

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:  
Tuesday Morning, Nov. 17, 1863.



THE NEWS.

General Meade has made his official report of the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the battle of Gettysburg, in July last. He gives as his reason for not laying his report before the Department at an earlier date the severe wounding of several of his corps and division commanders, whose reports were necessarily delayed. In few words Gen. Meade sums up the results of the campaign as follows:—Union losses in the engagements of July 1st, 2d, and 3d—killed, 2834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6643; total, 23,186. 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners fell into our hands; and the enemy, defeated at Gettysburg, was compelled to evacuate Maryland and Pennsylvania, and withdraw from the upper valley of the Shenandoah. A high tribute of praise is awarded the officers and men for their uniform courage and gallantry in the battles around Gettysburg.

At Rogersville our forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and lost 500 men prisoners. Since his occupation of East Tennessee, Gen. Burnside has captured 1500 prisoners, in addition to those taken at Cumberland Gap. It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy is concentrating against Burnside, but it is believed that he is fully able to repel any attack which the Rebels may contemplate.

The battle at Droop Mountain, in West Virginia, on the 6th inst., appears to have proved a brilliant success for the Union arms, General Averill driving the Rebels from a formidable position, and utterly routing them and capturing all their tents, wagons, provisions, &c., &c., together with one hundred cattle.

General Kelley telegraphs that the force of the enemy amounted to four thousand men, and that their acknowledged loss will reach three hundred. One hundred prisoners were taken, and three pieces of artillery.

The Provost Marshal General, in a letter to the Secretary of War, gives some interesting statistics concerning the operation of the Enrollment act. He says the act is not perfect, and may easily be improved by certain amendments. In several of the Western States the draft was not put in force, owing to the excess of volunteering, so that the present draft is only a partial one. Over 80 per cent. of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional have reported.

About 30 per cent. were exempted under examination. About 40 per cent. have been held to service. About one-half paid commutation; one-third of the remainder went into service, and two-thirds furnished substitutes. These proportions are based upon the reports up to this time from 73 Congressional Districts. About 200,000 soldiers have been discharged from disability. It is probable they were unfit for service when enlisted, and \$40,000,000 have been uselessly expended in bringing them into service. All the expenditures of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau up to Oct. 19, have amounted to 1,200,000. The amount of money received from the draft is about ten times as great as all the expenses on account of the Enrollment act.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The following despatch has been received at the Head-quarters of the Army:

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7, 1863.—9 30 P. M.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:—Major Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts, with the artillery, on this side, and taking a number of prisoners.

Major-General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy, in small forces, across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,  
Major-General Commanding.

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 7, 1863.—To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:—General Sedgwick reports capturing this morning, in his operations, four Colonels three Lieutenant-Colonels, together with four battle flags.

General French captured over four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,  
Major-General Commanding.

Washington, Nov. 8.—It appears from information received here to-night that yesterday morning, the 5th and 6th Corps, under command of Major-General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they being the Corps forming the left wing of the army. The 1st, 2d, and 3d forming the left wing, under Major-General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock the enemy were found to be in considerable force and holding this side of the river, and the rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts crowned the banks of each side of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them, and this was done with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter and taking a large number of prisoners. When General French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw an entire division across in support of their picket line on this side. Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear on them, and proceeded to shell them with marked effect, killing a large number, and throwing them into utter confusion, scattered them wildly and taking many prisoners. French following up his advantage and immediately threw the 1st Division of the 3d Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day.

This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his brigade. Gen. Sedgwick had previously crossed, and at nine o'clock this morning the two wings of the army had formed a junction and held both sides of the river.

The enemy after their defeat in these two separate engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape and many were either drowned or killed by our infantry. All the artillery of the rebels on this side was captured. It is reported that seven guns, and there is no doubt their entire camp equipage, fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave the latter in their hasty retreat.

Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank. No definite information of their operations have been received up to noon today.

The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpepper, and the advance of our forces supposed to consist of cavalry, was reported to be at Brandy Station early today.

This morning our whole line advanced, and General Meade no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe. The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1,826, as orders were sent to Col. Devereux at Alexandria, to provide for that number.

The prisoners is composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the train commenced bringing them to Alexandria. The number taken by Sedgwick was from 1,200 to 1,300. The remainder was captured by Gen. French's corps. A gentleman who was present with the army, says it was a novel sight to see all Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They composed the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the Virginia side, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent their straggling or escape.

General French's prisoners were also gathered in one body and similarly guarded.

