

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, March 24, 1863.

THE VOTE.

The following is the Township vote at the election held on Friday last:--

Judge, BENJAMIN SNIVELY, U. 300 WILLIAM McCORRY, Sr., D, 348

Inspector, AUGUSTUS SHIREY, U. 295 JACOB WISTER, D, 343

School Directors, JOHN B. OSBAUGH, U. 174 JACOB SHANK, U. 172 THOMAS GILLAN, D. 247 JOSEPH HADE, D, 249

Supervisors, MATTHEW A. GORDON, U. 182 MICHAEL GROSSMAN, U. 178 JOSEPH MARTIN, Sr., D. 275 GEORGE LIPPEY, D, 260

Auditor, JOHN RUTHRAUFF, U. 162 HENRY R. BRENDEL, D, 257

Assessor, HENRY DITCH, U. 164 JACOB NICARICK, D, 255

Treasurer, E. D. RANKIN, U. 167

Constable, JEROME DETRICH, U. 164 JAMES J. HILL, D, 257

Township Clerk, WILEMUBB SNIVELY, U. 295 WILLIAM ALLISON, D, 344

The following is the vote of the Borough:--

School Directors, JOHN WILHELM, U. 124 LEWIS CANTNER, U. 123 CHARLES MICHAEL, D. 93 DAVID SHIREY, D, 87

Assessor, BENJAMIN BERT, U. 121 JOHN GETZ, D, 85

Borough Constable, DANIEL HAWBECKER, U. 124 ABRAHAM KOONS, Independent, 73

Justice of the Peace, HENRY STRICKLER, U. 147

Official Despatch from General Halleck to General Rosecrans.

Washington, March 15.—The following letter, dated Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., March 5th, 1863, has been addressed by Major-General Halleck to Major-General Rosecrans, Commanding, &c., Murfreesboro, Tennessee:--

GENERAL:--I have just received Major-General J. J. Reynolds' letter of February 10th, with your endorsement of February 18th. The suggestions of Gen. Reynolds and Gen. Thomas, in regard to the more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army, are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage, and means of transportation, so far as is possible, in the country occupied.

This you had the right to do without any instructions. As the Commanding General in the field you have the power to enforce all the laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe these may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation, order, or instruction forbidding or restricting such enforcement. As the general rule you must be the judge where it is best to rigidly apply these laws, and where a more lenient course is of greater advantage to our cause.

Distinctions, however, should always be made in regard to the character of the people in the district of country which is militarily occupied or passed over. The people of the country in which you are likely to operate may be divided into three classes. First, the truly loyal, who neither aid nor assist the Rebels, except under compulsion, yet who favor or assist the Union forces. Where it can possibly be avoided, this class of persons should not be subjected to military requisitions, but should receive the protection of our arms.

It may, however, sometimes be necessary to take their property, either for our own use, or to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. They will be paid at the time the value of such property, or if that be impracticable, they will hereafter be fully indemnified. Receipts should be given for all property, so taken without being paid for.

Second. Those who take no active part in the war, but belong to the class known in military law as non-combatants. In a civil war like that now waged, this class is supposed to sympathize with the Rebellion, rather than with the Government. There can be no such thing as neutrality in a rebellion.

This term is applicable only to foreign persons. Such persons, so long as they commit no hostile act and confine themselves to their private avocations, are not to be molested by military forces; nor is their property to be seized except as a military necessity. They are, however, subject to forced loans and military requisitions, and their houses to billet for soldiers' quarters, and to appropriation for temporary military uses, subject to these impositions: the non-combatant inhabitants of a district of country militarily occupied by one of

the belligerents are entitled to the military protection of the occupying forces, but while entitled to such protection they incur very serious obligations.

Obligations, differing in some degree from those of civil allegiance, but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the authority established by the same, are Rebels or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be called prisoners of war, when captured; their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation.

Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in the constitutional and statutory laws and made punishable by the civil courts. Military treason is a military offence punishable by the common laws of war. Again, persons belonging to such occupied territory and within the military lines of the occupying forces can give no information to the enemy of the occupying force without proper authority.

To do so the party not only forfeits all claim to protection, but subjects himself for herself to be punished either as a spy or a military traitor, according to the character of the particular offence. Our treatment of such offences and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient. A more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur and to know that these penalties will be rigidly enforced.

Third. Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces. In other words, while claiming to be non-combatants, they repudiate the obligation tacitly or impliedly incurred by the other inhabitants of the occupied territory. Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory and are liable to the same punishments for offences committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war and be subjected to the rigors of imprisonment or to expulsion as non-combatant enemies.

