

THE PILOT.

GREENCASTLE:

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 19, 1864.



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 a 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 fan of JOB WORK.

For terms and other particulars, Address

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

Quotas for the Forthcoming Conscription.

OPINION OF HON. WILLIAM WHITING.

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, Jan. 7.—Circular No. 3.—The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

OPINION.

The chief object of the act of 1863, chapter seventy-five, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the forces of the United States, and for other purpose," were to provide for enrolling the forces of the United States in order to ascertain the number of able-bodied soldiers between the ages twenty and forty-five years who might be called upon for military duty, to divide them into classes, and to call out from time to time such proportion of these troops as the emergencies of the service should require. The design of Congress, as expressed in the clause to which you have directed my attention, the last clause in the twelfth section, was to equalize the burden of furnishing soldiers, as far as possible, among the several loyal States, and among the districts of each State. To attain this result, the statute directs the President to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, and the period of their service, since the commencement of the present Rebellion.

It is obvious that the number of men and the period of their respective service must both be taken as elements of calculation, in order to ascertain the total amount of service performed by the soldiers of a given State; and the total amount of service thus ascertained in each State would give the total amount in the aggregate of all the service performed in all the States. To ascertain the amount of service which either one of the States would have rendered, if it had borne its just share, or in other words, what part of such aggregate service was justly due from each State, it became necessary to compare the population of all the States enrolled. It was obvious that each State should contribute in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, inasmuch as there was no other safe basis for estimating the respective numbers of their citizens capable of performing military duty.

This was the plan prescribed by the statute of July 22, 1861, chapter nine, section one, for the apportionment of volunteers among the several States. The proportion of troops due from each State was to that obtained from all the States, as the number of inhabitants of that State was to the aggregate number of all the States. The solution of this formulary gave to each State the number of troops required in order to make up its equal just share. If the number of troops fell short of this required proportion, that deficit should be charged. If the number exceeded, it should be credited to the State in question on account of the draft under the enrollment act. When the enrollment has been completed, a new and more satisfactory basis is established for distributing the burden of the draft.

Having ascertained the number of persons actually enrolled in the several States, the number of troops to be drawn from each State will be calculated as follows:—As the total number enrolled in all the States is to the number enrolled in a particular State, so the total number to be drafted is to the total number to be drafted in a particular State. The number to be drafted, thus ascertained, should be charged to the particular State, and then the amount due to or due from that State on the account of former service should be added to or subtracted from that number. The balance is that which is due from the State in question; and when balances are thus made up for all the States, for the amount of service will be equally distributed according to law. The statute also requires the enrollment district into which the States are to be divided should be equalized among themselves.

This may be effected upon the same principles as the above stated; the number of men to be furnished by any one district bears the same proportion to the number to be furnished by the State as the number of men enrolled in that district bears to the whole number enrolled in the State. The only means provided by the statutes to enable the President to equalize the draft among the several districts is by reference to the number therein respectively enrolled. There being no census of Federal population for either of these districts or sub-districts, and no authority given to the President to take a census thereof it is obviously the intent of Congress that the enrollment itself should be the basis for equalizing the draft among districts. The statute of 1863 prescribes no particular mode of equalizing the number of troops among the several States, and though the President is, therefore, left to his own discretion as to the mode of carrying the law into effect, yet he is certainly justified in taking the same mode of equalizing the draft among the States as is prescribed for equalizing it among the several districts; and what ever mode he adopts by which the law is carried into effect, his decision is final as to the assignment of quotas.

A difficulty arose in the practical administration of this statute from the circumstances that the troops were required for the service before the enrollment could be completed in all the States, and it was impossible for them to ascertain definitely the exact quota of each State and district prior to the completion of the enrollment. To obviate this difficulty, and to avoid the danger of having the army depleted while in the presence of the enemy, it was deemed proper to divide the first draft into two parts or to call out only a portion of the first draft, with a view of completing the equalization of the draft as a whole after the enrollment should have been completed. The second part of the first draft, therefore, yet remains to be completed, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to give each State credit in the above mentioned account for all troops furnished under the first part of the aforesaid draft will be all that will be due on that draft from each State respectively.