Our total loss is reported to be 400 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton and tenderly cared for, and thence sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1863.—Gen. Buford returned on Monday night to the vicinity of Brandy Station, having advanced to within four miles of Culpepper, where he met on Sunday night Wilcox's Division of Hill's Corps, with whom he had a sharp fight, lasting two hours.

He drove the Rebels some distance and picketed the ground, but being short of forage and supplies, he returned to the main body of the army. In this fight Lieutenant J. A. Stevens, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was wounded. Lieutenant Butler, commanding Battery G, Second Regular Horse Artillery, was badly wounded in the foot, which was amputated above the ankle. The First Brigade, under Colonel Chapman, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, was principally engaged, sustaining a loss of about fifty killed and wounded.

The Rebel loss is unknown. They left five dead on the field, buried several men and carried off many wounded. On Monday morning the Rebels retired towards the Rapidan River. Buford, before returning, sent a detachment to Culpepper Court House, who found no Rebels in that vicinity. The supposition is that all of Lee's army is across the Rapidan River.

They occupy Pony Mountain, a short distance beyond Culpepper, and to the left of the railroad, as a signal station, whence they can observe the movements of our army to advantage. Gen. Buford found the railroad uninjured to Culpepper, and it was believed to be in good condition to the Rapidan.

Gen. Meade's attack on Saturday was entirely unexpected by the Rebels, who had commenced to build winter quarters, many new log huts being found on the ground they occupied.

Ewell's and Hill's Corps were both in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, and they had informed the citizens that they expected to remain there during the coming winter.

Meade's movement on Sunday is described as being magnificent.

In the morning Sedgwick's columns advanced down the railroad about 3 miles and halted, and waited for French's Corps. As soon as the junction was complete, the whole five corps then advanced over an open plain towards Brandy Station. All being in sight at one time, the enemy retired rapidly before Meade's formidable host, their rear guard keeping up a constant artillery fire against our advance.

Gen. Meade superintended the whole movement. Arriving at Brandy Station a halt was made, the short supply of subsistence rendering it necessary.

The Rebels still occupy Fredericksburg in small force, though the retreat of Lee's Army to the south side of the Rapidan may be a movement to occupy the old grounds of last winter's campaign.

It is not believed here that Lee will give Meade battle unless he is enabled to get some great advantage of position.

The strength of the Rebel army is estimated by shrewd military authority at 30,000 effective men. It will take about ten days to reconstruct the bridge over the Rappahannock River.

It is thought that the best evidence that the Rebels did not anticipate an advance by us is from the fact that no measures were adopted by them for destroying the railroad south of the Rappahannock.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The following was sent to the head-quarters here, the day after the recent engagement:—

Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, near Rappahannock Station, Va., 8:40 P. M., Nov. 8, 1863.—To Major-General Halleck, General in Chief:—

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night.

This morning was so smoky and hazy that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not until the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known that the position of Rappahannock Station was evacuated.

The army was put in motion, and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station and by the cavalry beyond.

Major-General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of 4 guns, 8 battle-flags, and over 1500 prisoners.

Major-General French took over 400 prisoners.

Sedgwick's loss is about 300 killed and wounded, and French's about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men, in each affair, was most admirable.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE,  
Major General.

SPEECH OF GENERAL MEADE TO THE SIXTH CORPS D'ARMEE.

Head quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 11, 8:30 P. M.—On yesterday afternoon Colonel Upton, who commanded the brigade which, last Saturday, so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented to General Meade with the eight battle-flags taken at that same time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and provided for.

Colonel Upton presented the flags, in the name of the command, naming the regiments—the Fifth and Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin and the One-hundred and twenty-first New York, the latter being under Colonel Upton's immediate command.

General Meade responded as follows:—

"Colonel Upton, officers and men of the Sixth Corps:—I receive, with great satisfaction, as evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th instant. The assault of the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station, intrenched by redoubts and rifle pits and defended by artillery and infantry carried, as it was, at the point of the bayonet, was a work which could only have been executed by the best of soldiers, and in the result of which you may be justly proud.

It gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing all that men can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such position as to avoid the possible recurrence of such contests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent ones, when it is the only and best course to pursue. And to feel as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles, is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department.

I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President.

I shall prepare (as soon I receive the requisite information), a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves; and it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction.

Soldiers, in the name of the army and the country I thank you for the service you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasions, will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulations and social intercourse the deputation took leave, and returned to camp.

MURDER OF A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS.

