

THE CAVALIER.

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

VOL. I.

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THE CAVALIER

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Select Poetry.

THE CONQUEROR WORM.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

Lo! 'tis a gala night
Within the lonesome latter years!
An angel throng, bewinged, bedight
In veils, and down'd in tears,
Sit in a theatre, to see
A play of hopes and fears,
While the orchestra breathes fitfully
The music of the spheres.

Mimes in the form of God on high
Mutter and mumble low,
And hither and thither fly—
Mere puppets they who come and go
At bidding of vast formless things
That shift the scenery to and fro,
Flapping from out their condor wings
Invisible wo!

That motley drama!—oh, be sure
It shall not be forgot!
With its phantom chased for evermore,
By a crowd that seize it not,
Through a circle that ever returneth in
To the self-same spot,
And much of madness, and more of sin,
And horror the soul of plot.

But see, amid the mimic rout,
A crawling shape intrude!
A blood-red thing that writhes from out
The scenic solitude!
It writhes!—it writhes!—with mortal
pangs,
The mimes become its food,
And the angels sob at vermin fangs
In human gore imbued.

Out—out are the lights—out all!
And over each quivering form,
The curtain, a funeral pall,
Comes down with the rush of a storm;
And the angels, all pallid and wan,
Uprising, unveiling, affirm
That the play is the tragedy "Man,"
Its hero the conqueror worm.

Select Story.

ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

A still narrower escape for myself individually happened on another occasion, not long after this. I had gone to dine in Salsette, with Col. Hunt, the Governor of the Fort of Tannah, about seven or eight miles from Bombay, and as I had an appointment at home in the morning, and the night was remarkably fine, with a brilliant moonlight, I declined the hospitable invitation of my host and hostess to remain with them during the night, and ordering my palanquin to be ready at ten o'clock, I left Tannah at that hour for Bombay. A great portion of the way was over a level plain of some extent; and while we were in the midst of this, the bearers, of whom there were eight, four to carry and four for a relay, with two mussauljees, or lantern bearers, who carry their lights in the moonlight as well as in the dark, as a matter of

etiquette which it is thought disrespectful to omit—in short, the whole party of ten in an instant disappeared, scattering themselves in all directions, and each running at his utmost speed. I was perfectly astonished at this sudden halt, and wholly unable to conjecture its cause, and all my calling and remonstrance were in vain. In casting my eyes behind the palanquin, however, I saw to my horror and dismay a huge tiger, in full career towards me, with his tail almost perpendicular, and with a growl that indicated too distinctly the intense satisfaction with which he anticipated a savory morsel for his hunger. There was not a moment to lose, or even to deliberate. To get out of the palanquin and try to escape would be running into the jaws of certain death. To remain within was the only alternative. The palanquin is an oblong chest or box, about six feet long, two feet broad, and two feet high. It has four short legs for resting it on the ground, three or four inches only above the soil. Its bottom and sides are flat, and its top is gently convex, to carry off the rain. By a pole projecting from the centre of each end the bearers carry it on their shoulders, and the occupant lies stretched upon a thin mattress on an open cane bottom, like a couch or bed, with a pillow beneath his head. The mode of entering and leaving the palanquin is through a square opening on each side, which, when the sun or rain requires it, may be closed by a sliding door; this is usually composed of Venetian blinds, to allow light and air, in a wooden frame, and may be fastened, if needed, by a small brass hook and eye. Everything about the palanquin, however, is made as light as possible, to lessen the labor of the bearers, and there is no part of the panelling or sides more than half an inch thick, if so much. All I could do, therefore, was in the shortest possible space of time to close the two sliding doors, and lie along on my back. I had often heard that if you can suspend your breath, and put on the semblance of being dead, the most ferocious of wild beasts will leave you. I attempted this by holding my breath as long as possible, and remaining as still as a recumbent statue. But I found it of no avail.

