johnston or Lee.

Thursday, June 16.—The movement of Gen. Grant's whole army to the south side of the James River, is reported as a complete success, no opposition whatever being offered to him. His divisions and brigades passed the Chickahominy and the James almost without firing a shot, and without losing a man or a wagon. The change of base was thus effected without any obstruction from the enemy. Gen. Grant had an interview with Gen. Butler at the headquarters of the latter, at Bermuda Hundred, and together inspected the field works. An attack on Petersburg is contemplated.

General Hunter's movements are reported having succeeded completely in preventing a junction of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah valley with the army of General Lee.

News from the Gulf, by the supply steamer Admiral, last evening, states that Admiral Farragut's fleet was threatened by an attack from the rebel rams at Mobile.

Friday, June 17.—The news from Grant's army speaks of an unequivocal success at Petersburg. Lee's army had not reached Petersburg before the assault.

Nothing late had been heard from General Sheridan except a statement in the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th inst., that he had been routed by Generals Fitz Lee and Hampton, left his dead and wounded on the field, and lost five hundred prisoners.

There are no official report of any movement in Gen. Sherman's army.

Gen. Butler's force were busy on Thursday at Bermuda Hundred tearing up the railroad track between Petersburg and Richmond. The enemy has disappeared from his front at that point.

The news from Grant's army to-day was very cheering. Another gigantic flank movement is being made by Grant, and thus far has been entirely successful. Gen. Smith is reported to have taken Petersburg with four thousand prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery. We owe this success almost entirely to the colored troops, whose courage was unflinching. Gen. Smith has publicly complimented their bravery.

A despatch was received on Sunday which changes the tenor of the last despatch. Instead of the numbers of prisoners taken by Smith being four thousand it was only four hundred, and the cannons captured were only four. Some parts of Petersburg are still occupied by the enemy, but the first line of intrenchments have been taken by us, and every thing bids fair to prove successful in the end.

**FINANCIAL.**

Monday, June 13.—The market was rather dull to-day, accompanied with a falling off in prices. Gold was active to day; but the premium was not so high as during the closing days of last week. Gold opened in the morning at 193½, and before noon advanced three per cent. Government five-twenty Coupons closed at 105½, and the one year certificates, at 97½.

Tuesday, June 14.—Dullness and inactivity still hang over the stock market. Prices ranged a fraction above those of yesterday; yet, the lurking lack of animation was perceptible. Government Coupons of 1881, closed at 112½; Coupon five-twenties, at 105½; and one year certificates at 97. Gold opened this morning at 197½, and sold up to 198, but afterwards fell to 196½.

Gold sold at St. Louis on Friday last, for 200. Large sales were made at this rate.

Wednesday, June 15.—Government Coupon Bonds of 1881, closed at 112½, Coupon five-twenties, 105½; and one year certificates, at 97½. Gold opened in the morning at 196½, went up one per cent, and afterwards sold on the fractions bordering 197.

Thursday, June 16.—Government stocks were firm. The registered bonds of 1881 closed at 107, and the coupons, interest on, at 112½; registered five-twenties, 105½, and the coupons, 105½; seven and three-tenths treasury notes, 108, and the one year certificates, 97½. Gold was inactive to-day, at 197½@197.

Friday, June 17.—Gold opened to-day at 196½; the announcement of the taking of Petersburg it fell to 195½. Very little was done in sterling exchange. It was quoted at 110 for specie and 216 for currency; Five-twenty Coupons Bonds, at 106; Five-twenty registered bonds, at 105½; Coupon 6's of 1881 interest on, 111½; Registered 6's of 1881 interest, 107; One year certificates, 97½; Seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, 107; Coupon 5's of 1865, at 185.

**A House for General Meade.**

The Philadelphians have presented the wife of General Meade with a house, on the corner of Nineteenth street and Delancey place, in that city. This is a handsome acknowledgment of the services of the lady's distinguished husband, and is an acknowledgment of the right kind. It quite agrees with our idea, expressed a few days since, as to how this matter

should be done. We congratulate the fellow citizens of the gallant commander of the Army of the Potomac upon the good sense that led them to spend their money in this practical and useful way, rather than upon the nonsense of an elaborate but unnecessary sword.—*Mer-ald.*

