

THE CAVALIER.

PATRIOTISM, VALOR, INTELLIGENCE, RELIGION—PILLARS OF LIBERTY.

VOL. I.

YORKTOWN, VA., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

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Select Poetry.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

Keep to the right! if storms assail,
If tempests rise, if billows roar,
Still fearless of the storm and gale,
Whilst on this world's tempestuous shore,
Be ever more
The words which nerve thine arm of might,
Keep to the right!

If o'er thy pathway clouds should lower,
If friends desert, if fortune flee,
Unheeding friends, or wealth, or power,
Still let thy watchword ever be,
On life's rough sea,
Or in prosperity's broad light,
Keep to the right!

Keep to the right! if fortune smile,
If love is true, if friends are near,
Let not the witch thy steps beguile,
Let not thy course one instant veer,
For in thine ear
SOUNDS through the din of pleasures bright,
Keep to the right!

And oh! if stern Misfortune's hand
Upn thy brow should heavy fall,
Yield thou not to its iron band,
Let not its shade thine heart appall,
For o'er all
The preop shines in lines of light,
Keep to the right!

Keep to the right! move forward still!
Boldly thine onward course pursue!
Press up life steep and rugged hill!
Be ever constant, ever true,
Keeg in view
The words which nerve thine arm of might,
Keep to the right!

Select Story.

LITTLE PATCHY.

"How are you, little Patchy?" exclaimed William Brooks, a tall, well-dressed boy, as one of his schoolmates, with large patches on his knees of his trousers, came into the yard. "Cloth is cheap down your way, is it? Your mother seems very liberal in the quantity she has stuck on your knees. Come, Tim," he continued, turning toward another well-dressed boy, "let me see if Patchy's mother hasn't used good material for his pants, for I don't believe she sews as nicely as that," and the two boys started towards the trembling child.

"You shan't tear my clothes," he said, as William caught his finger under the edge of one of the patches, "for most of the night I sat up half the night to mend them, and I'll tell the teacher if you don't let me alone."

"Tell the teacher, will you! I should like to see you telling on me. My father would tip you and your mother out of his shanty before you could say Jack Robinson, if you did such a thing as that. Now go and tell," he continued, as he ripped one of the patches nearly

off, leaving Samuel Ward's bare knee exposed.

Samuel, instead of telling the teacher, as he had threatened, turned toward home, with tears running from his eyes. "Here, Sam Patch, why don't you tell?" William added, as he followed behind Samuel. "Ah, I knew you wouldn't dare to do it. You'd find that shanty a more comfortable place to sleep in to-night than the streets, so you'd better trot home and get your mother to mend your clothes; or, if you like it better, you can call at our kitchen door and ask Bridget to go to the rag-bag and get you one of my old suits, and then it won't cost your mother so much for patches."

Samuel was naturally an amiable boy, but this was too much for his good nature to bear; he turned suddenly toward William, his face flushed with anger, and exclaimed:—"You're an ugly, wicked boy, Bill, and when I'm old enough I'll give you a good whipping for this! Yes, I'll do it, if I live to be a man!"

"Why, Patchy dear, you're really getting smart," he returned, in a sneering tone; "I certainly think we must put you in as captain of our company. Boys," he continued, turning toward those who had followed him, "let us give three cheers for Patchy."

The air rang with the shouts of some half-dozen boys, while Samuel was hastening towards home, holding up his patch so that he might hide his naked knee.

Samuel Ward was the only child of his widowed mother. She lived in a cottage owned by William Brooks' father, and situated on the outskirts of his farm, and supported herself and child by doing washing and ironing for the villagers. She could earn but little, and was accordingly obliged to economize closely in order to support herself and child with the common necessities of life. Samuel at this time was eleven years of age, and his mother worked on, hoping that in a few years he would partially support himself, and eventually be able to render her some assistance.

He was a sensitive boy, and it often required all the courage he could summon to go to school with his threadbare clothes and naked feet; but his mother used to tell him if he got his lessons well and obeyed his teacher, it was more to his credit than to be dressed in the finest broadcloth. He felt the truth of this when he was by his mother's side, but found it hard to realize when his playfellows were making sport of his appearance. He had, on this morning, felt reluctant to wear the garments his mother had mended, but he resolved to be a remarkably good boy, and then his teacher's praises would make him forget how he looked.

When he reached home he found his mother had gone to work, but he succeeded in entering the house through a window, and then he sat down and cried as if his heart would break. He could do no use in trying to learn, and he resolved he wouldn't try to be anybody. He wished he could die, and his mother, too, and go home to heaven to his father, where he wouldn't have to wear patches, and where they would all be kind to him. Thus he sat thinking hour after hour, when

the bell rang twelve o'clock, and his mother came home. She was very sorry for him, but all the consolation she could offer was to mend his clothes and advise him to go to school in the afternoon, and perhaps William would not be so unkind again.

He obeyed his mother, but he started for school with not half the courage he had in the morning. On his way, when his eye fell upon the great patches, the tears would begin to chase each other rapidly down his cheeks. He wondered as he went along why God let his mother be so poor, when she was the best woman in the world, and why he took his father to heaven when they wanted him so much here.

He succeeded, however, in reaching the school-yard without being observed by the boys. When school closed Samuel hastened home, feeling unusually happy.

The next day William began vexing him by calling him all kinds of comical names to make the boys laugh. The only retaliation Samuel offered was a threat of what he would do when he grew to be a big boy. William called him a coward, and dared him to strike a blow then. Samuel never raised his hands to strike, though tempted to do so, and he lived to rejoice that he so manfully resisted the temptation.

Ten years passed away, and Samuel, during the time, by industry and perseverance, had risen to the position of clerk, with a salary sufficient to support himself and mother comfortably, and able to make a respectable appearance in the world.

William Brooks, during the time, had been admitted as a partner in his father's large mercantile establishment, and the firm of Brooks & Co. did the largest wholesale dry-goods business of any house in the city. William was of little consequence in the firm—his father and mother did all the work. His father dealt only with all the necessities of life, and consequently he valued money very little.

While Samuel, early and late, was poring over long pages of accounts, and stimulated to still further exertion by the hope that he should eventually be able to purchase a house for his dear mother, William was riding about the country, neglecting his business, driving fast horses and wasting his money by betting.

Ten years more passed away. During this time William's father died, and the care of the business fell upon the son, and with the assistance of the well-trained clerks his father left behind, his business went on apparently successful for some years. But when the great financial crisis of 1857 came upon the commercial world, with scarcely a day's warning, William found he must sink with the rest. The banks refused to discount his notes, and he could raise no money on his real estate or other property. It fell like a terrible blow upon him, when he realized that the property his father had spent a lifetime in accumulating, must all be sacrificed to meet a note of only a few thousand dollars.

The morning after the papers had announced his failure, he sat in his office a completely subdued man. He looked back upon his past life and plainly saw where he had erred. He had wasted his time and money, and had lived to

no purpose whatever but pleasure, when he might, at least, have secured a knowledge of business during these misspent years. As he sat there, with a pale and anxious countenance, the door opened, and a stranger entered.

"This is Mr. Brooks, is it not?" he asked, as he came towards the desk where William was sitting.

"It is," he replied, looking up, expecting to see one of his creditors.

"William Brooks?"