The doors were hardly closed before the tiger was alongside, and his smelling and snorting were horrible. He first butted one of the sides with his head, and as there was no resistance on the other, the palanquin went over on its beam ends and lay perfectly flat, with the cane bottom presented to the tiger's view. Through this and the mattress, heated no doubt by my lying on it, the odor of the living flesh came out stronger than through the wood, and the snuffing and smelling were repeated with increased strength. I certainly expected every moment that, with a powerful blow of one of his paws, he would break in some part of the palanquin, and drag me out for his devouring. But another butting of the head against the bottom of the palanquin rolled it over on its convex top, and then it rolled to and fro like a cradle. All this time I was obliged, of course, to turn my body with the revolutions of the palanquin, and every

time I moved I dreaded lest I should provoke some fresh aggression. The beast, however, wanting sagacity, did not use his powerful paw as I expected, and giving it up in despair, set up a hideous howl of disappointment and slinked off in the direction from whence he came. I rejoiced, as may well be imagined, at the cessation of all sound and smell to indicate his presence; but it was full a quarter of an hour before I had courage to open one of the side doors and put my head out to see whether he was gone or not. Happily he had entirely disappeared, and I was infinitely relieved. The next course to be considered was, whether I should get out and walk to Bombay, a distance of four miles, now near midnight, or whether I should again close my doors and remain where I was. I deemed the latter the safest plan, and remained accordingly, when, about half an hour beyond midnight, all my bearers returned, with several peons, or foot soldiers, and muskets, pistols, lances, and sabers enough to capture and kill a dozen tigers; but these were too late to be of any use. They made many apologies for leaving me, but said that, as one of them would be certain of being seized by the tiger if they remained, and no one could say which, they thought it best that all should try at least to escape, and I readily forgave them; after which they bore me home with more than usual alacrity, and I enjoyed my repose all the more sweetly for the danger I had escaped.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE

According to St. Benjamin.

CHAPTER IV.

[CONTINUED.]

22. Then Phernandiwud, because he hated the chief of the watchmen of Gotham, and because he hoped for the good success of the Phiretahs, compromised himself unto Robert, and crawled on his belly before him in the dust, and said, Is thy servant a man that he should do this thing? Thy servant kept no arms, neither would he do so. Let them who have the evil spirit Bak Bohn du thus unto my lords the Phiretahs. Behold, thy servant is no man, but a Phlunkee.

23. (Now the Phlunkees were men who had never had the spirit Bak Bohn, or who had had it cast out of them, because when they would have prostrated themselves and humbled themselves in the dust and compromised to their profit, the spirit rent them sore. So they had each of them his Bak Bohn cast out of him.)

24. And the Phiretahs went on their way without hindrance. For James, by facing both ways, faced neither; and both of the men of the South and the men of the North he was not regarded. And the nation spued him out of its mouth.

25. And Abraham ruled the land. But the Phiretahs withstood him, and made war upon him, and drove his captains out of the strongholds which were in their provinces, and humbled the banner of Unculpsalm.

26. Then all the men of the North, even the Dimmichrats, of whom were the Pahdees, were exceeding wroth; and they rose up against the Phiretahs

of the South, and marched against them to drive them out of the strong places which they had seized, and to plant thereon again the banner of Unculpsalm.

27. For they had all exceeding reverence for the Great Covenant, and they were filled with pride of their nation, its might, and its wealth, and its vastness, and chiefly that its people were more free than any other people, and that its tillers of the soil and its way-faring men could read and understand, and that there each man sat under his own vine and under his own fig tree with none to molest him or make him afraid. And they worshipped the banner of Unculpsalm, and its folds were unto them as the wings of a protecting angel.

28. Moreover, the Dimmichrats said, We have striven for our brethren of the South against the men of Belial, who teach that it is wrong to oppress the Niggah by the power of Unculpsalm, and now they can no longer use us they cast us off. Behold, we will fight against them, lest, also, they make good their threats, and sever their provinces from our provinces, and there be no more everlasting Niggah, and our occupation be departed forever.

29. And thus it came to pass that there was war in the land of Unculpsalm.

CHAPTER V.

1. Now, when the news came that the Phiretahs of the South with five thousand men, even a great multitude, had driven one of the captains of Unculpsalm with a band of ninety out of his stronghold, and when a proclamation of Abraham was spread abroad, calling on the men of Unculpsalm for the defence of their nation, and the retaking of its strongholds, and the setting up of its banner which had been cast down, the men of Gotham gathered themselves together in an open place before the world. And Phernandiwud came also among them.