**[FOR THE PILOT.]  
THE COMING DRAFT.**

Mr. Editor:—I was pleased to see in your last number, a suggestion, that, those subject to military duty who reside in the Borough, should take immediate steps towards raising volunteers to fill our quota for the next call, whenever, and for whatever number made. It is true, as you say, that no order has been officially announced, but the Provost Marshal General in a despatch to Major C. C. Gilbert, A. P. M. General, under date of May 19th, used these words:—"Confer with your State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in the despatch of yesterday from the Secretary of War to General Dix." He advises, too, the early revision of the enrollment, so that the new quotas may be ascertained from it. The Provost Marshals and Enrolling officers throughout the State are busy at work in revising their lists; all of which shows conclusively that another call will be shortly made. And there is a strong reason for it from the fact, viz: that a great many three year regiments, whose terms of service expire this summer, will be soon mustered out. A good many have been mustered out already, and every day we read of old regiments or parts of regiments going home for this purpose. *The call will be made.*

Let us consider how many men our Borough may have to furnish. In the several calls made last winter, amounting in the aggregate to 700,000 men, the quota of Greencastle was 59. The number enrolled is set down in the published statement at 198. About 15 of this number have since enlisted. By a careful revision of the enrollment, I think, that the total number on the list will not exceed 170. The calculations will soon be made. And it has been suggested wisely, too, I think, that a committee should at once examine the enrollment and have the names stricken off, of persons who no longer reside here and of others not subject to the draft here. This should be done before the quota is made out. If it is not done we may have reason to lament our negligence. The longer the enrollment list, the more men will be required for the quota.

Suppose the number enrolled is about the same with that of last winter, and the President calls for 400,000 men, then the quota of the Borough would be about 33 men. It is not likely that the call will be made for a much less number.

Now, then, from what has been said, it is not too soon to begin. With the experience of our Executive Committee, and sufficient means at their disposal, the work could be accomplished, though it would no doubt take a longer time and harder work than it did before.

As regards the means, I suppose nearly the same amount as that contributed last winter from among those subject to the draft could again be raised from the same class by subscriptions, and the balance necessary to carry on the work might be raised by taxation.—Now, as regards the latter, the property-holders of Greencastle have never before been called upon in this way to give of their means towards filling up our quota. It is not hard for them. Every soldier who enters the ranks of the Union army is, in the most selfish view, an additional safe guard for the property of every citizen living along the Border. Without the large and well disciplined and brave armies we now have in the field, our State would soon be overrun by the Rebel horde. And then those who had most property would suffer most, while those who had little would suffer comparatively little. It is but just that freeholders should pay a fair proportion. And this being their first assessment for this purpose cannot, with any reason, complain. Other boroughs have been taxed for all the money raised to put in recruits last winter, and are now about making arrangements to recruit for the call which is soon to be made.

Aside from these selfish and pecuniary motives, every honorable consideration, and every emotion of patriotism, demands that our victorious army should be constantly augmented so that it may be prepared to accomplish its final and destined purpose—the suppression of the rebellion. Never before, in the progress of this war, have our arms been so signally blest with victory. The time, the hour, calls on every one to do his duty.

I leave the matter before the attention of your readers, hoping that a public meeting will be called without delay, and immediate action taken.

**ENROLLED.**

During the recent furlough of the Second Iowa cavalry two hundred marriages took place in the regiment, there being twenty-nine marriages in one company alone.

**PASSING EVENTS, &C.**

A new lot of Hats and Caps just received at KUNKEL'S.

Another supply of Boots and Shoes just received at KUNKEL'S.

The Merchants generally of this place have agreed for the present, to close their respective places of business, every evening at 8 o'clock.

The season for hay making has again rolled round, and some of the farmers have already commenced. We hope they may finish their work this year uninterrupted by an "invasion."

Mustered Out.—The 6th Pa. Reserves have been mustered out, and the members are at home. Nearly all of the Reserve regiments have been mustered out.

Captured.—Capt. D. B. M. KISSAM, of the 14th Regulars, was captured in a late battle near Richmond. He was formerly Colonel of the 168th Pa. of Nine Months drafted men, raised October, 1862.

Read.—Farmers, remember that LEWIS & RUDESS 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.

The Concert.—The Old Folk's Concert at Chambersburg was well attended. The receipts, we are told, for the first evening's performance amounted to \$871. Excursion trains were run down both evenings.

2nd Pa. Artillery.—Although reported in the papers to have been in a very heavy engagement, we have not heard or seen the names of any person from this neighborhood among the casualties. NISWANDER of Welsh Run, is missing. The regiment now belongs to BROOKS' division of the 5th Army Corps.