A correspondent of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a letter dated Lafayette, Indiana, Oct. 10, gives an account of a most revolting murder near the town of Paoli. The facts are as follows:

A German by the name of Stark with his family, consisting of a wife, two grown daughters and three sons between the ages of 16 and 24, resided upon a large farm about seven miles from Paoli. Last Wednesday week a cattle trader from Salem went to Stark's farm and not seeing any one about the premises, he became suspicious that all was not right. He forced his way into the house through one of the back windows. On entering the house his eyes were greeted by a horrible spectacle. On the floor, in a pool of half dried blood, lay the farmer with his skull terribly shattered. Not far from him, on the bed, lay his wife, also dead and bloody, while in different parts of the house were the three sons and two daughters, all murdered, either from cuts from a knife or blows from some blunt instrument. The house itself must have been the scene of a severe combat, since everything moveable was broken, and throughout the house traces of the most terrific violence was distinctly visible.

It is believed that the whole family was murdered and the house then robbed. No arrests have been made.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

HOSTETTER, brings the best oysters in the market.

A superior lot of cheap Boots and Shoes just received at KUSKEL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES manufactured on the shortest notice at KUSKEL'S. Store on North-East Corner of Public Square.

A large lot of trees from an Adams County nursery, were sold in front of our office, a few days ago, at very low prices.

Two young boys of the town, while riding a horse of Mr. LEINFELT'S, some days ago, in true cavalry style fell off, one getting a broken arm and the other some bruises.

We do earnestly call the attention of the Turnpike managers to an evil which exists among them, viz:—That of leaving large piles of broken and unbroken stones on the sides of the road, and often upon the bed of the road itself. If this matter is not attended to, the company will probably have to pay a bill of damages some of these days.

The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field at Gettysburg for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies. They will attest the fierceness of the conflicts there, one of them having two hundred and fifty bullet holes in the space of twenty-one feet, and the other having one hundred and ten in the same space. Sad reminders they will be of the heroic dead.

Paving Col. J. C. AUSTIN, is making the patent Concrete pavement in front of all his buildings at the south east end of town. The walks in the yards will be paved in the same manner. A Concrete pavement has just been finished, running the entire length of IRWIN & KROEDER'S Hardware building.

The weather is fine and some other persons should procure WORLEY & Co's service, without delay.

We learn that Mr. D. DETRICH, of Antrim township, was attacked a few evenings ago, while on his way home from Williamsport by some villain who demanded his horse. As Mr. D. was on his return from the pursuit of a horse stolen from his father, the night previous he was loth to give up the one he was riding. The fellow had a revolver, but Mr. D. succeeded in pulling him off his horse, and gave him a severe pummeling, leaving the would-be robber to get up as best he could.

Promoted.—Lieut. SAMUEL M. McDOWELL, son of Mr. JOHN M. McDOWELL, of this place, has been commissioned Captain of the Pennsylvania Battery formerly commanded by the lamented Capt. STEVENS. Capt. McDOWELL has gallantly earned his promotion by his heroism on the field. His guns lost at Chickamauga after all the horses, had been killed, and Capt. STEVENS and others killed in a hand-to-hand struggle, have been replaced; and he will win fresh laurels for himself and his brave command.—Franklin Repository.

Consecration of the National Cemetery.—A vast concourse of people will doubtless be in attendance at Gettysburg, to witness the consecration of the National Cemetery, at that place. The President of the United States will be there. Many of the private houses will be open for the entertainment of visitors, at a reasonable compensation. The rooms in the hotels are already engaged, and in anticipation of the golden harvest, they will then reap, their usual prices have been considerably advanced. People from this section would do well to take their own provision along.

Military Claims.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court of Dauphin county, will meet the citizens of Fulton and Franklin counties, in the Court House in Chambersburg, on the 17th day of November, to hear and determine all claims against the Government, by reason of occupation or trespass on lands by the Pennsylvania Militia, in September, 1862. Also, for losses and damages of horses, wagons or other property impressed into the service of the U. S., for the use of the Anderson Cavalry, in September, 1862, and for injuries sustained by the rebel raid in October, 1862.

The Commissioners are A. O. HYESTER, J. WEIDLE and J. WORELL.

Horses Stolen.—It seems like a repetition of an old story, to have an item every week under the foregoing caption; but horse stealing seems to be on the increase.

On last Wednesday night Mr. JOHN DETRICH, living in the Canebreak settlement, had a fine horse stolen out of his stable. The thief broke the bar and lock which fastened the door.