I am of opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. To force those capable of bearing arms, to go within the lines of the enemy adds to his effective force. To place them in confinement will require guards for their safe keeping, and this necessarily diminishes our effective force in the field. You must determine in each particular case which course will be most advantageous. We have suffered very severely from this class, and it is time the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between the loyal and disloyal.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to military statutes and to military offences under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offences under the Constitution and general laws of the land. The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy; and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor, and where best to be more lenient.

You will not be trammelled with minute instructions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief.

A Cavalry fight on the Rappahannock.

Washington, March 18.—Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, March 18.—A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock yesterday, beyond Kelly's Ford. A reconnaissance, under command of General Averill, forced a passage over the river, in the face of a determined resistance by a considerable body of Rebel sharpshooters, who were covered by houses, rifle-pits, and a dry mill race with an abatis in front. The Ford admitted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream was swollen and rapid. Arriving on the south side of the river, our cavalry charged the Rebels in their intrenchments, killing and capturing nearly the entire force, besides securing a large number of horses picketed near by.

A short distance from the shore General Averill's command encountered the Rebel cavalry under Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, who had hastened from Culpeper to prevent our passage. They made some dashing charges upon our troops, who repulsed, and in turn charged them with fatal effect, using sabres only in the conflict. Whenever the Rebels made a stand they were immediately charged upon and routed from their position with severe loss.

The battle lasted about five hours, and was a series of charges and hand-to-hand conflicts, resulting in the enemy falling back. The force engaged was about two thousand on each side. The enemy at last took refuge behind an intrenched battery, about four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle-pits and abatis.—General Averill having accomplished his object, and securing his prisoners, the wounded

on both sides, and a large number of horses, he recrossed the river without attack or demonstration on the part of the Rebels, who were so badly whipped that they could not follow to annoy him.

Among the prisoners is Major Breckbridge, cousin of the traitor, John C. Breckbridge.—The prisoners characterize the affair on our part as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry raids of the whole war, and admit that their own troops were totally demoralized by the gallant sabre charges of our cavalry.

About eighty prisoners have been brought in. The wounded of the enemy bear sufficient marks that the sabre was the only weapon used on our side.

Official Confirmation of the Destruction of the "Indianola."

U. S. Mississippi Squadron, Yazoo River, Mar. 10, (via Memphis and Louisville, 13th.) Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have been pretty well assured for some time past that the Indianola had been blown up, in consequence of the appearance of a wooden imitation monitor, which the enemy sunk with their batteries. The monitor was valuable aid to us, it forced away the Queen of the West, and caused the blowing up of the Indianola. The following is an account of the affair taken from the Vicksburg Whig, of the 5th instant:--

"Destruction of the Indianola.—We stated a day or two since that we would not enlighten our readers in regard to a matter which was puzzling them very much. We alluded to the loss of the gun-boat Indianola, recently captured from the enemy. We were loth to acknowledge she had been destroyed; but such is the case. "The Yankee barge sent down the river last week was reported to be an iron-clad gun-boat. The authorities, thinking that this monster would retake the Indianola, immediately issued an order to blow her up. The order was sent down by courier to the officer in charge of the vessel.

"A few hours afterwards another order was sent down countermmanding the first, it being ascertained the monstrous craft only a coal boat; but before it reached the Indianola she had been blown to atoms—not even a gun was saved. Who is to blame for this folly—this precipitancy? "It would really seem as if we had no use for gunboats on the Mississippi, as a coal barge is magnified into a monster, and our authorities immediately order a boat that would have been worth a small army to us to be blown up."

D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

The Pirate "Alabama."

New York, March 18.—The steamship Talisman arrived at this port last evening from Kingston, Jam., on the 8th inst. We find the following paragraph in the Colonial Standard of the 9th of February:-- "Her Majesty's steamer Greyhound, 17 guns, which arrived at Port Royal on Saturday, reports having left four Federal men-of-war at the Caymanas, and that the Confederate steamer to enlist hands from the shore to join her, but was ordered off by Commodore Wilkes, it is said, was in port, and committing excesses. It is added that the Greyhound brought despatches to the Commodore on the subject."

In the Standard of the 9th, we also find the announcement of the arrival at Jamaica of the steamship Vanderbilt, and in the issue of the 16th the following ambiguous news:--

"The statement in circulation, that the Vanderbilt had captured the Alabama, turns out to be untrue. The reverse was the case. The Alabama fired a broadside into the Vanderbilt, disabled her, and then proceeded on her course. The statement is undoubtedly untrue, as the intelligence of any such occurrence would have reached us before this time by way of Havana or Nassau.

