

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, July 26, 1864.



FOR SALE.

We now offer THE PILOT office for sale.— Terms easy. Address

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

NOTICE!

Now that this is the last issue of THE PILOT we call on each and every one knowing themselves to be indebted, either by Subscription, Advertising or Job Work, to call and settle immediately. Those who have overpaid their subscription will get their money refunded to them. We will also give notice that we will continue to do Job Work as long as we remain in town.

VALEDICTORY.

Friends and Patrons:—

The uncertainty of the times, the exorbitant price of paper and all the essential appendages to a printing office, combined with various other circumstances which the straitened times have brought about, together with the present ill-health, has necessitated for a time the suspension of THE PILOT. A recent rebel invasion, which makes the third annually, has been the instrument of a very unpleasant interruption in our business; and we have no reliable assurances that the last will not be succeeded by another at an early day. The contiguity of our borough by the confederate border, which is too large to be effectually blockaded by our forces at every point, renders us open to a "raid" at any time. Jeff. Davis feels the necessity of a replenished Commissariat or Quarter-master's Department. Experience has taught us this; and this same sad monitor has also taught myself individually, that all these adverse surroundings combined, have made the publishing of THE PILOT anything but a justifiable business in Greencastle. By such considerations as these, together with the very high price of paper and other material, as before said, I have been influenced to suspend temporarily the publishing of my paper.

This, then, will be the last issue for the present, and I wish to profit by an opportunity thus afforded me to extend my heartiest thanks to that portion of the community which has so liberally and generously supported me. I always found delight in endeavoring to make my paper as interesting and as edifying as possible, and I have every reason to believe it was a welcome visitor everywhere it was received; and it is a source of regret to me, that circumstances have compelled a temporary cessation of the same. My subscribers and patrons will be ever held in thankful remembrance, and if the publication of this paper should be resumed—either by myself or another party, we hope for a continuance of their support. Although I have no reason to complain of a lack of interest manifested by the community, in the success of a borough paper here, yet it cannot be denied that I did not receive as general a support as one might have expected.

A corporation of the size of Greencastle cannot dispense with a home paper, and encouragement on the part of the citizens is requisite to justify a printer. Everybody wants a home paper, and yet so few take a thought that it requires money to publish one. Now that THE PILOT is stopped, they will feel the absence of this welcome weekly guest; and I hope, if it is ever resumed again, that the publisher will receive a more general support than I did. It may be (and I believe it will) that the present unsettled condition of our country and the exposed state of our Borough will be speedily removed by the "onward march" of our brave and victorious soldiers.

Messrs. W. A. REID, D. W. ROWE, Esq., J. M. IRWIN, Esq., and also to Hudibras, (M. D. REYMER,) and many others, who have kindly contributed to the original matter in the columns of my paper, will please accept my warmest gratitude.

Very respectfully,

J. W. MCGRORY.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Gov. Curtin has issued a Proclamation, dated the 5th day of July, calling for twelve thousand volunteer infantry to serve at Washington city and vicinity for one hundred days unless sooner discharged. On the 6th day of July, the Governor issued another Proclamation calling for twelve thousand volunteers, (in addition to those required by the proclamation of the 5th,) to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and vicinity. All responding to these calls in the eastern part of the State will rendezvous at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Another proclamation was issued on Sunday, July 10th, referring to his recent proclamations, and appealing to the people to turn out and fill up the ranks.

On Monday, the 18th day of July, the President made a call for five hundred thousand more volunteers for the military service. He, however, provides that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th, of an act approved July 4th, 1864, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of all calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist. And in case this call is not filled by volunteers by the 5th day of September, 1864, which is 50 days from the date of this call, (the time allowed by the aforesaid act,) the President orders a draft to be made in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, county not so subdivided to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

A FORTNIGHT.