"That is my name."

"You stopped payment, I saw by yesterday's papers," the stranger continued, as he took an offered seat.

"Yes," he sadly replied; "all my property must be sacrificed to meet a note of only a few thousand dollars."

"How much do you need to meet your present payments?"

"Six thousand dollars to-day would save me from ruin."

"What security can you give?"

A ray of hope lighted up William's countenance as he replied:

"Security on the best real estate in the city—worth four times that amount. Have you any idea where the money can be raised?"

"I think I can accommodate you. Seeing a notice of your suspension, and having money I wished to invest, I have travelled over fifty miles this morning in order to help you out of your troubles."

"To whom am I indebted for this kind action?" he exclaimed, passionately grasped the stranger's hand.

"You do not remember me; but we were schoolfellows twenty years ago; my name is Ward—Samuel Ward."

"Samuel Ward," he replied, "the name has gone from me. His strange I should forget so true and faithful a friend."

"You have not forgotten little Patchy, have you, who used to go to the academy in Brookdale, and how the boys used to tease him and laugh at the great patches on his clothes?"

"At any rate, Patchy remembers you. I used to think that if I lived to be a man I would have my revenge; but manhood has changed my feelings, and when I saw the notice of your failure I concluded that the best punishment I could give you, and the one you would be most likely to remember, and at the same time afford me the most satisfaction, would be to lend you a helping hand in the midst of your misfortunes."

"This is too much for me," William returned, his eyes filling with tears.

"It is truly heaping coals of fire upon my head; but I trust that I shall never forget the lesson that this noble act teaches me, that the most effectual punishment you can give an enemy is to return good for evil."

"Yes; and if you have children," Samuel added, "teach them to treat kindly the poor and despised. Warm and generous hearts beat as often beneath a threadbare coat as beneath the finest broadcloth. If what I have done to-day causes one of our worthy poor to be more kindly treated, shall be well repaid for my trouble."

A few hours had passed, and Samuel had received his money and had been able to pay his debts, and from that day he became a wiser and a

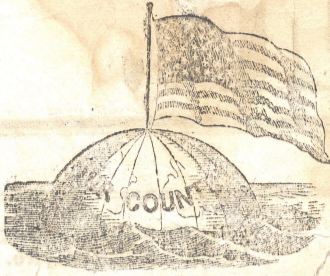
DYING IN PARIS COSTLY.

Ralph Easel (correspondent of the *Express*) thus describes the adventures of an American lady:—"I have first to relate the particulars of an imposition which the proprietress of a Paris hotel has recently attempted to practice upon an American widow lady, Madame Gutierrez, of New York. The affair has been for some time before the Civil Tribunal, and commenced in an application from Madame Gutierrez for an order to compel Madame Azam, keeper of the Hotel des Trois Empereurs, to give up the baggage of the former. Madame Gutierrez arrived at the hotel in the latter part of February, accompanied by her son. Two days subsequently her son died suddenly, and she caused his remains to be embalmed, for the purpose of conveying them to the United States for interment. The Clergymen were in attendance to read the funeral service, and all preparations were made for removing the body; but at the last moment, Madame Azam refused to allow the body to be removed unless Madame Gutierrez paid her a sum of three thousand francs, as an indemnity for the injury caused to her hotel by her son's dying in it, as well as for the damage done to the fitting of the chamber by the fumes of the substances used in the embalment. This demand caused great excitement, and a crowd of persons soon collected to wait the issue. To put an end to the scandal, Mr. Brooks, the Vice Consul of the United States, called in the commissary of police, and after his arrival the body was removed. The luggage of Madame Gutierrez was, however, still detained as a security for the sum demanded, although she had offered to pay one hundred and forty-eight francs, fifty centimes, the amount of her bill, and one hundred francs as a compensation for the inconvenience caused by the death of her son. This offer having been refused, the present application was made to compel its acceptance. In opposition Madame Azam's counsel argued that the damage done to the chamber was considerable, and that his client had only refused to allow the removal of the body because she feared that Madame Gutierrez would take away her effects at the same time, without paying her bill. The president said that before he could decide it was necessary to know what damage had really been done to the apartment occupied by the deceased, and he therefore appointed an upholsterer to inspect it and report. The parties again appeared before the president to hear the decision. The report presented estimated the damage done to the apartment at nine hundred and thirty-two francs. The counsel for Madame Gutierrez objected to this estimate as grossly exaggerated; but Madame Azam's counsel insisted that a further sum ought to be allowed for the prejudice caused to the hotel by a death having taken place in it. Under these circumstances the president decided that Madame Gutierrez should be allowed to have her effects on depositing a sum of one thousand francs, and left both parties to seek a remedy in due course of law. Who would wish to die in a Parisian hotel.

The Cavalier.

EDITOR:

J. HIRSH CHAMPION, A. M.,
1st. Lieut. 8th INDEPT N. Y. BATTERY.



TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—Any of our subscribers whose papers do not reach them will inform us, and we will endeavor to discover and remove the difficulty. Any communication directed to THE CAVALIER office will receive prompt attention.

THE SITUATION.

On the return of the Army of the Rappahannock to its old position in the vicinity of Falmouth, many of the Northern newspapers set up the usual howl of exultancy, that shows clearly which side has their sympathy. But, as full accounts come in, they find that they have very little to exult over. The enemy has suffered far more severely than we have, and our army is in excellent spirits and will soon move on the foe again. From all other points the news is most favorable. The tidings from the Mississippi, declaring the capture of the Grand Gulf Batteries, and the movement of our land forces under Grant upon Vicksburg, and under McClelland upon Port Hudson, has given encouragement and satisfaction to all true patriots. It is evident that these strongholds of the rebellion are about to fall into our hands, and their loss will be by far the most serious blow yet inflicted upon the rebel cause.

THE LATE CAVALRY RAIDS.

We have heard startling accounts of the prodigies of valor performed by Stewart's Cavalry in Virginia, and the bands of M. R. in the West. That they showed true valor, nice discretion and great powers of endurance we will not for a moment question. But the exploits of our cavalry in the late expedition in the rear of Lee's army surpasses anything ever achieved on this continent. Especially are the adventures of the 21 New York (Harris Light Cavalry) and 12th Illinois almost incredible. But they bear with them trophies that fully confirm the record of their daring. They penetrated within the outer lines of fortification at Richmond to within less than two miles of the city, and captured prisoners and other trophies there. They cut all the communications between that city and Lee's army, traveled 200 miles and lost only 30 men. Many of them have charged horses a number of times on the route. Whenever their got tired they laid hold of anything that came in their way that suited them better. The contrabands flocked to them from every quarter. They would take their masters' teams from the plow and their best horses from the stables. Some of them were almost frantic with delight at the appearance of the Yankees. Over 300 found their way to this place. Their services are all needed at the present time.

The following report of Brig. General King will be read with interest:

YORKTOWN, VA., May 7, 1863.

To Major General HALLECK:—
Colonel Kipstick, with his regiment (the Harris Light Cavalry) and the rest of the Twelfth Illinois, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this post. They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have cut only one lieutenant and thirty men,

having captured and paroled upwards of three hundred prisoners.

Among the prisoners was an aid of Gen. Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond.