After the first section of the draft was drawn, and before the quotas for the last section therefor can be assigned, a new element has been introduced which must now be taken into account. The Government has authorized volunteers to be enrolled who have received bounties, and who are to be credited to the States as part of their quotas in the same manner as though such volunteers had been furnished under the draft. By observing these principles and methods of calculation, the requisitions of the law in ascertaining the quotas of each State will, I think, be substantially complied with. I subjoin a tabular form of making out the account of each State for more convenient reference.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

The Great Snow Storm.

The Chicago papers contain full accounts of the great storm of snow and wind which swept over the greater part of the Northwestern States on Thursday and Friday, the last day of December and the first of January, completely blocking travel by railways and causing immense suffering. There has been nothing approaching it in severity since the memorable winter of 1855. The Chicago Times and Post, gives the following particulars.

The great snow storm, which commenced in this vicinity about half past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, seems to have extended over a tract of country second only to that visited by the memorable storm of 1855. The recent storm was not accompanied, in any locality, with the immense fall of snow which formed the great feature of the storm of 1855, neither was the tract of country visited by it so extensive, yet it possessed features which made it more terrible than any that has occurred for years.

The greatest fall of snow seems to have been in Illinois, the quantity gradually decreasing until, at Cleveland, in the east, there was little, and at Omaha, Nebraska, in the west, but three inches. Here it was about eight and a half inches.

On Friday the snow ceased falling, but the atmosphere became intensely cold. Two thermometers in the city marked 22 degrees below zero. Of course the mercury was governed by the exposure. We hear of one that marked 23, which was probably the lowest in this city. The wind and cold continued all day Friday. It was dangerous to travel any distance. One gentleman had his ears frozen going from Rudolph street to the Tremont House—not seventy yards. Not only hundreds but thousands of people had some part of their bodies frozen. Hundreds of citizens, business men, who reside a mile or so from their places of business, could not reach their places of business from Thursday to Saturday morning. The street railways were blocked up, and hands could not turn out for fear of freezing to death.

About forty men, women and children, who were in attendance upon the Catholic ladies' bazaar in Metropolitan Hall, remained in the

hall all night unable to reach their homes. Shortly after daylight sleighs and other conveyances were procured, and the half starved and half frozen women and children were carried home in as comfortable as practicable on that terrible morning.

On New Year's day not a street car was moved in any part of the city. Even had the tracks been in a condition to render movement possible, it could not have been done; neither man or beast could have endured the terrible cold—twenty to thirty degrees below zero.

About every other man visible on the streets New Year's day presented a frozen nose, a pair of frozen ears, frozen cheeks, or complained of frozen toes or fingers. Such cases were slight, however, in comparison with some others.

Three soldiers were picked up by the police on Thursday night, who were rapidly freezing to death. One was found in the public square, with both feet so badly frozen that it is feared they will have to be amputated. Another had his face, ears and both hands frozen badly. The third was less seriously injured.

A man was carried into Parulee's barn so badly frozen that it was thought he would die. One of the carriers of the Post while delivering his papers on Friday morning beyond Union Park, was so badly frozen that he had to be carried into a house and provided with medical aid. His case, we learn, is not dangerous.

The Repulse of Mosby's Attack upon Major Cole.

Camp on Loudoun Heights, Loudoun Co., Va., Jan. 10, 1864.—Our new camp on Loudoun Heights was just before the early dawn this morning, baptized in blood. Precisely at half past four o'clock this morning, Mosby's Rebel Battalion, himself in person at their head, avoiding our pickets on the roads, crossed the fields and dashed into our camp with a fiend like yell. They poured a volley of bullets into the tents where our officers and men lay sleeping, wounding many at the first fire. Many of the tents of officers and men were soon surrounded by mounted and dismounted cavalry, and a demand for instant and unconditional surrender made.