"The rebels coming!" "Ah, it is the same old story." "No, not quite," said a voice near by, "they are coming." This was Sunday, July 3rd, at 8 o'clock, P. M. In less than fifteen minutes the intelligence had spread over town. Bad news always travel fast, you know. Gen. Couch sent a despatch that a force of rebels were in the Valley, threatening Martinsburg, Va., and that farmers had better remove their stock, as the rebels might cross the Potomac. Couriers were sent out in all directions to warn the country people of the approaching danger. Evening came, but it was not the quiet holy Sabbath evening, such as we used to know when the family circle was brought together and recited the Westminster Catechism and engaged in other services befitting the day. No, on the evening of the 3rd of July last such things were forgotten. The people were stirred up, or to speak moderately, they were excited. You could hear the hammer of the merchant engaged in packing up his goods. In a little while side walks were filled with boxes, and the shippers waiting rather impatiently "for the wagon" to transport their merchandise to the railroad. The merchants were not alone in this business.—Millers, commission men, and all others, who had articles that they wanted to put out of the way of the rebels, too, were busy.—The train came in the night, quietly feeling its way along. The freight cars were attached, and the train moved off giving relief to many; but the "iron horse" didn't snort so loudly as is his wont. Then came horses, wagons, carriages, with the routine of drivers, riders, and skeddaddlers. Virginia refugees, too, were not few in number; their stories, too, were listened to by vast crowds; these tales of rebels, dangers, escapes and "accidents by flood and fields," were as usual, *nothing*, we wouldn't say without foundation, only highly colored to make them interesting, or like Wright's pills, sugar coated, that the victim—oh, the patient we mean may swallow them more readily. Ye "contrabands" heard the news. The "intelligent," and those otherwise felt the "magic of the word 'skeddaddle.'" Black faces, blue gingham, linsey woolsey, grey cloth, huge bundles and cooking utensils, were all seen making their exit out the borough limits, steering for a place of safety just "further norf." The cars was too slow a way of traveling, so they took it a foot.

At 10 o'clock, P. M., it was found that the corrals in the vicinity of Hagerstown had broken loose. The tramping of horses, the braying of mules, the shouts of the drivers, and the songs and curses of the party last mentioned all tended to make night hideous. All seemed to be hurrying on, and on, afraid to look back; but perhaps they remembered the example made of Lot's wife some thousands of years ago; and preferring to remain living, moving beings, rather than to be transformed into "pillars of salt," to be looked on with wonder by the curiosity seekers of after ages. The night passed and so did the tumult. The morning was calm, and no rebels north of the Potomac. Good news. Sigel's wagon train across the river, and safe. Things began to look better. Next morning calm. Some Federal cavalry about. Evening.—Rebels had crossed at Shepherdstown. Commotion in Hagerstown; but our Regulars still remained. More stock taken down the Valley. Wednesday.—Skirmish at Sharpsburg pike; a rebel killed, one Major (Shearer, formerly of York county, Pa.) and two privates captured.—Later.—Union soldiers retreat from Hagerstown, followed two miles by the rebels. Our soldiers form north of Greencastle. 5 o'clock, P. M.—Getting gloomy. Expect the Johnnies soon. Their pickets reported at Eshleman's church. Telegraph operators cut Hagerstown wires and—prepare for the worst. Night comes, but not the rebels. Everybody thinks something is burning south of Mason and Dixon's line. Strategy is required. Fuller arrives with his locomotive—the *Leopard*.—He goes out the railroad. The whistle is ter-

rrible; one imagines it is forty engines and 50,000 troops, at least that was the effect designed to be produced on the rebels. A gallant Lieutenant who speaks in the "sweet German accent" advanced on the Hagerstown road. He deployed his squad into line, formed them into battalions, then into regiments and lastly into brigades. Huge camp fires were kindled. All hands considering the "insolent invaders" badly defeated suspended further operations until the next day, when we learned from citizens at about 11 o'clock, A. M., that the rebel cavalry, (formerly Jenkins') under McCausland had left Hagerstown before daylight, taking with them \$20,000 in cash and 1,500 suits of clothing besides many other articles "not necessary here to insert." Their stay was brief, a fact not much regretted by some, and particularly those living on the Pennsylvania side. We have seen rebels, and a great many of them, and have had our curiosity satiated in that respect. Telegraph operators went to Hagerstown, and the Union Cavalry to the Line. Thursday morning.—About 200 of Imboden's command entered Hagerstown, and took shoes, suits, &c., and burned wood house and water tank at the railroad and a quantity of government stores. This party left rather suddenly, going after McCausland, in the direction of Frederick. Billy Wilson (telegraph operator, got out of town and set up shop in the woods two miles this side, where he continued during the day, without meeting any one to molest him or make him afraid. Friday.—Had all kinds of rumors. Rebels getting further away, though. Saturday.—Still further off. Hear of fight at Frederick, and many other matters which or readers have seen or heard of before this appears in print. Sunday, 10th inst.—To-day we hear awful news from Baltimore. Railroads cut and bridges burned. The city is threatened. The loyal masses fly to arms. Next day ditto. Tuesday.—Baltimore out of danger, but Washington threatened. Anxiety felt for the city. Wednesday.—Attack is made on Fort Stevens, but the rebels fail. During the balance of the week, the rebels gather up their plunder, consisting of vast sums of money, bacon and commissary stores of all kinds, horses, cattle, stock of every description,—the aggregate value of which we do not pretend to estimate—and then they leave Maryland, crossing the Potomac at several fords, and up to this writing, in the language of the song, "they have gone, no one knows where."