The cavalry have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 31 of May. They were inside of the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th, burnt all the stores at Aylett's Station, on the Mattapony, on the 5th; destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came here in good condition.

They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war. RUFUS KING,
Brig. Gen. Commanding this Post.

SERVED HER RIGHT.

A few weeks ago Lieut. Col. Wickersham and a detachment of his Regiment, the 169th Penn'a Infantry, on a reconnoitering expedition in Gloucester, in passing a fine residence, were fired upon by the woman of the house. She had a very fine revolver, of Smith & Wesson's patent, and showed some dexterity in using it. She was immediately seized and the house ordered to be burned. She fell upon her knees and implored them to spare it, but was informed that it was of no avail to intercede. She had been treated with great consideration, everything around her premises being undisturbed, and now that after this great kindness shown to her she had manifested this fiendish disposition she must be made an example. The pistol was taken and the house burned, and our troops have since been treated with respect in that section.

TWO YEAR REGIMENTS.—Ex-Governor Morgan and Gen. Sprague, of N. Y., have been for some time past in Washington, and have succeeded in obtaining an order from the War Department that all the two year regiments of New York shall

1. Be allowed to return home with their arms.
 2. That they shall be mustered out and paid at the places where they were originally mustered in, and be subsisted until mustered out.
 3. That all the officers who shall re-enter the service shall have their rank recognized as from the date of their original muster; and
 4. That transportation shall be furnished all the men from the place of muster to their home residence.
- All this has been conceded; and it is a concession of great importance to the brave men who have borne the brunt of the war.

THE WORDS OF A PATRIOT SOLDIER.—In a recent speech of the gallant General Rousseau, at Lancaster, Pa., we find the following patriotic paragraphs.

"My political creed is, but a minute long, I am for the government of my fathers and the friends of that government, and I am against the enemies of that government, and all their friends, both North and South."

Giving a timely warning to his hearers he added:

"No matter what your political predilections may be, unite to save the country, and after that settle questions of policy. Let not your differences of opinion weaken the arms of the brave men who are fighting that you may be free. In the Army of the Cumberland, in which I have the honor of commanding a division, officers and men know only the cause of their country; all are united in a common work; no dissensions or jealousies weaken their forces."

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

On Tuesday morning last, by order of Major General Keyes, Lieut. Col. Flood sent a telegraphic despatch to Lieut. R. R. Cline, at Camp Hamilton, Fort Monroe, ordering him to send up the horses of Battery H, 1st Penn'a Artillery, immediately. They arrived before night. Distance 27 miles.

The account of the proceedings, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg, on the 21st inst., by the 178th P. M., is published in our local columns. It will be seen that a very careful per-

HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN SECESSIA.

Mr. J. H. Vosburgh, the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, captured near Falmouth on the 27th ult., has got back into the Union lines by way of City Point. He saw most of the rebel generals. He was confined some time in the guard house at Gordonsville. He gives the following account of that establishment and its inmates:

"The guardhouse where the prisoners were confined was a small, dirty building, with a single room. This was crowded with secess soldiers, in durance for various causes, deserters and conscripts. There were but three Yankee prisoners, Captain Schoenofski, private Harpenig, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and myself. The Captain, whose company was on guard, took a fancy to invite Captain Schoenofski to his own quarters, which was a real kindness, as it was doubtless intended.

"While here we were furnished rations of hard biscuit, many of them mouldy, and a ham to divide among us. I was allowed to send out and purchase provisions in town, which was quite a privilege. We had nothing to lie upon except some old tents.

"The inmates of this room represented many portions of the confederacy, and from them I learned much of interest regarding the feeling among soldiers and people in the South. I was assured that there is great disaffection in the army and among the citizens, and that thousands, both in and out of the military service, would leave the confederacy and go North if they could. Many asked me anxiously how they would be treated if they should succeed in reaching our lines, and declaring that they would take the first opportunity to escape. They represented the confederate government as a terrible despotism, by which no man's liberty or possessions were regarded. I often heard the expression that this contest on the part of the South was 'the rich man's war and the poor man's fight.' The conscription is being everywhere relentlessly enforced. In Virginia it is estimated that there are twenty conscript hunters to each county. These men, of whom I saw some specimens, are generally ex-negro traders and overseers, and are, to a great extent, destitute of any human feeling.

"One man confined in this guard house had been caught two days before near Culpeper. His wife was ill, and the next morning he learned that her situation was critical; but no entreaties could prevail upon those who had him in charge to allow him to go and and see her for a short time, accompanied by a guard, though the distance was but two miles.

"One old man, named Walton, of nearly sixty years, from Fauquier county, caught by a rebel scouting party, had been confined for several weeks, he did not know for what cause or what was to be his fate.

"An ex-government clerk under Buchanan's administration had been caught near Warrenton. He had been long in confinement, but thought he could not be conscripted, being a Marylander. He did not know that a conscription act forced all Marylanders found within the limits of the confederacy.

He was sent to the Libby prison at Richmond, where he found Union prisoners, captured in almost every part of the rebellion. He says, under the name of "condition of the Confederacy":

"Accounts from all portions of the confederacy were of rapidly approaching starvation, of general disaffection among the people, and of returning Union sentiment. In Georgia are some two thousand in the mountains who have so far successfully resisted the conscription, defeating a force sent to take them. In many places in the South our prisoners found Union people, who, in some cases, clandestinely offered them money. In nearly all the Southern jails are individuals confined and treated with great cruelty on the plea that they were still entertaining Union sentiments. In Knoxville particularly the Union sentiment predominates, and here citizen prisoners are treated with most atrocious severity.

"Confederate officers in Richmond confessed to some of the prisoners that if Lee's army was once in retreat there were not bayonets enough in the Southern confederacy to stop it.

"I found that my own arrival at Libby was expected, my capture having been heralded by the Richmond journals. The officers expressed themselves delighted to have me among them, as they presumed I would give the public an account of the treatment they were receiving. The confederacy appeared to be excessively tickled at having capti-

red a correspondent of the Herald—may it never have a more important success—and notices of my arrival appeared in the Richmond papers. The following is from the *Enquirer* of May 2:

"PERSONAL.—ARRIVALS FROM THE NORTH.—Newspaper 'circles' will be interested to learn that Mr. J. H. Vosburgh, army correspondent of the New York Herald—not the World, as before reported—has arrived in this city, and is stopping for the present at the 'Libby.' He was encountered at Ellis Ford, on the Rappahannock, some days ago, by a number of Stuart's men, who insisted and finally prevailed upon him to pay a visit to Richmond. Capt. Joe Schoenofski, aide-de-camp to General Schurz, of the Federal army, has arrived from Kelly's Ford, and is stopping at the same hotel."

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX TO GEN. WISE.