This demand was answered by a shout of defiance from our boys, as they rushed from their tents, half naked, in the midst of their assailants, and with their trusty carbines and revolvers drove back the astonished Rebels, who had promised themselves such an easy victory over the "sleeping Yankees." The Rebels rallied, and so did our men, as best they could, and a "rough and tumble" fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when Mosby sung out, "Retreat, boys; they are too many for us!" And the discomfited Major and his midnight assassins made a precipitate flight in the direction of Hillsborough. The Rebels fought with the most desperate vindictiveness, which was only equalled by the coolness and undaunted valor of our gallant boys, who fought I will venture to say, as scarcely ever men fought before, partially surprised, as indeed they were. To show the animus of the Rebels, I will here state a fact, which, as a faithful chronicler of events, it pains me to record.

Corporal Henry C. Titten, and others of Captain Frank Gallagher's Company, declared that at the first assault of the Rebels, Captain William R. Smith called out to his men: "Give the ——— Yankees no quarters, but secure the arms and horses." "Horses" was the last words he ever uttered, for at that instant a Yankee bullet went whizzing through his heart, and he fell lifeless from the saddle. His dead body now lies in its white winding-sheet of snow on the spot where it fell, a few feet from the tent in which I write. A few yards from Capt. Smith, lies cold in death, in a pool of his own now frozen blood, the body of Lieut. Colson, of Baltimore, and one of Gen. Trimble's Rebel Staff, as will appear from the following pass found upon his person:

"Cutpepper Court House, July 27, 1863.—Guards and pickets will pass Lieutenant Colson, Major-General Trimble's Staff, in and out at pleasure.

By order of General R. E. LEE,
"H. B. Brigd. Commanding, Major and Provost-Marshal, Army of Northern Virginia."

A photograph of a beautiful young lady was also found, on which was written in pencil, "For brother Willie from Florence."

Further on, on the edge of the camp, lie three dead Rebel soldiers, name and rank unknown.

Three prisoners are also in our hands, two of them severely if not fatally wounded. Of the latter, one is Lieutenant William Turner, of Baltimore. He says his uncle, Captain Turner, recently commanded the United States war vessel New Ironsides, at Charleston.

The name of the other wounded soldier is Paxton, who resides near Leesburg, in this county.

Many of the wounded Rebels are lying in farm houses between this place and Hillsborough.

Our own loss is four killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter of whom is Capt. G. W. F. Vernon, of Company A, who is severely, but I rejoice to say not fatally, wounded in the head. Lieut. Rivers, I regret to state, is severely wounded in the foot.

The killed are Sergeant J. J. Keams and A. L. Stone, of Capt. Fery's Company; George Buford, of Capt. F. Gallagher's Company, and one man of Capt. Vernon's command, whose name I have not learned. Maj. Cole is about preparing an official report of the affair, when I shall be enabled to send you a complete list of the wounded and the character of their injuries.—Baltimore American.

PASSING EVENTS, &C.

A REVIVAL of religion is in progress in the U. B. Church. There have been a number of conversions.

WHAT is as great an evil as the rebellion? Intemperance.

New Sign.—C. H. KUNKEL & BRO. enterprising Shoe merchants in this place, have just put up a large, new and beautiful sign, lettered by our excellent artist and townsman, Mr. ELLIOTT.

Sale of Town Property.—Mr. JACOB B. SHATZER has sold his house and lot on North street, to Mr. ADAM BEAR. Mr. CHRISTIAN HOOVER has sold his residence on New st., to Col. P. H. SMOUGH.

Horse stolen.—On Saturday night last, a valuable bay mare was stolen out of the stable of Mr. JACOB STRES, who lives in the vicinity of Guinier's School House. A reward is offered.

Let the People See.—Wm McCrory has just opened, at his Clock and Jewelry Store, on South Carlisle street, a large and elegant assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles.

Second on the List.—The Mercersburg Journal claims that place to be second on the list, in filling its quota by volunteers. The work is almost done. We congratulate our neighbors on their success.

Victim of Intemperance.—On New Year's night, a man was frozen to death near Boonsboro, Md. He had been in that place during the day, and left in a state of intoxication. When near home he fell down, and being unable to get up again, the excessive cold put an end to his career.