The invasion or the "raid," as some New York editors prefer to call it, is over. Although no hostile force invaded our State, yet the danger was imminent. Our people cannot be too grateful to Gen. Couch for sending timely warning, for we believe that if the valuable stock had not been removed we would have had a raid on our side of the Line. We are saved, and as a community we cannot be to thankful that we escaped the presence of the enemy and the shock of war. The New York editors, and some others in our own State, made light of our fears and laughed at our calamities, but we venture to assert, that were a large rebel force suddenly transported to the shores of the Hudson or even to the waters of the Schuylkill some valiant knights of the quill would very quickly adopt other views. It is safe to talk bravely at a great distance from the enemy.

Throughout the period of the invasion the telegraph operators, viz: Billy Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, telegraph line, Messrs. Kendall and Aughinbaugh of Hagerstown, and Mr. Petherhoff of this place, stuck to their post manfully. We believe they were in advance of the cavalry on all occasions. They were kind and courteous in giving to the public such information as permitted by the military authorities.

The cavalry consisted of Regulars from the Carlisle barracks, under Lieutenants McClean, Jones and Stanwood, and volunteers, from the 1st New York and 14th Penna., under Lieut. Draper, Torrence and ——. The whole force being under command of Lieut. McLean. The men performed very well when under fire. Lieut. Draper is spoken of by everybody about Hagerstown and this place, as a brave and gallant officer. We mention him particularly, for he deserves it. We trust he may soon be promoted, as he deserves to be, for good conduct.

A great deal of excitement and alarm was occasioned in the country by the appearance of the Union scouts, or those persons who represented themselves to be such, who were mostly dressed in rebel uniforms. Their waving plumes, and dangling swords, and general appearance, was that of the southern "chivalry" who had visited us before. And then the terrible rumors circulated by some of these fellows, were enough to keep credulous people in "hot water."

Stock has been brought back. It took but some hours to get it started, but it has taken nearly a week for the return trip. We had no idea before of the vast number of horses in this section of country. There are thousands of them. Skeddaddlers and contrabands are back. Our country friends are very busy cutting and hauling in their grain. Withal the drawback and very dry weather, the wheat will be garnered without serious loss.

The danger is over for the present, and we hope it is over forever. So mote it be.

W. A. R.

THE NEWS.

We have had very little reliable news from the armies up till Monday, the 18th day of July, and the only movement given in Gen. Grant's army up to that date, was the march of the Second Corps, under Hancock, from the breastworks to the front, on the night of the 12th, in expectation of meeting the enemy, who were supposed to be about to make a flank movement on the works of the Sixth Corps. The enemy, however, were not found.

Regular communications between Baltimore and Washington, disturbed by the rebel invasion, has been restored, and is now perfectly safe.

On Tuesday, the 19th, we have news of some active movements on the part of the rebels on the James River. They made an artillery attack on Gen. Foster's headquarters on the morning of the 16th at Deep Bottom, but without much effect. They then commenced shelling the gunboats but with little success.

The threatened rebel raid into Maine has demonstrated itself in an unsuccessful attempt to rob the bank at Calais, on the 18th, by a few fellows calling themselves rebels, three of whom were arrested and committed to prison to answer the charge. The citizens were a little excited, and armed themselves for defence.

The guerrillas in Missouri are as troublesome as they were wont to be, and they seem to be aided by the citizens in many instances, as they are to be furnished with United States arms. General Rosecrans has issued an address to the people of Northwestern Missouri, stating they have deceived him. While they promised to preserve peace and aid the government, he says they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them. The arms and ammunition put into their hands for the preservation of the public safety have been used to destroy it. He tells them that nothing is now left for them to do but to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or that their country will soon become desolate.

Wednesday, July 20th.—By advices from Nashville it is reported that Johnston has command to evacuate Atlanta, and that Gen. Sherman had advanced his forces to the South of the Chattahoochee, five miles, as far as Peachtree creek, forcing Johnston to retire within his defences and bringing the city within range of his guns. The fall of Atlanta, then, may be announced at any moment.

Everything is quiet at Petersburg.