2. And each man that day out of whom had been cast the spirit Bak Bohn, took to himself another worse than the first. And it seemed that day that in all Gotham there was not one Phlunkee.

3. And Phernandiwud saw this. So he also straightway took to himself a Bak Bohn.

4. For he said, Lest they also declare that I shall no longer be chief ruler of the city.

5. And many men of Gotham spake unto the people. Phernandiwud also lifted up his voice and said, Hear O men of Unculpsalm! give ear, O men of Gotham! The rulers of this land of Unculpsalm chosen according to the Great Covenant have been defied. The Great Covenant itself hath been set at naught. The banner of Unculpsalm hath been cast down. The men of the South begin to make good their threats that they would destroy this nation.

6. But I say unto you, in the words of the great ruler Jah Xunn, whom to our sorrow we have gathered to his fathers, This nation must and shall be preserved, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. And let us have a strong rule and a splendid despotism, that we may do this thing as becometh a great

nation. For I have said always aforetime, as ye can bear me witness, Let us strengthen the hands of the chief rulers, being myself chief ruler of this city. Hear therefore my pledge unto you this day, I throw myself wholly into this strife, with all my power and with all my might.

7. Now there were men who noted that Phernandiwud pledged himself with all his power and with all his might, but not with all his soul. And they said it is because he hath sold his soul unto the mighty spirit Sathanus, that he should help him. And others said, Not so; for he had no soul to sell. And these were scoffers and men of Belial.

8. But Benjamin, the brother of Phernandiwud, even Benjamin the scribe, came not unto the congregation of the people, but remained at home in his house, exceeding wroth and very sorrowful. For he said, Behold this people is given over to the spirit Bak Bohn, and into the hands of the men of Belial, who teach that the power of Unculpsalm, and the might of the banner of Unculpsalm, may not be used to oppress the Niggah. And this people will no more compromise itself before the men of the South; and there will be no more Phlunkees, and the everlasting Niggah will cease from off the land. And he wept him sore; and he cried out aloud, The sceptre hath departed from the Dimmichrats, and the glory from the tents of Tamunee!

9. And he wrote against the people of the North; and sought to exorcise the mighty spirit Bak Bohn, and to cast it out of them. But he could not.

10. Now Benjamin the scribe was also a just man, and a righteous, and walked uprightly before the law.

11. For the law said, Thou shalt not live by casting lots for gold. For he who liveth by casting lots for gold deceiveth the foolish man to his hurt, and defraudeth the widow and fatherless. It is an abomination. And he that liveth by casting lots for gold shall be guilty and shall be cast into prison.

12. Wherefore Benjamin being a just man and a righteous, said, I will not live by casting lots for gold. Far be it from me to do this thing which is unlawful, and which will get me into prison. But I will sell policies; and this shall be the craft by which I will live.

13. For what saith the prophet Daniel (not Sickles)? "And through his policy also shall he cause craft to prosper in his hand; and he shall magnify himself in his heart."

14. For Benjamin also searched the Scripture, saying: Peradventure I may find therein something to my advantage.

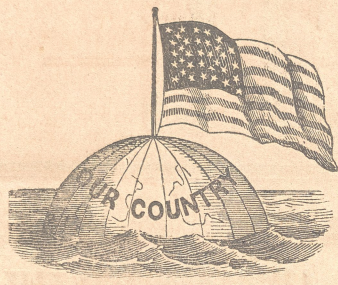
15. Wherefore Benjamin the scribe, through his policies caused craft to prosper in his hand, and magnified himself in his heart.

16. And he said within himself, I will be a lawgiver in the land of Unculpsalm, even for the men of Gotham. Wherefore he also made unto himself friends among the Pahdees; and he became a lawgiver in the land.

17. But the men of Gotham cast Phernandiwud from his office of ruler of the city; because they bared that he had compromi-

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and upon

The Cavalier.



MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Confederate emissaries, Mason and Slidell—Mason in England and Slidell in France—have met with very different treatment from the Governments to which they have been sent by the bogus "confederacy." The French are "drawing on" the South in the most approved style in the person of Slidell, who is apparently on terms of intimacy with members of the Emperor's Cabinet, has been, to all appearances, favorably received by the Emperor himself, and has even been graciously smiled upon by the Empress, with whom he has had long interviews. In short, Mr. Slidell is receiving, in behalf of the poor little "confederacy," every encouragement that the French Government can offer short of actual intervention. And this encouragement will, doubtless, be continued just as long as France desires, for her own selfish ends, to see the war in this country unsettled. Should she succeed in accomplishing her object in Mexico before the Union arms shall finally triumph over rebellion, Mr. Slidell will probably return to Richmond, or whatever refuge may be left him in Dixie, with the uncomfortable knowledge that he has been "sold," and the rebel government will perceive that its shallow coffers, which have yielded so lavishly to support the dignity of the "confederacy" in Paris, have bled to little purpose.

John Bull, having no particular object to accomplish by pursuing a similar course with France, has treated poor Mason very cavalierly. The secession organ in London, the *Index*, recently predicted his early recall, and we learn by a late arrival from Europe that Mason has notified Earl Russell that he has received instructions from his Government to withdraw from England. London papers, in discussing the subject, say "it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by Earl Russell," and to the fact that he has been excluded from official intercourse with the English Government. Such treatment toward the representative of the "Confederate States of America" is rather rough on that would-be nation, and must grate harshly on the nerves of the old traitor himself; but let us assure you, Mr. Mason, that it is nothing compared with the reception you will meet with in this country, if the blockade-runner that brings you over should run afoul of one of Uncle Sam's cruisers.

A TROUBLESOME GANG.

One of the most annoying and best organized of the guerrilla bands that infest Virginia is that known as the "Marine Coast Guard." It is composed principally of farmers living between the York and Rappahannock rivers, who operate against our smaller vessels with considerable success. Several expeditions have been sent to break up this gang; but at the first signal of alarm they suddenly become industrious farmers, and can only be found at that peaceful avocation. Their arms are carefully concealed, and it is seldom that anything can be discovered on their premises to show that they are anything but what they profess to be. The Union forces no sooner get out of their sight, than the farming implements are cast aside for the resumption of hostili-

ties, and the "Marine Coast Guard" is as active as ever.

The late expedition under General Wistar, an account of which will be found in another column, was the most extensive and the most successful of any that has had for its object the capture of this band. About twenty strong, able-bodied fellows were taken, together with some of the principal officers of the gang. The men, of course, insist upon it that they are "only farmers," and some even assert that they are good Union men. They were sent to Fortress Monroe, where those who desire it can give the doubtful evidence of their loyalty which the oath of allegiance affords.

The gang were greatly crippled by this expedition, and a few more such would disable them entirely for future operations.

WHO ARE TO BLAME?

The Copperhead leaders attach the responsibility of the rebellion to the Northern Republicans. Mr. Stevens, the Vice President of the rebellious States, before his own State had entered into the secession compact, in a speech made at a convention called for the purpose of inducing the people of Georgia to join the confederacy, a measure which he at that time strongly opposed, expressed the following contrary views:

"This step once taken could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see), will rest upon the convention in all coming time. Pause, I entreat of you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reason will you give your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution and ratified and strengthened by the fugitive slave law of 1850? When we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow."

The following impertinent, saucy sentences we cut from the *Lynchburg Daily Republican*. They appear in an editorial entitled "The Herald's Letter"—meaning that which appeared in that journal a few weeks since, purporting to emanate from Secretary Seward:

"And we are supposed to love the Yankees so dearly that we will jump at the chance to help them out in their ambitious schemes! We help Yankee Doodle to fight France and England! Why, it would be the delight of nearly every soul in the Southern Confederacy to see all Yankeeedom turned into a howling wilderness—to see every mother's son of them massacred, or sold into slavery—to see Boston and New York (like Tyre of old) turned into little villages, where the fishermen dried their nets."

Diabolical Attempt at Wholesale Murder by Copperheads.