The following letter will be of importance to those who feel an interest in affairs in this locality. Gen. Dix understands that mild measures will not answer with the vile traitors:

FORT MONROE, VA., April 28, '63.
To General HENRY A. WISE, or the commanding officer of the troops of the Chickahominy:—

Sir—The town of Williamsburg has been occupied, as you are aware, by the troops under my command as a picket station or outpost of Yorktown. A large portion of the inhabitants are known not to be well disposed to the government of the United States. They have, nevertheless, while quietly pursuing their domestic avocations, been unmolested, and have been permitted to supply themselves with the necessities and comforts of life at Yorktown and Fort Monroe. The Insane Asylum at Williamsburg has been put under the superintendence of an army surgeon, and its three hundred helpless inmates supplied, at the expense of the United States, with everything necessary to their comfort and with the remedial treatment they require. While exercising these offices of humanity, the troops at Williamsburg have been several times attacked by your forces, not with a view to gain and hold possession of the place and to assume the guardianship which has been extended to the inhabitants and the tenants of the Asylum by us, but for the purpose of harassing those who were performing this generous service. On the 31st ult. your forces entered and endeavored to take possession of the town, occupying several houses and firing upon the troops, and in this, as I am informed, they were aided by some of the inhabitants, who have been living for nearly a year under our protection. More recently your forces entered the town and took possession of it, placing our employees in the Insane Asylum under parole, carrying off some of the servants and depriving its inmates of the care to which they have been accustomed, and which their helpless condition renders indispensable. You have, by withdrawing your forces, left the Asylum again to our charity, and compelled Major General Keyes, the commanding officer of the troops at Yorktown and Fort Magruder, to supply it with food to save the patients from starvation.

These raids under the peculiar circumstances are in violation of every dictate of humanity. Having no result, and apparently no object but annoyance and a useless sacrifice of life, they are also in violation of every principle of honorable warfare. I have directed Major General Keyes to reoccupy the town, and that the aggressions referred to may cease I give you notice in case of any repetition of them:—

1. That the inmates of the asylum will be sent to Richmond, and the United States relieved of the burden of their support.

2. That any house which may be taken possession of for the purpose of firing upon the troops stationed there will be raised to the ground; and

3. That any citizen of Williamsburg not belonging to a regularly organized corps, who shall be found co-operating in these attacks and rising in arms against the occupying troops, will be put to death as a violator of the laws of civilized warfare.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. HOOKER.—A telegram was received here from Fort Monroe yesterday, saying that there was a rumor in Washington that all their reserve steam vessels, numbering 300, are ordered to be in readiness to go to sea. The Polish insurrection still continues. The Poles have been successful in several engagements, and 100,000 additional Russian troops have been called for.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last issue movements of importance have been going on at all points about here. All of them have been successful so far as they have proceeded. Generals Keyes and Dix, and all under them have been earnestly at work, and in a short time the importance of their movements will tell upon the enemy.

With the army of the Rappahannock the past ten or twelve days have been days of hardships and bloody battles. Two weeks ago this morning they began to cross over the river at Kelly's Ford. The crossing was effected without loss, and but slight opposition experienced in pushing on across the Rapidure. Stoneman was sent forward to pass around to Lee's rear and cut off his communications. He is said to have accomplished this successfully. But he was too late to cut off the forces of Longstreet and others from reaching Lee. They were already there. The operations before Suffolk for a time past having been only a feint to keep our troops in ignorance. Still Gen. Hooker made progress against the mighty army of the enemy, every day inflicting great damage on him, and capturing large numbers of his men. Gen. Sedgewick, with the 6th Army Corps, crossed below Fredericksburg and gained the enemy's rear. He gallantly stormed and carried those works on Marye's Hill, where Braxside met such a fearful repulse last winter. The enemy now seems fairly in Gen. Hooker's grasp. He had outgeneralized Lee, and had him at a disadvantage. At this stage of affairs the 11th Army Corps, almost without any resistance, gave way and fled before an assault of Stoneman Jackson. This forced Gen. Hooker to change his front, act on the defensive, and finally to fall back to his old position across the river. He has been reinforced by 30,000 fresh troops under Gen. Heintzleman.

Two regiments of Stoneman's Cavalry, the 2d N. York, (Harris Light Cavalry) and 12th Illinois, after accomplishing the duty assigned them of cutting the railroads near Richmond, made their way through the country to this place. The boldness and success of their movement surpasses anything of the kind ever performed in this country.

At Suffolk and North Carolina all is quiet so far as the rebels are concerned. They have made a successful sky-battle.

It is expected that a second attack has been made on Charleston. The Ironsides was ordered to cross the bar on the 21 inst., and the Monitor to follow on the 4th. Nothing further has reached us at the time of making up this summary.

The rebel spy of all sympathizers, Hon. Clement L. Valligham, was arrested for treason at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, on the 5th inst. His friends made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue him. Affairs, in keeping with their real character, they proceeded to acts of outrage and violation of all civil authority. They cut the telegraph wires and buried bridges, causing a loss of about \$40,000 worth of property. Troops, however, soon arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus and put a stop to their riotous proceedings. It was found that they had arms and ammunition secreted for use. The county is placed under martial law.

Reports from Mexico are conflicting. The dispatches received through French channels are that the French still hold possession of Puebla, and that the rebels in the New York papers that they had been driven out at the point of bayonet are pronounced entirely untrue.

The arrival at New York on the 1st inst. of a steamer from Europe, which reports that the ill feeling in England is getting everything in a condition for war. A number of vessels with ammunition for the forts in Canada have sailed. All their reserve steam vessels, numbering 300, are ordered to be in readiness to go to sea.

The Polish insurrection still continues. The Poles have been successful in several engagements, and 100,000 additional Russian troops have been called for.

Peninsular Affairs.

Anniversary of the Battle of Williamsburg.

At a meeting held on the Battle-field of May 5th, 1862, near Williamsburg, Va., by the 178th Regiment P. M., to celebrate the anniversary of said battle, Col. James Johnson was appointed President; Lieut. Col. John Wimer, Capt. W. H. Shuman, Company I, Lieut. E. Musser, Company B, Sergeant Samuel Montgomery, Company A and Private Peter Baylor, Company F, were appointed Vice Presidents, and 1st Serg't E. B. Yordy, Company F, Sec'y.

On motion, a committee on resolutions was appointed, viz: Capt. John V. Saomaker, Company C; Asst. Surgeon George H. B. Swayze; Privates William J. Cox, Company G, A. M. Stearns, Company D, James Hill, Company I, John McLaughlin, Company K, to bring in resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the Regiment in reference to the war and its continuance.

During the absence of the committee an address was delivered by the Chaplain, Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, followed by remarks from Col. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Wimer, Adjutant Maffly, Sergeant Swayze, Lieut. Myers, Private Shannon and others. The address of Rev. T. P. Hunt, our beloved Chaplain, now in his 70th year, a sight of whom, with his long snowy beard, benevolent countenance, patriarchal appearance, and sweet fatherly tone, speaks volumes of his competency to thrill an audience, was replete with eloquent and patriotic teachings. Dwelling at length on the terrible sufferings and ruin wrought through the instrumentality of treason; of the heart-rending trials of the loyal people of our disaffected States; of brother arrayed against brother and father against son; of the tribute due our brave comrades who shed their blood for our beautiful old flag and our beloved cause. Imposing indeed was the scene—a battle-field still bearing evidence of the fearful conflict. Beneath every shadow on every hill-side, on the banks of the river, let down the ravines, lay side by side our gallant dead—dead who were buried to the music of booming cannon, but now sleep to the music of feathered songsters, the laughing brook, and soft summer breezes that sigh through the tops of the massive pines a sad requiem over the soldier's grave.