The rebels have entered upon another raid into Kentucky. A despatch from Louisville yesterday says that early on Sunday morning a large rebel force said to be under command of Gen. Forrest, captured the federal stockade at Brownstoro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Union pickets. Our troops number some five thousand, and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Additional troops are going to the relief of Huntsville.

By Thursday's news, we learn something more of Gen. Sherman and his operations before Atlanta. The latest official information from him is, that his army crossed the Chattahoochee in several different places north of the railroad bridge. Our main army was, at last accounts, within ten miles of Atlanta.

There are some very curious movements and negotiations going on with regard to bringing about peace, as will be seen by despatches published in our dailies, from Niagara Falls, where the rebel emissaries and some of the lights on the other side are assembled in informal council. It is said that proposals have been accepted by Mr. Lincoln to receive Gen. N. Sanders in Washington. It is somewhat significant that Mr. Hay, the private secretary of the President, is at Niagara participating in the council. The public may expect to hear of some extraordinary developments before many days.

Friday, July 22.—General Sherman made another brilliant flank movement on the enemy at Atlanta yesterday, thus throwing an army to the left of the town, on the railroad to Decatur, and cutting Atlanta off from Richmond. Johnston made a desperate assault upon our left wing on Wednesday, but was fearfully repulsed, and had to fall back into his defences. The rebels renewed the attack three times, and each time with alike result.

Gen. Hunter reports that Gen. Averill, with his cavalry, attacked Gen. Early in front of Winchester on Wednesday, with some success, killing and wounding over three hundred of his men, capturing four cannon, two hundred prisoners and a large quantity of small arms, all of which, with the exception of the muskets were sent to Martinsburg. General Lilly was wounded and captured. Reports mention that a fight was going on at Leesburg on Wednesday between our troops and the rebels; but they are not confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

There has been an unusual excitement for the past three weeks in financial and commercial as well as general circles. The rebel invading force sweeping over Maryland, capturing towns and railroad trains, destroying bridges, cutting telegraph wires, interrupting the ordinary communications with Washington, and even storming its defences were events well calculated to disturb the public mind and produce the gravest apprehensions and most lively interest and anxiety. To these may be added the presence of the new Secretary of the Treasury in New York for the purpose of negotiating a loan with the banks, and the uncertainty of the result, as well as the severe stringency in the money market and its effect upon speculation, particularly on the produce exchange, the rapid fluctuations in the price of gold and the unsettled feeling which consequently prevailed—combination of exciting causes rarely to be met with in so short a space. It is almost impossible to give any correct quotations of the price of gold for some time past.

For the week ending July 2nd, it closed at 239, and on July 9th, at 271. On Wednesday morning, July 13th, it opened at 281 and subsequently ranged between 270 and 275.

Thursday, July 14th, it opened at 272, with a weak market, and declined to 268, but afterwards rallied to above the opening price.

Exchange was dull. The quotations were about 298 for currency and 109 for gold.

Saturday, July 16th, gold closed at 257.

Monday, July 18th. Gold opened at 257, declined to 254, and in the afternoon advanced to 262, which was the closing quotation.

Tuesday, July 19th. Gold opened at 268, but that price could not be maintained and it gradually dropped to 260. It then rallied a little, and closed at 262.

Wednesday, July 20th. The Gold market was agitated to-day, and three or four sudden turns in quotations took place. It opened at 262, and went down to 260. Then, in consequence of a rumor that more legal tenders were immediately to be issued by the Government, it rose to 263.

Thursday, July 21.—Gold opened at 250, and dropped to 256, but rallied in the afternoon, and closed at 258.

The following are the quotations of Government Securities, at the close of each of the past week:—

July 2nd. Registered 6's of 1881 at 104.—Coupon 6's of 1881 at 104. Five twenty coupons at 104. Five twenty registered at 102. One year certificates at 95. Seven and three tenths notes at 104.

July 9th. Five twenty registered at 103; Registered 6's of 1881, Coupon 6's of 1881 and Five twenty coupons at 104. One year certificates at 94. Seven and three tenths notes at 105.

July 16th. Registered 6's of 1881 at 103. Five twenty registered at 105. One year certificates at 94. Seven and three tenths notes at 104.

July 21.—Registered sixes of 1881 sold at 103 and the coupons at 102; five twenty coupons 104 and the registered 104; seven and three tenths Treasury notes 103 and one year certificates 93. The new ten forty bonds are offered at 96. In the afternoon governments became stronger.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 18.
WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not a sub-subdivided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled:

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided nevertheless, that this call may be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864 being 50 days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [L. S.]
By the President: WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.