A correspondent of the *Wilkesbarre Times*, writing from Carbondale, Oct. 2d, says:—

A long time has elapsed since you have heard from me through the medium of pen, ink, and paper; and probably it is just as well, or perhaps a little better, that such is the case, as the space that my communications would have occupied in your paper, has in the meantime been filled with matter more interesting to your readers.

I am happy to inform you that the true Union men of Carbondale at length appear to have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of working for the best interests of our country, and laboring to secure by as large a majority as possible, the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of this Commonwealth. There are really some "wide awakes" among us now. A Curtin club has been recently formed under encouraging auspices, and, depend upon it, we shall give a better account of ourselves this Fall in Carbondale than we did last year.

Last Thursday evening ex-Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, addressed a crowded audience in Richmond's Hall. The speech was a telling one, and has done good. Since that evening men who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party, and who, before they heard Randall, were at a loss what course to take this Fall, have assured me that they are now satisfied, and will "come out from the foul party," and vote for Curtin. We, of course, can't tell before election, certainly, what we can do here. We have got a desperate and unscrupulous foe to contend with, and this town, as you very well know, is one of their strongholds. But if we do not reduce their usual majority here this Fall, it will be in consequence of polling illegal votes against us.

Yesterday morning a large excursion train, chartered for the trip by the Curtin Club of this place, started for the purpose of attending the great mass meeting at Scranton. The cars were well filled with men—some two or three hundred in number—mostly from Carbondale and adjoining townships. I am told that some mutterings had been heard from Copperheads previous to our departure, darkly and mysteriously hinting at the probability that our train would not reach Scranton; but I presume that no one dreamed of the probability of so diabolical an attempt to prevent the success of the excursion as was soon to be revealed to our wondering eyes.

After passing some two miles below Carbondale, we were notified that a bridge in the woods, some two miles below us, was on fire. The train proceeded slowly and cautiously forward, until the bridge was reached, when of course we came to a stand still. There was danger ahead, and but a few moments made it apparent that there was danger behind; for the noise made by an approaching train of empty coal cars as it swept around the curve immediately behind us, made it apparent to the dullest ear that, at the rate of speed it was coming, a collision was inevitable. Such a getting out of cars and scampering down the bank, to the right and left, as was witnessed, and even participated in by your humble servant, was enough to make copperheads laugh!

But we were not long 'in suspense; a bump, and a crash, and the extent of the damage done was revealed to our eyes. It consisted in some half a dozen coal cars being thrown off the track, and more or less broken, while our train stood unmoved and uninjured. Emblematic of the fate of our Copperhead party in their fierce and diabolical assaults upon us and our patriotic and faithful Administration. Disaster

and overthrow to them, but no damage to us.

But to return to the bridge. A brief inspection showed that it had been fired at both ends. The timbers were pretty well charred, but the string-pieces, to which the rails were nailed, were too massive to burn off easily. The bridge still stood. The most of the passengers got out and walked over, and the cars were detached and separately ran across. All aboard again, and we reached Scranton, without further delay or accident. Shall I tell you of our mass meeting? No, time forbids; and you will receive accounts of that from other and better sources. I will merely say in regard to it, that it was "a big thing," and Copperheads could "see it!"

Rebel Grumbling.

As we have expected they would, the rebels are now quarreling with General Braxton Bragg, for not annihilating Gen. Rosecrans' army, recapturing Chattanooga, and recovering East Tennessee from the sway of the "nasty Yankees." These grand achievements they confidently relied on as certainly to be accomplished, and in the ecstasies of anticipated triumph they dreamed of signal victory. But the capricious goddess of fortune refused to acquiesce in their "combination" strategem, and failed to come to their aid. A great and desperate battle was fought, the gallant Army of the Cumberland was defeated so far as the immediate advance further South was concerned; but Gen. Rosecrans was not annihilated—Chattanooga was not reoccupied, and East Tennessee was not wrested from Yankee rule. So the rebels have been abusing poor Bragg ever since, and clamoring, some of them, for his removal and the appointment of Longstreet to the command of the Army of Tennessee. They have found out, too, some alarming figures of the immense loss of their army in that battle, and the bitter thought that it was all in vain adds poignancy to the grievous disappointment. We will here introduce as testimony a writer who lives in Seces-sia. A letter in the *New York News*, of Monday last, dated Richmond, Sept. 26th, says:—"Bragg has fought a battle—and Bragg has reported to the Department that he gained a great victory. But General Bragg does not mention what his losses were, although we know that according to accounts of the sanguinary conflict, the battles near Chattanooga may be called drawn fights—both opponents as terribly used up. To a great extent, Gen. Bragg has lost the confidence of the people, from the fact that he has so often deceived them by false despatches—crediting himself with victories when he actually suffered a most disastrous defeat, for instance, at Shiloh. But the public is credulous, and any rumor of a victory sets them ablaze, and no matter who is the leader he is at once exalted.