The committee reported through its chairman the following resolutions, which being read by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are proud to stand on this, when soldiers of our country stand on ground ploughed by the cannon and surrounded by trees pierced and torn by the missiles of war, and around the graves of those who preceded us, and who fell in the same cause for which we are now fighting to express and record our views and principles for our own justification and for the benefit of those who may come after us; therefore,

Resolved, That the war which called us away from our happy homes and our peaceful domestic firesides, is not one of our wish, nor of our seeking, nor of our provoking, but has been forced upon us by madness, corruption and ambition of restless denegators who at the very time they were denouncing us, were secretly plotting and conspiring among themselves (and using all their influence among foreign nations, even with despots and tyrants to aid them) to destroy the Union and divide the spoils among themselves.

Resolved, That we have a country called the United States, every inch of the territory of which belongs to the people of the whole people, and no other people; but the people of the United States in which every citizen has the right to travel, to take, to join or abide at his pleasure, without let or hindrance from any State or potentate whatever under the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States, and we will consent that no part of each of this country shall pass into the hands and be under foreign government, so we shall have to take new oaths of allegiance or for passports to enjoy the rights and privileges now afforded to every citizen of the United States. The laws shall be passed through the ranks of all who dare to claim our territory or interfere with the execution of our laws within it or the floating of our flag over it.

Resolved, That we have a country and are bound to obey its laws. In obedience to its laws, and at its call, according to its Constitution, we are now in the field, not to fight the South, nor to fight for or against her institutions, but to fight for the peace, and disregarders and violators of the rights of the people of the United States; and it matters not where these rebels are nor by what name they are called, for where ever found we are determined, by the help of God to reduce them to submission and obedience to the laws of the land. We have no sympathy, respect or admiration for any, either at home or abroad, who pretend to be American citizens and yet refuse to obey the laws that in no way hinder their execution, think from having their property or any duty required by the laws of the world, sign, act or in any manner, directly or indirectly, weaken, disorganize or dishearten those who love their land and respect its institutions, and we are determined always, and by all lawful and constitutional means, to treat them (as we regard them) as rebels, cowards and traitors.

Resolved, That here on the battle ground of the 5th of May, 1862—ground attempted to be wrested from the Union by rebels and traitors, but hallowed by the blood and lives of brave men who fell in the victory to restore it to the Union—here amidst the graves of the heroes who fell in that battle, we pledge ourselves that no flag but the Stars and Stripes, the flag under which and for which they fought and died, shall wave over their tombs, or over the territory of the United States while God gives us hearts to bear arms and strength to defend, or blood and treasure to shed for it. It waved as they marched, it waved as they fought, it waved as they died, it waves where they sleep in death, and God helping us, it shall wave undivided, honored and glorified, until in the morning of the resurrection the just shall arise to live forever in the new heavens and the new earth wherein dwell the righteous.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Yorktown Cavalier, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harrisburg Telegraph, Scanton Republican, Columbia County Republican, Lancaster Enquirer and Express, Danville Democrat and American, and Shippensburg News, journals of our homes, with the request that they publish them, that the friends and enemies of our Union may know our sentiments of devotion to the cause of liberty, and also of our disapprobation of the despicable peace-party.—Copperheads—with whom we do not wish to injure our fair character by a familiarity that breeds contempt.—Col. JAS. JOHNSON, Pres't. Serg't E. B. YORDY, Sec'y.

THE 169TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—This regiment was organized at Camp Howe, Pittsburgh, Pa., from the drafted men of Crawford, Mercer, Erie, Butler and Clarion counties. The regiment was organized with the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS. Colonel, L. W. Smith. Lieut. Colonel, Samuel M. Wickersham. Major, William Smyth. Adjutant, H. King Smith. Regimental Quartermaster, John E. Little. Surgeon, D. Willis Caldwell. Assistant Surgeons, Reuben B. Rhoads and Thos. I. B. Shorner.

LINE OFFICERS. Company A, from Mercer county—John D. Hill, Captain; William M. Cochran, 1st Lieutenant; James R. Bean, 2d Lieutenant.

B. from Clarion county—Henry J. Shotts, Captain; Johnston Mercer, 1st Lieutenant; James Phipps, 2d Lieutenant.

C. from Crawford county—Adams Davis, Captain; Severus B. Hayes, 1st Lieutenant; William I. Taylor, 2d Lieutenant.

D. from Mercer county—Anthony Struble, Captain; Albert Alexander, 1st Lieutenant; William Kilo, 2d Lieutenant.

E. from Butler county—John G. Bippus, Captain; Frederick Barry, 1st Lieutenant; Madison White, 2d Lieutenant.

F. from Erie county—Levi A. Dodd, Captain; George H. Bond, 1st Lieutenant; James Gault, 2d Lieutenant.

G. from Erie county—James E. Pettibone, Captain; Alfred H. H. H. H., 1st Lieutenant; Lucius D. Hill, 2d Lieutenant.

H. from Crawford county—Jesse H. Baldwin, Captain; Sylvester F. Mann, 1st Lieutenant; Alfred B. Armstrong, 2d Lieutenant.

I. from Crawford county—Samuel Johnston, Captain; Wm. H. H. H., 1st Lieutenant; Wm. H. H., 2d Lieutenant.

K. from Crawford county—Isaac E. Myers, Captain; William A. E. G. H., 1st Lieutenant; Judson C. Blanchard, 2d Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF. J. E. Butler, 1st, Sergeant Major. Samuel F. Smith, Quartermaster. W. G. Brookway, Commissary Sergeant. W. G. Batenon, Hospital Steward. Col. Lewis W. Smith was captain of company L, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Mexican war, and at the commencement of the rebellion was captain of Company A, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, with which company he served until the 15th June, 1862, when, on account of disability, he was compelled to resign.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Wickersham has served in several capacities in the army since the breaking out of the present rebellion. He was colonel of the 22d Pennsylvania Militia, called into service at the time of Lee's advance into Maryland.

Major William Smyth was drafted in Butler county, came into camp as a private, and at the organization of the regiment was elected to the position he now occupies.

Adjutant H. King Smith was a member of the 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months service. He afterwards joined Company A, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Corps, was in the battles of Dranesville, Manassas, Bull Run, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. He was discharged from the 9th Regiment Dec. 1st, 1862, for promotion.

Quartermaster John E. Little, at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in Company A, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves Corps. He was in the battles of Dranesville, Manassas, Bull Run, Malvern Hill and Antietam, where he was wounded in the thigh and left on the field; was again promoted, and had in Liberty Prison for nearly a month. He was discharged December 1st, to receive promotion.

Company J. E. Pettibone served as 2d

Lieutenant in the three months service, and was Quartermaster of the 15th Militia, called out by Gov. Curtin.

1st Lieut. Severus B. Hayes was a member of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, served through the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Gaines' Hill.

2d Lieut. Judson C. Blanchard was a member of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the battles of Hanover Court House and the seven days' fighting before Richmond.

OCCUPATION OF WEST POINT.—On Thursday last, a formidable body of troops came up the York River on transports and reported to Major Gen. Keyes, and he, with an additional force of his old troops, proceeded up the river and occupied West Point. Major Hall, of the 6th New York Cavalry, and Capt. Paul's company of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were sent forward to White House, and destroyed the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey. In their expedition they fell in with a regiment of Virginia cavalry that had captured some stragglers from Col. Kilpatrick's regiment. They charged upon them, retook the prisoners, consisting of a lieutenant and eighteen men, and captured two lieutenants and fourteen men of the rebel force, and obliged the remainder to fly precipitately. What the object of this advance movement is will of course appear in due time.