Col. Jas. B. Fry Appointed Provost Marshal General of the U. S.

Washington, March 18.—The following General Order has been issued:--

General Order No. 67. War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 17, 1863.—It is hereby ordered: First, That Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant Gen. of the United States Army, be and he is hereby detached as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section 5th, of the act approved Mar. 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relative to the business of Provost Marshal and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid will be addressed to him. Second, That all appointments which have been heretofore made of Provost Marshal are hereby revoked. By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Capture of Acting Brigadier-General Stoughton.

Careful investigation has made it certain that the following are the facts involved in the recent Rebel raid on Fairfax Court House, in which Acting Brig. Gen. Stoughton and others were captured, viz., Capt. Mosely, with from fifty to seventy-five men in United States uniform, entered Fairfax on the morning of the 9th instant, at 2:30 A. M. He came into the lines by way of Centerville, passing the infantry pickets, it is stated, with the countersign.

They did not pass in front of Chantilly, and came through the cavalry pickets running north from that point, as has been stated, but kept to the south of both pikes. They approached Fairfax on the south side—a part of the force passing by the east end of the line, to the north side; thus surrounding it. They then came in from all sides in squads of four or five, not firing, but quietly capturing all the Provost Marshal's Guard, who took them for Union soldiers. They then formed three parties—one going to the house occupied by General Stoughton, another to that occupied by Colonel Wyndham; and the third to that where Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone was. General Stoughton was taken prisoner; Colonel Wyndham was absent, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone escaped.

They went out in the same direction by which they entered, struck the Warrenton pike about eight miles the other side of Centerville, and continued on that road to Warrenton. To prevent being intercepted the wires were cut by the Rebels between Fairfax Court House and Centerville, and no communication could be sent to Fairfax Station.

Sundry citizens of the vicinity, known to have acted in co-operation with Mosely, have been arrested and sent here.

The following is a list of the prisoners and property captured by the enemy on that occasion, viz:—Acting Brig. General Stoughton; Captain Baker, Fifth New York Cavalry; Austin, clerk at head-quarters; Baron Gardner, do.; Morrill, P. P. telegraph operator; do. assistant; photographer; 15 privates; Gen. Stoughton and aids lost fourteen horses and their equipments; patrol guard, fourteen horses and do.; Quartermaster's Department, eleven serviceable horses and eight serviceable do. Subsequently a number of the horses were found in the woods, and brought back. Washington Star.

Details of the battle on the Blackwater.

Suffolk, Va., March 17, 1863.—At one o'clock this morning two sections of Captain Davis' Seventh Massachusetts Battery and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were despatched by Major-General Peck, under command of Colonel Spear, to attack the enemy in his intrenchments on this side of the Blackwater, opposite Franklin.

We were unable to make an attack at daylight, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, found it impossible to do so until midnight. At this hour the attack was made in good earnest. Small arms, heavy guns and cavalry were used on both sides, and a most gallant fight ensued. The fight lasted for twenty minutes and was highly spirited in its character. Two companies of cavalry charges were made on the fortifications. These were found to be literally lined with infantry who poured a deadly fire into our ranks, wounding many in this first charge, which was made by Major Statten. The Major was wounded in the shoulder; also Lieut. Monday in the side of the hip. The latter it is thought fatally.

The second charge was conducted by Major Cornog in person, who took his men up and down in front of the fortifications, to try and jump the ditch, &c.; but the move was soon found to be impracticable. The enemy opposed a heavy force of infantry and cavalry, to the right and left of our position, in order to try and outflank us; but with little show of success.

The enemy is strongly intrenched behind well constructed Breastworks. The charges of the cavalry were of the most dashing bravery I have ever witnessed. Gen. Jenkins, of South Carolina, is in command of the Rebel forces. Reinforcements are daily being sent to defend and prevent the passage of the blackwater by the Union troops. The Rebels are strongly of opinion, that we will soon move from this direction, and are making preparations accordingly.

We took some prisoners. Among them were some wounded ones. BOMBARDMENT OF GALVESTON. The Town Fired in two or three Places. New York, March 18.—Advised per the steamer Union state, that the rebels have erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield. The United States fleet off Galveston on February 28th, consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gun-boats. On the 12th the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Sound, and on the 24th threw them into the town, setting it a fire in three places. The flames were however, soon extinguished. The Harriet Lane is seventy miles up the river, being converted into an iron-clad. It is not probable that our fleet, as at present constituted, will undertake any offensive operations against the city.