"The list of killed, wounded and missing will not fall short of 30,000. Among the latter is Brig. Gen. Adams, of Texas, who was reported badly wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Thirteen Generals have been put *hors du combat* in the last engagement, and have been either killed, wounded or captured."

The same writer says that the rebel Cabinet hold daily meetings perfecting arrangements for the predicted forthcoming recognition of the Confederacy by France. This means in plain English, that the rebel leaders are intent upon selling the rebellious States to their enemies and ours, rather than submit gracefully to the Union of our fathers.—*Old Dominion*.

CAPT. O. J. DOWNING, of the Harris Light Cavalry, has again been commended for gallant conduct in the late cavalry fight on the Rapidan, by his superior officers.

THE *New York Ledger*, after discoursing upon the return of the fashionable portion of the city from the various watering places and sea ports, concludes as follows:—

"Meanwhile, among the swamps and bayous and sand hills of the South, the great war for the Union goes gloriously on—gloriously, but at a mournful cost of life. Mingling with the show-folk in Broadway one sees dark-visaged men, in soiled and faded uniforms, who have returned to us, not from the spas and the summer seaports, but from vortices of blood and fire. They smell of gunpowder, not of fops' essences, and their ingrain "tan" is too deep for cosmetics. How grand they look—these *boiler-iron-fellows*—among the china-ware of the ton. Do the porcelain people realize how much they owe them? You, sir, with the tightly-fitting kids and the flavor of patchouly, are you aware what these men have been doing while you were *small talking* at Saratoga? In the fore-front of battle, where the earth shook and the air quivered with the thunder of great guns, they were grappling with Treason in the battle cloud, while you were puffing your choice Havana and making fancy strokes on a patent billiard-table. How would you like to play a carom game where the balls are hundred pounders and the cues rifled Parrots? But the question is needless. It is not your cue to fight, for "Pluck" is not your prompter. Stand aside, then, and tip your "nobby" beaver to Valor on a furlough. And you, Miss, to whom no end of dandies are anxious to make popinjay love, do you ever think, as you lay aside your flippery after a grand dress party, of the contrast between the sumptuous saloon where you have been feted and flattered, and the gloomy outposts where, in darkness and silence, chilled by the night dews or pelted by the storm, the picket-guards of our army keep watch and ward? Yes, you do think of it, we have no doubt, for carnage and endurance rarely fail to interest the heart of woman, whether it throbs under "domestic" or brocade. After the war the "bloods," who have shirked "villainous salt-petre," will have to give place to the returning "fire-eaters."

MASTER AND SERVANT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the following:

There is a quaint old negro to be seen every day in the City Building Park, who is known as James Morgan. He acts as a sort of Cerberus of the gates, or kind of Major Domo of the grounds, sprinkling water upon the grass when needed, and clearing away the dirt that accumulates in the paths. Well, James was originally a slave to the father of Morgan, the rebel chief, but some years ago he contrived to make his escape, and found his way to this city, where he has lived ever since. Hearing that his young master—the notorious Morgan was in the city prison, he made application to the Chief of Police to see him, and was admitted. The General treated him warmly, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon having his freedom. "Yes, Massa John," broke in Jim, "you mought hab yourn, too, if you hadn't gwine in to broke up de Union; but you is in a tight place now, Massa John; you is in a tight place, now! Good by, Massa John!" and Jim swung away at his usual limping gait.