KILLED.—On Wednesday, as Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, charged upon a body of the rebels at West Point, the horse on which 1st Lieut. ROBERT CROZIER rode was shot, and being under great speed, as he fell he rolled forward upon the Lieutenant and killed him almost instantly. He was a fine man and excellent officer. His home was in Hoboken, New Jersey. His age was about 25 years. The body is now at the Nelson Hospital. It is to be embalmed and sent to his friends.

DEPARTURE OF COL. KILPATRICK.—This gallant officer, who arrived in Yorktown on Wednesday last week, at the head of his regiment after one of the most hazardous marches ever made by any body of troops, and accomplishing achievements equal to anything found in military history, left here on Sunday to proceed to Washington to receive orders for future service.

RECONNOISSANCE FROM WILLIAMSBURG.—On the 6th inst., Col. R. M. West, commanding the Advance Brigade, made a reconnoissance in force to New Kent Court House. No rebels were seen, except a few pickets, who fled precipitately on the approach of our troops. The expedition returned to Williamsburg on the 8th.

LATE NEWS BY THE MAIL.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—A Cairo despatch, May 7th, says:—The despatch boat Wilson, from the fleet, brings despatches to the Government and important news. We have captured Grand Gulf, with five hundred prisoners and all the guns, ammunition and stores.

Advice from Milliken Bend are from Grand Gulf, the 30th of April. Our gunboats, after being in place for eight hours during the night, were ordered to retire with troops on board with transports.

The casualties on our side are reported at twenty-six killed and fifty-four wounded. The gunboat Tuscarora was badly crippled during the engagement.

In the late attack on Haines' Bluff, five gunboats and mortar boats were engaged. The attack was made simultaneously with the Grand Gulf, but was not intended to be pushed to any length.

We learn that although the Choctaw was struck several times in the late attack on Haines' Bluff, she was not injured so much as was stated yesterday.

General McClelland's corps and General Logan's division were on the march to Port Hudson. The army is in good spirits.

The steamer Majesty was burned yesterday, below Hickman. The fire was first discovered in a pile of mattresses, and was doubtless the work of an incendiary. She had about 1400 tons of commissary stores and 150 horses, all of which, except two, were burned.

Guerrillas at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the transport Minnesota on Sunday. The gunboats shortly afterwards scattered the enemy.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.—Two steamers from Europe arrived at New York on the 6th inst. The despatches received by them indicate continued activity on the part of the insurgents.

The insurrection had again broken out in Nohynus and Podolia. An engagement had taken place at Myszkoro. Severe fighting had also occurred at Radomsko.

It was reported the insurgents had been victorious near Bas. Gen. Bog. of Russia, is said to have demanded 100,000 additional troops.

A general Russian levy had been ordered in the seven provinces bordering upon Poland. Each government is to furnish 8,000 men.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to have received orders to press for a speedy reply to the British note. A despatch from Paris of the 25th of April

says:—M. Billault has been speaking on the Polish question. He said that the government could give no explanation which might injure negotiations. The government of France was animated by a most cordial feeling for the suffering Poles, and was convinced that the Polish question was a European one, and that the sympathies of all Europe must concur in settling it.

The *Czar* of the 25th ult. says:—The hussars of the guard who were pursuing the Poles have been beaten by them, with the loss of three hundred killed and wounded.

Yesterday four engagements were fought between the Poles and the Russian troops in the vicinity of the Cracow and Warsaw Railway.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Perryville, Md., under date of May 5, says:

The championship fight for \$2,000 came off to-day, at Charleston, Md., and was won by Coburn in one hour and ten minutes, fighting sixty-seven rounds. McCool was heavily punished, while Coburn had scarcely a mark upon him. The men made a bet of \$700 on the result at the start. There were 5,000 persons present.

Another correspondent says: The fight for the championship and \$2,000 a side came off to-day between Coburn and McCool on the bank of North-east river, nine miles north of Havre-de-Grace, Md., in the presence of 2,000 persons.

Time was called at 1 o'clock. Both men looked well and confident of success. Coburn, although the lightest, was the favorite from the first, he making up in science and agility the superiority of his opponent in weight.

Sixty-eight rounds were fought, occupying 70 minutes, when McCool being unable to come to time, Coburn was declared the victor.

McCool was punished severely about the head and face, and his friends carried him off the ground. Coburn's face showed no evidence of injury, and he walked off unaided.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham was arrested at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, on the morning of the 5th inst., by a detachment of soldiers, who went up from Cincinnati by a special train last night.

The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors of his house before they could reach his room and take him.

His friends then rung the fire bells and called out the people, when an attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed.

He was taken to Cincinnati. On the following day he was brought before the Court Martial for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not allowed. The charges were based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to-night, under a strong guard. Dayton and Montgomery county are placed under martial law.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Secretary of War, in a despatch to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, under date of May 8th, says:

The President and the General-in-Chief have just returned from the army of the Potomac.

The principal operations of Gen. Hooker failed; but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army.

It is now occupying its former position on the Rapidan river, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement.

Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's force was engaged.

Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. Part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction.

The army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—Cairo dates to May 6 give the following news from Vicksburg:

The attack on Haines' Bluff was a spirited affair. Our gunboats were repulsed, and the expedition was returning to Young's Point.

It is reported that the gunboat Choctaw was considerably damaged in the wheels, and the turret was penetrated by a sixty-four pounder.

The casualties reported are eighty killed and wounded.

The steamer Era, on her way up, was attacked by guerrillas with one twelve and one six-pounder. She was struck seven times, but was not so badly damaged but that she continued on her course.

The Duke of Argyle, with a twelve-pounder aboard, soon silenced the enemy.

From Mexico.—The French transport steamship Allier arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed from thence April 22. Her commander, Pradier, reports that despatches had been received from Gen. Forey to the effect that the siege of Puebla was favorably progressing, and that they then were in possession of half of the city. Commander Pradier further states that the reports in the New York papers respecting the repulse of the French at Puebla are entirely without foundation.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult., by Rev. Wm. H. Fries, Chaplain of the 4th Delaware Volunteers, Mr. JAMES WALKER to Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, both of Gloucester county, Va.

DIED. On Friday, the 4th inst., at the Nelson Hospital, Sergeant CHARLES E. BLAKE, of Company A, 16th Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, aged about 18 years.

He was an only child of wealthy and highly respectable parents living in Orange county.

New Advertisements. JUST ARRIVED

FROM NEW YORK.

FRESH CARGO OF DESIRABLE GOODS.

The undersigned calls the attention of the troops in this vicinity, loyal citizens and regimental sutlers, to the cargo of fresh and highly desirable goods just received by schooner Nimrod, from New York, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:

- FRESH APPLES, SICILY ORANGES and LEMONS, SOUTHERN FLOUR, (250 bbls.) SUGARS, HAMS and TONGUES, MOLASSES, GOLDEN SYRUP, CONDENSED MILK, EASTERN CHEESE, SPICES, RAISINS, CORN MEAL, No. 1 MACKEREL, LEAF LARD, EXTRA GOLDEN BUTTER, CRACKERS, RIO COFFEE, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, 100 cases CLARETS, SAUTERNE, CHAMPAGNE, ALE IN BULK, CIDER IN BULK, CIGARS, SPRING DRY GOODS, MATCHES, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOILET ARTICLES, MEN'S, WOMEN'S and BOYS' SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, &c., &c., &c.