The same night Mr. WESLEY KOOK, living in the Marsh, had a good horse stolen. It was, doubtless, taken by the same party.

Nothing, as usual, has been heard from them.

To the credit of the Town Council be it said, that some repairs are being made on the streets. On East street, near the Methodist burying ground, the water course has been widened and walled up and covered with plank, making, in every respect, an excellent bridge. This is something that has been much needed. We understand that the School Board intend making some further improvements at the same place.

A considerable quantity of stone has been broken, and we hope will be put on the streets before the wet season sets in.

Ordination and Installation.—An adjourned meeting of Carlisle Presbytery, was held in the Presbyterian church of Greencastle, on last Thursday. Rev. J. W. WIGHTMAN, who has been ministering to the congregation for some months past, was ordained and installed pastor of the same.—Rev. J. C. NICHOLS preached the sermon. Rev. J. B. KENNEDY made the ordination prayer. Rev. W. C. CATTELL proposed the questions to the pastor and the congregation. Rev. I. H. HATS delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. THOMAS CRICHTON that to the congregation.

Some other business was transacted at this meeting, and Presbytery adjourned at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Our Quota of Troops.—In last week's issue, says the Franklin Repository, we made an estimate of the probable number of men the various requisitions made for troops would demand from each district in the county. The quota of the county was not ascertained officially; but taking the aggregate number called for, and the population of the county, it required about one in thirty of our population. Since then we have ascertained officially the number of men who have reported for duty in person or by substitute, or who have paid commutation money in the several districts of the county, and we subjoin a table showing the gross quota—as we estimate it—of each district; the number put in under the draft, and the deficit to be raised by volunteers, or by the draft on the 1st of January next:

	Full Quota.	By Draft.	Deficit.
Antrim.....	160	48	112
Greencastle.....	175	20	155
Chambersburg.....	204	29	175
Guilford.....	51	6	45
Hamilton.....	60	17	43
St. Thomas.....	80	16	64
Peters.....	150	39	111
Montgomery.....	24	5	19
Warren.....	115	30	85
Washington.....	116	16	100
Waynesboro.....	64	15	49
Green.....	75	14	61
Southampton.....	43	11	32
Fannett.....	75	14	61
Letterkenny.....	39	7	32
Metz.....	95	26	69
Quincy.....	1426	313	1103

It will be seen that the late draft has yielded but 313 men all told—including men who went into service in person or by substitute and also those who paid commutation money. In other words, of 1181 men drafted, all but 313 have been discharged on various grounds. A few may yet be added, as there are some deferred cases, and some few deserters, but the increase will not be material. The ratio of men actually held to service is considerably less than thirty per cent., and at first sight it seems exceedingly small. But it must be considered that of the 600 men lately discharged from the 126th regiment, a very large proportion of them were in the first contingent and many of them drafted.—They were discharged under the clause of the conscription law that exempted all who were in service on the 3d of March last. Another explanation of the small number held to service is in the fact that the ratio of able-bodied men is reduced by the number of men now in service—they all being, of course, sound men, while the unsound remained at home. As all were enrolled—sound and unsound—sick and well—citizen and alien—the number of exemptions is necessarily very large.

It will be seen that about 1100 men remain to be raised by Franklin county. Of this number probably several hundred of our veteran troops now in the field will re-enlist, thus reducing our quota to about 700; and to raise that number by draft will require about 2000 men to be conscripted. The next draft will doubtless be made by an amended law, by which every man deemed fit for service will be compelled to go in person or by substitute.

Capt. EXETER, our Provost Marshal, has issued hand-bills under the late call inviting men to volunteer and setting forth the bounties given in all cases. Men who volunteer will go into the old regiments, but can select for themselves.

THE ALTAR.

MARRIED.—On the 29th ult., by Squire Homer, Mr. Henry Shelton to Miss Elbia Shelton, both of Antrim township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. E. H. Detrich, Mr. Albertus Hammell to Miss Charlotte Clugston, both of this county.

THE TOMB.

DIED.—In this place, November 13, 1863, Mary Eba, daughter of Mr. George Riddle, aged 8 years, 10 months and 18 days.

In this place November 14, 1863, Miss Mary Eaker, in the 70th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

JOHN B. BYERS, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe Shop, on West Baltimore street, at the residence of Miss Nelly McDowell, where he will be prepared at all times to manufacture Ladies' Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. He feels confident his work will give satisfaction.  
Greencastle, Nov. 17, 1863-17