The Valley Sentinel.—This paper was recently started at Shippensburg. It is published by Wm. KENNEDY, Esq.,—for some time chief editor of the *Valley Spirit* in this county. Mr. KENNEDY is an elegant and forcible writer. His paper shows evidence of his ability. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

The Council.—The Council have commenced their good work. Pavements are being concreted, culverts improved, flags replaced and crossing made passable. We have noticed, too, some firms cleaning the streets before their respective places of business. And everything is beginning to wear an appearance of neatness. We noticed our regular Local Editor, one of the councilmen going from place to place superintending the improvements.—If any man will see that the thing is done, he will,

Casualties.—We have the following from various sources:

JACOB LEAR, wounded; Sergeant KENNEDY HOOD, severely wounded in the leg by railroad iron fired from Rebel artillery; CHRISTIAN HAGER, wounded, in hospital at Alexandria; J. SHULTZ, wounded.—GEORGE PAWLING, wounded.

All of these men belong to the 21st Pa. Cavalry. WILLIAM MELLINGER, 7th Md., wounded. JOHN SMOCKY, of KURTZ'S company, 17th Pa., Cavalry, mortally wounded.

Communication.—In another part of this paper we publish a communication on "The Coming Draft," which we ask all the residents of the borough subject to the draft, to peruse carefully.—While it is intended for our own citizens, we hope the people of Antrim and other townships, would go to work at once and fill up their probable quotas. We may say, in regard to one part of the article, that our enrolling officer has been very busy attending to his duties, and shows a readiness to correct mistakes as far as he has power to do so.

Night Birds.—It is immaterial what hour of night you may have occasion to be on the public street, you will meet somebody. They generally salute with a vociferous shout, or sometimes by projecting a stone cautiously, so as to pass you and attract your attention. The business of these fellows at this hour of night, is to visit gardens and hen roosts, and to start all the dogs in town barking. Last night we were awakened by an unusual noise of this kind, and looking out of the casement, we counted the number of canines thus exercising their lungs, and behold there were not less than ten. It seems to us an establishment of a Police force would not be much out of place.

Last Year.—What changes, what hopes frustrated, what ambitious exhausted in vain efforts for destruction, what greatness humiliated, what humility exalted, what poverty enriched, what opulence impoverished, what happiness destroyed, what misery removed, occur in the revolution of a year! Recall the last year and its history of our own community, and our exclamation needs no further illustration. One year ago to-day, different in every respect was the appearance of our town. These dirty grey-backs stalked boldly abroad, in unhealthy abundance, their murderous, incendiary threats intimidating and rendering miserable every body.—To-day these lousy bipeds have departed and left us once again in peace—at least at home. Then all business was suspended, and the services of the sanctuary rendered impossible by the presence of a hostile enemy, and the only place of worship was the family altar. To-day our merchants and business men of all kinds are prosperous, and in peace and unmolested, we weekly visit the House of God. But, to come down to individuals—where, and in what condition were you and I last year this time? Some had very unexpected and important business at Harrisburg. Some took sudden and unceremonious pleasure? trips to the Cove Mountains—some were exploring the more familiar hills and hollows contingent to the Conococheague, *rifles* had to be crossed in getting to them, and *hal- low trees* were excellent temporary shelters from the inclement nights—others, myself among them, were at home tending *onions* and *lettuce* to market, and bartering *saddles*, *pistols*, *lead*, *tin*, &c., for a heart full of fear and anguish.

These are some of the changes in the last year—what alterations will the next make? We might

write columns on this subject, but time forbids, and besides the thing is growing rather hackneyed.