These goods are all in the very best condition, and are offered for sale on reasonable terms. H. F. VOORHEES, my12-46 CLARK FAIRBANK, Agent.

SUCH IS LIFE.

Old Time first covers our heads with hair,
Afterwards quietly mows them bare;
First cuts our teeth with a mighty fuss,
Anon takes care that our teeth "cut" us;
First manufactures us nimble legs,
And then converts them to "stiff old pegs."

Coming to earth with squalls and tears,
Pleasure-beguiled a few short years,
Harassed thereafter by care and doubt,
Fighting for much we might do without,
Hoping and trusting for bliss to come,
So, in amazement, we reach the tomb!

WAR THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

Every one desires peace; and the question naturally arises in most minds, what means will most hasten that end? But the almost universal answer at the instant comes—First to conquer our foes by military force. It is by war, by the victories of our armies, that will quickest bring the day when strife and bloodshed shall be stopped; when the sound of musketry and cannon shall cease, and when peace shall again universally reign over our land.

But there are some, however, who are opposed to the war policy, and are indulging in dreams of conciliation and reconstruction that will appease the South and restore them again to the old Union, with all their former rights and privileges, thinking this the only way that will save our country and restore peace. How poorly based are all such dreams. How slimy are the arguments produced, that peace will follow at the moment we lay down our arms and invite the rebels to a settlement of our difficulties upon their own terms.

They are futile. The rebel journals all over the South ridicule the idea of returning to their allegiance under any condition. They proclaim openly that they want no peace except that resting on acknowledged independence. They ignore the olive branch of peace offered to them by the peace party of the North. They despise the very idea of the old Union, and loathe the principles under which it was formed, though guaranteed by men in our Congress and State Legislatures, that, if they return, all they ask shall be granted to them. They are determined to found an empire whose corner-stone is human servitude, and which, through cotton, shall dictate the law of commerce to the world.

These, then, are the only questions to be decided by every loyal citizen—Are we willing that this fair domain of ours, made one by nature and Providence, and by solemn compact of our fathers, shall be divided, and an empire hostile to the principles of a free government, ambitious, warlike, unscrupulous in its demands, seeking to extend its territory to more southerly latitudes, embracing Cuba, Mexico, and even some of the South American States; and having control of the mouth of the Mississippi, and of the Gulf of Mexico, shall grow up by our side, with all its gigantic resources and power, and with all its jealousy and bitter hatred towards us? Or, are we willing, while it lays in our power, to put forth efforts that will crush this mighty rebellion, and unite all people under one government, so that we may continue to be a great nation, and respected throughout the world?

There can be no lasting peace preserved with such a power while it is founded in supreme selfishness, and is directly antagonistic to the principles of human rights; and, ignoring all national justice and honor for the sake of carrying out its own aggrandizement and mastery.

The leaders of this rebellion are now held up to the world as men void of truth and honor. They once held high trusts in our nation, occupying places in our councils, in our judicial courts, in our executive chairs, at the same time using their authority to steal our arms, to plunder our treasury, to send abroad our vessels of war to no service, and to betray the people for the purpose of ruining the nation which had honored them.

There has been no parallel in history in which men have shown such profligacy, such atrociousness and meanness, as the brief history of the confederacy furnishes to the world, of its leaders.— Instead of boldly advocating the necessity of separation, they were while openly taking part in the deliberations in Congress, secretly plotting treason, writing letters to their friends filled with vile slander and reproach to the Government, and stirring up the whole people of the South to an open rebellion. Many of them attended the Charleston Convention for the purpose of splitting the political party which so long had been a link that bound together the North and the South. The great religious bodies of the country were already severed, and they were determined to break asunder every tie which would hinder them in the separation from the Union. Many also were sent as delegates to the famous Peace Convention at Washington, and for what purpose? It was simply a farce; it was to pretend that they were for peace, to put the loyal people at the North off their guard, that they might gain time to carry out their rebellious schemes. Such are the characters of the men with whom some people are pleading to compromise. If they have violated once their pledge of honor to support the Constitution and the laws, how can we honestly accept the second pledge, when they have no honor to sustain that pledge?

Thus, to sustain the laws of self-preservation, even, if not of our honor, there is a stern necessity resting upon every one, which compels us to conquer this rebellion and enforce submission of every rebellious State, and every rebel to the national authority. Talk of compromise! armistice! treaty! There are no such words when honor and dignity are involved. They are but milder terms for our disgrace and ruin. A nation founded upon liberty, and an empire founded upon slavery, cannot exist side by side. One or the other must perish. They are no more alike than civilization and barbarism.

Is it not, then, far better to put forth our best energies and endeavors to crush this foe—to use every available resource which the nation can command to strangle the usurping power while it is in our grasp, than to wait years hence, when it has grown more formidable and defiant, and we are obliged to defend ourselves from subjugation?

No one, then, can fail to see that we are living in critical times, for the preservation of our rights and interests most sacred to us all are in danger; and that victories by the sword and the bullet are alone the means to secure the triumph of our cause, and the perpetuity of an honorable peace, must be acknowledged by every observing, candid mind. Let every loyal citizen, then, do much to achieve these victories. Let him put forth efforts to unite the people, all over the land, in one common cause, as well as to encourage every means that will give efficiency to our army. Our danger lies as much in the want of a united North as in the lack of efficiency in our army, or in the strength and desperation of our enemies; (and let him remember that they who are stirring up strife and contention on the great issue, and advocating peace by way of compromise, are traitors at heart, and are striving to undermine the Government as much as any traitor in the South) and should be crushed as quickly as those who stand in open defiance of our laws and under the confederate flag, are fighting against us, and should receive the execration and scorn of every patriot. May the spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country pervade every heart; and may this struggle for national life and honor go on until the right shall triumph, and a whole people are united in their love of constitutional liberty; and when these are accomplished, and war is heard no more, may we hope to see this nation rise from this contest changed, purified and strengthened.

AN ENGLISH BONFIRE.

At Aldershot, on the night of the royal marriage, the military celebrated the event by burning a huge bonfire. The pile was built up in the form of a cone, having a base whose circumference was a hundred and eighty feet, and a height of fifty feet. First a very stout fir tree, thirty-five feet long, was reared on end, five feet being let into the ground, and supported by four struts. Around this was stacked the stouter timbers and materials to a height of about ten feet, and to these succeeded fir branches, raising the whole to fifteen feet. Five full tar barrels were now secured round the pole with wire, and the stacking of fir and furze bavin was continued to a total height of about twenty-five feet, the whole being pinned vertically with stakes. Four more full tar barrels were here secured round the pole, and the top of the pile covered with a layer of hurdles pinned with stakes, forming a sort of staging from which to take a fresh departure. A topmast of twenty-seven feet in length was now hoisted, and seven feet of its length secured by wire to the lower pole.