Man Trap.—The water course on the south side of the vacant half lot opposite the Railroad Ticket office, is not securely covered; and in its present condition is an admirable "man trap."—Strangers frequently step in and sometimes get hurt. Some day the Town Council or somebody else, will have a nice pile of damages to pay. Suit ought to have been brought long ago.

Mass Meeting.—An appeal has been printed and circulated throughout Antrim township, calling upon all her citizens who wish to fill up the quota under the draft by volunteers, to meet in the Antrim School House, at the East end of the Borough of Greencastle, on Saturday next. Let every man attend who has an interest in the matter. The work can be done; but it cannot be commenced too soon. It is ascertained that the quota will only be forty-eight. Let Antrim awake!

Leap Year.—This period has again arrived. Who can unfold its future? We prefer to let our contemporary of the Waynesboro' Record speak:—"Girls, do you know it? Why, bless your souls, this is Leap Year! Now do try and hunt up husbands, some of you; for before the next Leap Year come you may be classed among the old maids.—Cast sheep's eyes at all the young men you see.—Go out into the highways, and seek whom you may captivate. Remember that Leap Year, like Presidential Elections, only comes once in four years."

To London or Liverpool.—Mr. GEORGE EBY, Express agent and Postmaster at Greencastle, has been appointed an agent for TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'s General Emigration and Foreign Exchange office, for the sale of tickets of passage and drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. American office, 86 South street, New York.

Persons wishing to remit money to, or send for friends in any of the countries named, will find this a safe and convenient way for so doing. By calling on Mr. EBY passage tickets can be purchased for Liverpool or London, thereby avoiding being caught by "sharpers" in New York. For remitting money, drafts of exchange can be purchased. The agent here will make all necessary explanation.

Railroad Matters.—"The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is about selecting a site in this place, for the erection of a suitable building to be used as ticket-office, reception room, &c."—Shippenburg News.

In the month of June, A. D., 1863, the rebels under command of Jenkins did set fire to and burn the water house at this station. No building has yet been erected, nor any attempt made towards it. At the time the aforementioned house was destroyed, the wood sawing apparatus belonging to the Wood Sawyer was also burned up. The Sawyer is a poor man, and can but ill bear the loss, which is over \$100. With the littleness of soul, which has always characterized the Cumberland Valley Company in its operations on this end of the road, no attempt has been made by this company to furnish the Sawyer with another apparatus. We suppose there is not another railroad company in the country, that would not have been more generous to its employees.

Upton Cavalry.—Company K, 21st Pa. Cavalry, better known as the "Upton Cavalry," on account of its having been raised in the vicinity of that village. There are, however, several members of it from this township. This Company left Upton on the 25th of August, 1863, and marched to Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the military service for the period of six months, and assigned to the 21st Regiment, of which it forms a part. After marching to Chambersburg and remaining there a week or two, the Company was ordered to Schuylkill county. From thence it was ordered to Carbon county, (on Nov. 3rd,) to quell disturbances created by the killing, by a mob, of SMITH, (coal operator,) who was a strong war man. Some of those implicated in this and other outrages, were arrested, and forcible opposition to the draft quelled. Returning to Schuylkill county winter quarters were taken up at Camp Oliphant, near

Pottsville. The duty for most part, consisted in arresting drafted men and deserters, which was no pleasant task, especially in that county, where it was necessary to climb mountains, scour coal fields, and scout nearly every night, in pursuit of these men. The latter being acquainted with the country would often elude their pursuers, and being kept posted by their friends were generally on the alert. Notwithstanding this state of things, about two hundred were caught, which shows that the Cavalry were very active and diligent.

The term of service will shortly expire. Two men have died from disease; three men have been discharged on account of being under age, and one man deserted.

About one-third of the Company have re-enlisted for the war, and are now at home on furlough. A part of Capt. WALKER'S Company will be added to this number, so that the prospects are bright for the organization of a company for the war. It will likely be commanded by one of the commissioned officers of the present Company K. The officers now are, Capt. R. J. BOYD, 1st Lieut., H. C. PHENIX, 2nd Lieut., L. H. HINKLE.