Engagement of the 21st Cavalry.—Casualties.—We announced the departure of the 21st Cavalry from their camp near this place, in our issue of the 18th ult. The Regiment marched to Washington and encamped at Camp Stoneman. A short time after their arrival an order was issued requiring them to turn over their horses, equipments, &c., and to supply them instead with arms and accoutrements for Infantry service. On the 28th ult. the Regiment was ordered to the front, Colonel BORN in command, having instructions to report to Major-General MEADE. In the interview with General MEADE, the Regiment was assigned to SWITZER'S Brigade, GAFFIN'S Division, Fifth Army Corps. On Thursday, the 8d instant, the Regiment was at Bethesda Church, in close proximity to the enemy, and engaged busily in throwing up defenses. While at this work the enemy kept up an almost uninterrupted fire upon them, and among the casualties was the almost instant death of Lieutenant RICHARD H. WATSON, by a shell. On Friday the brigade moved on the enemy's works, and the Regiment was in the thickest of the fight. It was their first encounter with the enemy, but they advanced fearlessly under their gallant Colonel, and obeyed with alacrity every order given them. Their full purpose they were unable to accomplish, but they punished the enemy to a degree that must have convinced him of their prowess and unflinching courage. The enemy's sharpshooters seemed to have a peculiar spite at Col. BORN. He was in rather an exposed position, and the bullets flew around and about him like pelting hail. Finally a ball struck him on the side of the neck near the shoulder. He continued for some time to give his orders, but was at last removed from the field, almost completely exhausted from loss of blood.—With night the contest closed.—*Franklin Repository.* Colonel BORN is more severely wounded than at first supposed. He is at his residence on Federal Hill, Chambersburg.

Union Refugees.—Of the many incidents of the cruel persecution of Union people of Virginia, by the JEFF. DAVIS Government, we relate the following:

Owing to the impoverished condition of the country and impelled by the natural desire to be with their husbands again, four married women (with eighteen children) set out from the vicinity of Henley's Methodist Church, Rockingham County, Va., on Wednesday, the 8th of June, for Pennsylvania, where they expected to meet their husbands, who had left some months previous for the freer and purer atmosphere of the loyal States.

The names of the party are as follows, viz:—Mrs. WESLEY HENSLEY, with seven children, Mrs. ROAR HENSLEY, with five children, Mrs. MATTHEW LAW, with six children, and Mrs. HIRAN HENSLEY, making twenty-two persons in all. They had, when they started, two two horse wagons, and when three miles from Edinburg, a party of guerrillas came out from a dense wood on the road, and took the best horse from them. They were then compelled to load up their effects and the small children in one wagon and abandon the other. The women and large children had to walk all the way from that place, and met with no further interruption on the road. At Martinsburg they readily procured a party to cross the Potomac. On last Thursday the party, way-worn and foot sore, reached the vicinity of Greencastle, and were hospitably entertained by Mr. MICKLER.

Their destitute condition becoming known to our citizens, contributions were at once made, and these women and children sent by railroad to Harrisburg. (Their horses and wagon were sent in charge of one of their friends in the same direction.)

It was a pitiable sight, indeed, to see these poor women, worn out with fatigue in traveling so many weary miles to escape starvation and persecution.

Our readers will remember that some months ago we published a statement that a band of twenty-four men, Union refugees from Rockingham co., Va., had passed over the South Mountain into Adams county, where they were engaged in cutting timber. Here the small pox broke out among the party, and some of them died, and the rest scattered; among those who died was a son of the elder, Mrs. HENSLEY, the husband of the younger woman of that name. The first intelligence they had of this fact they received here, and were distressed very much in consequence.

These people represent the country from which they came as being stripped of almost everything—grain, stock, &c., by the rebel troops and guerrillas. It is impossible to buy merchandise at any price, as there is nothing for sale worth mentioning. The people along the mountains are still loyal to the Union. Persecuted, driven from their homes, and forced to hide in the mountains to escape conscription into the rebel ranks, the mountain sons of Virginia, amid all their trials, are firm in their devotion to the old flag. They are hunted by conscript gatherers and guerrillas, and often shot at and sometimes coolly murdered.

The rebels will have a terrible account to settle for their deeds of cruelty.

If our cotemporaries will publish the substance of this statement it may do these people much good, as their friends are scattered through the country, and may thus be able to hear about them.

Our Diamond.—Last week we had a local under the heading of "Our Neighbors and Ourselves." The thought did not strike us at the time that we might make a *continued* subject of the entire Diamond; but since the issue of the paper we have noticed the piece commented upon, and we concluded to "go the rounds" under the caption of "Our Diamond."

We invite the reader then, again, to the northwest corner of the Square, sometimes called "New-comer's Corner." The first door—large double accessible by three steps, is the entrance to a readily made clothing store, *long since vacated*, and formerly kept by our friend "Joe," "the Jew," or "the Musician"—all synonymous terms. But passing through the first room, you arrive at a second inner door, and "don't you be frightened" if a sound here meets you, something similar to that of a "separator" in operation. 'Tis only a sewing machine, and behind it padding away, sits a true-hearted, good-souled fellow, and his name is DAVE. Or sometimes you can find him on the board, encircled