Again was the stacking continued, the material being passed by a series of stages erected all round the pile, and occasionally tar barrels were hoisted to the top by means of a purchase secured to the topmast. These were emptied and their contents allowed to trickle through the interior. Three hundred gallons were used for this purpose. When the pile had reached a height of forty-five feet, it was carried in, after the manner of the top of a sugar-loaf, an empty tar barrel was placed on the topmast head, and a topgallant mast, with a royal standard nailed to it, was fixed to the topmast head, the flag waving proudly at a height of seventy feet from the ground below, and at a total height above the sea of six hundred and seventy feet. Seventy stout fir trees, about thirty-five feet long, were placed all round the cone, forming, as it were, an outer casing to the bonfire; these were secured in their places by wires passing all round the pile, each pole being secured to the wires by holdfasts. It was calculated to have contained upwards of forty-two thousand cubic feet of material. The fire burned for twenty-eight hours.

ONE thousand contrabands have been sent to Island Number Ten, on the Mississippi, to cultivate the farms on that island for the Government.

SOMETHING NEW.

The subscriber would fully inform the citizens of Yorktown vicinity that he has opened a

PUBLIC HOUSE,

in his new and commodious building, on the corner of

KEYES SQUARE and McCLELLAN AVENUE,

for the accommodation of the Officers and Soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps and their friends and the public generally, and he respectfully solicits their patronage.

Connected with his establishment is a

DINING SALOON,

where meals are served at all hours of the day, and an

ARMY STORE,

where Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, Tobacco, Segars and a general assortment of such articles will be sold

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Also, an extensive

BAKERY,

from which Pies, Cakes and all other Pastry will be supplied continually.

N. B.—All orders for

FAMILIES AND OFFICERS' MESS ROOMS

will be served at the shortest notice.

VOLENTINE BAKER, Proprietor.

my6-1m

LAWSON'S COLUMN.

O. L. LAWSON

Invites the attention of soldiers and others to a new and extensive assortment of

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

just received, and for sale

AT FAIR PRICES.

AT HIS

NEW MAMMOTH STORE,

ON THE

S. E. CORNER OF McCLELLAN AND ELLSWORTH STREETS,

where he will always be found ready to wait on those who may favor him with their patronage.

He would call especial attention to his assortment of

OFFICERS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SUCH AS

HATS, COATS, VESTS,

PANTS AND SHIRTS,

of all descriptions. A fine assortment of

SHOULDER STRAPS.

He has, also,

TWENTY CASES OF BOOTS, McClellan, Grained, Calf and Stogies.

STATIONERY.

In this article especially he defies competition in this part of the world. Official, and all other sizes and patterns of ENVELOPES, and PAPER of every size and style.

BUTTER.

3 tons Orange County, Goshen, and other brands.

CHEESE.

2 tons New York Dairy, Large Cheese.

CANNED MEATS.

Turkey, Chicken, Mutton. Also, Sawyer's Soup in Cans.

CANNED FRUITS.

Strawberries, Blackberries, Pine Apple, Tomatoes, and other kinds too numerous to mention here.

TEAS.

Green and Black.

COFFEE.

Java and Maracabo.

SUGARS.

Crushed, Coffee and Muscovado.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Aispice, Pepper, Ginger and Mustard.

CAKES.

Ginger Cakes, Tea Cakes, Boston Biscuit Soda and Butter Crackers.

APPLES.

Of the choicest varieties, in barrels or smaller quantity.

BLOOD BEETS.

POTATOES.

Irish and Sweet.

TIN WARE, CUTLERY, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, AND—

If his column was longer he'd tell you of more,

But as that is completed, just enter the store;

Though to please you, you may have thought matter of doubt,

You'll then see in a trice he can rig you all out.

B. F. VOORHEES.

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DEALER IN

ARMY AND NAVY STORES,

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CLARK FAIRBANK, Agent.

A large assortment of

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

Constantly on hand,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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CARTES DE VISITE,

AMBROTYPES, MALENEOTYPES, &c.,

taken in superior style and finish,

AT THE

GALLERY ON THE SQUARE,

NEXT DOOR TO THE CHURCH.

ap7-1m WARREN & BARNEY.

JOHN H. GOTSHALL, SUTLER OF the 172d Pennsylvania Regiment, at the sign of "Army and Navy Supplies," on the South side of McClellan street, first door west of the Quartermaster's Storehouse, keeps an extensive assortment of Groceries and Provisions, among which you will find Teas, Coffee, Sugar and Spice, Canned Fruits and Meats, Cheese, Fresh Roll Butter and Fresh Eggs, Fresh Pennsylvania sausages and Bologna, Tea Cakes, Ginger Snaps, Boston Biscuit, Soda and Butter Crackers, Figs, Raisins, Nuts and Candles of all kinds, Luzerne County Buckwheat Flour, Wheat Flour and Corn Meal, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c. Also, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Segars, of all varieties. Stationery of excellent quality and every style.

Boots and Shoes, Shirts, Collars and Neck-ties. Kerosene Lamps, Chimneys, Wick and Oil.

An assortment of Tin Ware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and all goods found in first class army stores, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash. Call and examine his stock, and you will be satisfied he can't be beat. His motto is, "a quick sixpence is better than a slow shilling." fe10-1m

ROBERTS' RESTAURANT, ON ELLSWORTH street, second door from McClellan, is a place of great interest and importance to those who desire a tip-top meal now and then. He gets up almost anything you can call for in good style. If you want to enjoy a meal that reminds you of home, give him a call. Open from 6 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. fe3-1m

NEWS DEPOT, ON McCLELLAN Street, first door East of F. B. Paterson's Barber Shop, and opposite the Nelson Hospital.

SAMUEL A. BENT keeps the very latest New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Daily and Weekly Papers, together with all the leading Pictorials and Magazines.

He will also procure to order, on short notice, any book that you may desire. fe3-1m

WATCH MAKER.—A. D. BINGHAM, in Lawson's Building, Cleans and Repairs Clocks and Watches on short notice, at fair rates. All work done by him warranted.

He keeps something of an assortment of watches for sale. You won't be without the time, after calling on him and seeing how quickly and neatly he can fix you up. Terms, cash. fe3-1m

BOAT AND SKIFF BUILDING AND REPAIRING,

Done in a neat and durable manner, by

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VOORHEES' STORE. It

BARBER SHOP, ON McCLELLAN

Street, two doors East of Ellsworth street. Shaving, Hair-dressing, Shampooing, &c., executed in the latest style, and with all possible despatch, by

F. B. PATTERSON. fe3-1m

JOHN WILLIAMS, DEALER IN ARMY AND NAVY GOODS; N. E. cor. McClellan and Ellsworth sts., has a large and choice assortment of everything in this line, which he will sell as cheap as the same can be purchased anywhere in this country.

ROBERT'S MEAT MARKET, IN THE same building with his Restaurant, is the place for officers to get nice Beef Steaks, Mutton Chops, Pork Steaks, Spare Ribs, Sausages, &c.

Also, fine Poultry, of all kinds. Open from 6 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. fe3-1m

MENEAL, THE SUTLER OF THE 178th, keeps a good assortment of everything usually found at such establishments, in the Mammoth Tent, northeast corner of the Parade Ground. ap7-1m

LAWSON has just received the finest lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that has been brought to Yorktown in some years. mh10-1f