The roll of the present Company will be published next week.

Battery B, I. P. A.—The citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially of Erie and Franklin counties, can justly feel proud of the part taken in the great battles in the West by Battery B, Independent Pa. Artillery. This Company was mustered into the service of the United States at Pittsburg, Oct. 11th, 1861, under Capt. MULLER. It was in camp near Mumfordsville, Ky., during the winter of 1861 and 1862, until the battle of Fort Donelson, when it was ordered to the front. It took an active part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, Tenn. Afterwards it was ordered to Corinth, Miss., thence to Battle Creek, Ala.; and in the Fall of 1862 fell back with the main army under Gen. BELL to Louisville. Capt. MULLER resigned in September of that year, and was succeeded by 1st Lieut. A. J. STEVENS. The Battery was used with effect at Crab Orchard, Ky., and also in the sanguinary conflict at Murfreesboro', Tenn.; afterward at Tullahoma and on the Cumberland Mountains in the Spring of 1863. In the Summer it was attached to Gen. CHRISTENSEN'S Corps, on the left wing of the army. It was at Pikeville, and joined the main army of Gen. ROSECRANS, at Shiloh, crossed the Tennessee, and advanced to Chickamauga, where it did great execution on that hard fought field. It was here that the gallant Capt. STEVENS was killed in a charge, on the 19th of September. Since then this Battery was employed in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.—Lieut. S. M. McDOWELL, of Franklin county, was promoted to the captaincy. The other commissioned officers now are, Senior 1st Lieut. LITZT (Erie county,) Junior 1st Lieut. ZIEGLER, (Erie,) Senior 2nd Lieut. E. F. SHATZER, (Franklin county,) and Junior 2nd Lieut. HASSINGER, (Berks county).

When this Company was first organized it contained 151 men. Since it has been in service, only three men have died in the hospital, and three have been discharged on account of physical disabilities. The good health of the men is evidenced from the foregoing, and from the fact that the Battery never used an ambulance wagon. The number killed in battle we have not ascertained.

The patriotism of officers and men is undaunted, and notwithstanding their hardships, eighty-two have already re-enlisted for three years, and are now at home on furlough. The maximum number, we presume, will be readily raised. If any young man in the county wants to join an artillery company, he can do no better than to enlist in Battery B. There are no better men nor braver soldiers than the old veterans who keep up its organization, and who are determined to do their share towards conquering the enemies of the country. As in the past, may they in the future have the satisfaction of planting the "old flag" in the strongholds of the South.

THE TOMB.

DIED.—In Shady Grove, January 13th, 1864, Mr. Michael Stoner, aged 60 years, 6 months and 27 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby warns the public from trespassing on the farm of Adam Wingerd, now in his occupancy, either by hunting, trapping, throwing down fences, going over the land, or in any way trespassing, will be dealt with according to law.
Jan. 19, '64.—8* JOHN HEMMINGER.

\$10 REWARD.—A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid to any person who may inform the Antrim School Board of the person or persons who entered the Bushtown School House, and broke the Desks, Benches, &c. By order of the Board.
Jan. 19, '64.—1* SAMUEL LESHER, Sec.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration, on or the Estate of Henry Miller, late of Greencastle, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Greencastle; all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to
MARY MILLER,
AMANDA T. MILLER,
Adm'rs.
Greencastle, Jan. 12, 1864.—6c.

DR. PETER FAHNEY, Family Physician and Surgeon, near Quincey, Franklin County, Pa., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Quincey and Antrim townships generally, as an experienced practitioner, and solicits a share of public patronage, assuring them that his assiduous endeavors will be spent to render satisfaction in his profession. The treatment of Chronic diseases will receive particular attention.
Office at the old stand formerly occupied by his father.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Burkholder, near Quincey, Pa., and Dr. Daniel Fahney, near Boonsboro, Md. January 4, 1864.—3m.

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.—ft