PASSING EVENTS.

Files of The Pilot.—We have several files of last year's PILOT, which we will sell cheap.

The hotel furniture of HOLLAN'S Hotel will be sold on the 25th and 26th instant.

Sale.—JOHN CLARY'S sale of Furniture, &c., will take place, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Notice.—Mr. J. L. P. PATRICK requests us to state that he has been authorized to receive all monies due Rev. E. ENKINSON.

Those of our subscribers who change their residences on the 1st proximo, will please inform us of the fact.

EYSTER & BROS. and J. HOKK & Co. give notice to persons having their currency in their possession to present it for redemption, on or before the 1st of April.

Behind Time.—The morning train from Hagerstown came in an hour later than usual on last Wednesday morning, owing to having run off a switch at Hagerstown.

Drowned.—A colored woman fell off of a foot log, at the forks of Licking Creek, and was drowned. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to recover the body. The affair happened about two weeks ago.

Creditable.—We believe that the neighbors of Mr. GEORGE SHRAEBER, who lost his house by fire, intend hauling timber and assisting him in building another dwelling. This is creditable. Mr. S. is a poor man, and has met with what is to him a heavy loss, and should be assisted.

The Army.—From the Rappahannock there come rumors of an intended move. It seems Gen. Hooker, tired of inaction, is straining every effort to be prepared for movement at the earliest moment. So soon as the weather settles, and the roads become dry, the Army of the Potomac will certainly make one more attempt to get out of the mud.

Printer Promoted.—We learn from the Repository and Transcript that Sergeant R. R. TRUNK, belonging to the 5th Ohio Regiment, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment. He was at one time an employee in that office.

Sergt. Harry Strickler.—The numerous friends of this gallant soldier, will be glad to know that he is at home on furlough. Although he has suffered a great deal, he looks well and is in excellent spirits.

He was nominated without his knowledge, and elected without opposition, one of the Justices of the Peace, on last Friday. Our soldiers are not forgotten.

Assistant Surgeon.—Dr. HENRY G. GILMAN, of this place, passed a highly creditable examination before the Medical Board, and has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Volunteers. He will be assigned to duty in AVERILL'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the Rappahannock. We congratulate the Doctor on his appointment. HENRY STRICKLER, Editor of the PILOT.

Good Books.—REV. I. J. STINE is engaged in selling two very valuable books, viz:—History of all Denominations, and History of the Revolution. The first is handsomely bound and contains a brief but accurate account of each of the various religious denominations in the world. It is calculated to be a study and an ornament to the cabinet. The history of the Revolution is especially a "book for the times." It gives a fair and complete account of the progress of the rebellion up to the beginning of the present year. It is the best work on this subject that we have yet seen. These books, considering the style and the heavy expense in getting them up, are sold at low rates. The purchaser will not only get the worth of his money, but also assist a very worthy minister and patriot in his honest efforts to make a living.

An Old Citizen Gone.—WILLIAM BRATTEN, Esq., departed this life on Wednesday morning, 18th instant. The deceased was born in Cumberland county, Pa., about the year 1793. When quite young he came to this county, and had been a resident of Greencastle for nearly fifty years.

He was one of the old defenders of Baltimore in the year 1814. He was a member of Capt. ASHLEY ROBINSON'S company, raised in Antietam township, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. JOHN FANNEY. In this campaign, he contracted a chronic disease, from which, he suffered considerably during the remainder of his life, and it was the ultimate cause of his death, more than forty-eight years after the close of that war.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. SHREVE, and held that office for six or seven years. His remains were interred at the Moss Spring graveyard.

Horse Stealing and Murder.—Out of the many reports circulated in relation to an affair which occurred near Sharpsburg, Md., last week, we think the following is entitled to some credit.

On last Wednesday evening it appears a villain stole three horses in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and in attempting to make a hurried escape to "Dixey," called on the ferryman to take him across the Potomac, which the latter refused to do unless he could produce a pass. After some altercation, the horse thief shot the boatman, (from which the poor fellow died after a few hours), and taking the boat succeeded in getting away. Two of the horses got loose during the melee. Believing the fellow to be a resident of Shepherdstown, Va., the citizens of Sharpsburg were highly incensed at the conduct of some of the people of the first named place.

A canard was manufactured and set afloat to the effect that the rebels had made a raid through Maryland.

As a meeting of the Officers and Teachers of the Lutheran Sabbath School, at Greencastle, held in the Lutheran Church, March 17th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:-- WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our highly esteemed