GEN. FOSTER ON THE LINES.—Major General Foster and Staff, accompanied by Admiral Lee, arrived at Norfolk in the steamer *Conqueror*, at 1.30 P. M. yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Barnes and Staff received the distinguished visitors, while a salute was fired under the superintendence of Capt. Regan, on the wharf. The party proceeded up Main street, reviewing the 21st Connecticut Vols., who were drawn up in line in front of the Custom House. From thence they went to the Ferry Point, inspecting the works. Returning, they proceeded to Portsmouth, reviewing the 148th New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Guion. From thence to the Navy Yard and the front, to inspect the numerous lines of fortifications. At each fort a thundering salute greeted them. There was some splendid target practice from Fort Rodman. The whole party returns very late in the evening, well satisfied with the fortifications, &c.—*Old Dominion*, Oct. 8.

ROSECRANS BEFORE THE BATTLE.—The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing of the battle of Chickamauga, says:—

The General, who had been up all night, though seriously ill; indefatigable as ever, had donned what his staff call his "fighting coat," a great coat of the style in common use among the private soldiers. He had early slung the canteen of his orderly around his own neck, and this, said his staff, who had watched and studied his manners, meant "fight." He was to me, that morning, an interesting study, for I had found him in a new character. He has three distinct characters, which it requires three different circumstances to reveal. In garrison, as at Murfreesboro', lively, good-natured, pleasant and agreeable, fond of social games and conversation, he had grown painfully less to one who approached him with reverence for him as a great warrior; for he could see no traits of it. In movements (during his manoeuvres I mean), quick, lively, yet severe, his nerves strung to their greatest tension, and somewhat disposed to be excited over his plans and calculations, he creates in the beholder a curiosity as to his real nature, and one gets bewildered in seeing the opposing traits of the man.

But on the morning of the 19th, when it was evident that everything was narrowed down to an engagement, his manner assumed a rigid dignity that was painful. He spoke in low tones, neither soft nor pleasant, nor harsh, nor rough. His nerves became solidified, and he is a man of iron. He sees everything and notices nothing. He stares and says nothing. You speak, and he looks at you for a moment and then turns away. All instinctively felt on that morning that "Rosey" was not in his approachable humor; "for, like the oracles, he talked with fate."

I shall never believe that Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of Chickamauga with that degree of confidence which should have been felt by them. There appeared to be something over which Rosecrans had no control urging him to battle, and the knowledge of it made Thomas, who blanches at nothing, look black.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. HOLDEN.—Deserters arriving at Newbern from the rebel forces in the interior bring in a report that Mr. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh Standard, has been killed by desperadoes. We have no means of ascertaining the authenticity of the report; but in the card which Mr. Holden published immediately after his office was demolished, he stated that the publication of his paper would be at once resumed, as he had material at command sufficient to enable him to do so. No paper has yet been received, although nearly a fortnight has elapsed since the outrage was committed; and the inference is that obstacles have been thrown in the way of the resumption of the publication of the Standard, even to the extent of the assassination of its editor. But it is to be hoped that an event so deplorable, and so unfortunate for the success of the conservative movement in the State has not occurred.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—A Frenchman has discovered a new method of manufacturing gunpowder at Paris, and a company has been formed to carry the discovery into effect. A gentleman representing the company has proceeded to Washington to lay the invention before the American Government. It is claimed for this new powder that it will not cost over eight cents per pound; that the raw material can be obtained from the ground almost anywhere without danger—stew, an empty bottle, water and fire being alone sufficient, in half an hour to transform the raw material into powder. It can be used in ashes without granulation, and is 20 to 30 per cent stronger than ordinary powder, and explodes with a vapor instead of smoke, and does not foul the gun. It can be used for blasting, hunting, or war purposes.

If this powder will realize all that is claimed for it, it will be a discovery indeed.

DEATH PENALTY SUSPENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.—The sentence of death, by court-martial, which was to have been executed upon private Browley, of the 122d New York Volunteers, in the Army of the Potomac, was suspended by order of President Lincoln, provided that the culprit would agree to make up the time he was absent by desertion by continuing in the service after the three years term of his regiment has expired.

A GALLANT CHARGE.—A private belonging to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, mounted on a fiery steed, came charging up Main street yesterday, and charged down Church, at the same reckless speed. When opposite a saloon, kept by Sam Face, he wheeled his horse and charged into the bar-room, and through to the parlor, where he dismounted. He was invited outside to take a drink, when he was taken in charge by some of his officers. His "phiz" was scarred very badly. No wonder, considering what a terrific charge he made in capturing a "bar-room."—Old Dominion, Oct. 8.

Letter from Port Royal.

CAMP 127TH REG'T. N. Y. VOLS.,
COLES ISLAND, Sept. 24, '63.

Messrs. Editors:—I received THE CAVALIER last night, and herewith return my sincere thanks. Reading matter of all kinds is very scarce down here, our mails being few and far between.

I have been putting off writing to you, partly because there was not much of interest to write about, and partly because I have not been very well, and have felt—to use a common expression—as though I didn't care whether school kept or not.

I have proved to my satisfaction, that the exposure and hardships, with the rough fare of a soldier's life, is not near so well adapted to my constitution as wielding a pen in a cool office, shielded from the hot rays of the sun, and partaking of the little delicacies provided for us by Miss V., the kind matron and superintendent of our mess at the old Nelson Hospital.

I found the regiment to which I belong doing picket duty on this island, which is reached at the extreme end of Folly Island, and separated from it by a river or inlet less than a quarter of a mile in width. The farthest post of our picket line is about four miles from camp, fronting, and within sight of the rebel pickets on James Island, with the Stono river between us. We get along very peacefully with them, and sometimes some of our boys get into conversation with them, although it is contrary to the orders of the General Commanding to do so, and ten days labor in the front trenches on Morris Island is the experience of some of the boys for disobeying said order.

The siege of Charleston goes on surely and steadily. I think it may take several weeks yet before we get there, but I hope and believe its fate is sealed sooner or later. It will be a proud day for our arms and a sorry one for the self-styled "chivalry" to see their queen city humbled to the dust, and the glorious Stars and Stripes waving there once more; and when 'tis done, who shall say that our monitors are not equal to any task required of them, both for offence and defence.

A couple of days ago there was a great display of flags and burning on the different vessels lying off Folly Island, and it was thought some new victory had been achieved by us; but it turned out to be in honor of the arrival of Commodore Farragut, who, it was reported was to take command of the fleet in place of Commodore Dahlgren, who was to be relieved on account of ill health. If the old veteran is as successful here as he has been at some of his other fields of operations, Charleston will not have much peace till the rebels absquatulate therefrom.

I don't think of anything more at present, so will close with my best wishes for your success and prosperity.

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. Haff.

Telegraphic News.

From the Southwest.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The Democrat, of this city, has a special despatch from Vicksburg, dated the 30th of September, which says:—

General Joe Johnston is at Canton, Miss., with 15,000 troops. His supposed design is to prevent reinforcements going to General Rosecrans.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has 4000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg.

General Johnston says their victories are useless unless they crush Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

The Atlanta Appeal, speaking of the success of the rebel arms at Chattanooga, says:—"We shall now be recognized. Our securities will rise. Vallandigham will be elected."

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The Democrat has a special despatch from Leavenworth, saying:—

Intelligence having reached Fort Scott of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, Gen. Blunt left the former post for the latter one, on Sunday last.

The rebel General Cabell, with about

10,000 men from Gen. Cooper's rebel force, crossed the Arkansas River east of Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and joined General Coffey at Crooking Prairie, Missouri. Gen. Cabell was determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri.

On the receipt of this intelligence all the Federal cavalry in the Kansas District and a battery were sent to Fort Scott.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 7th inst., says:—

Lieut. Tappin, of Gen. Blunt's Staff, has arrived here. He reports that all Blunt's staff and body guard have been captured by the rebels, and also the command under Lieut. Pond at Baxter's Spring.

The rebels were under Quantrell, Hunter and Gordon, and were moving towards Fort Scott.

There was no danger of Fort Scott being taken, it being abundantly strong enough to resist any attack.

From Rosecrans' Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Government has official advices from Chattanooga down to the 6th inst. On the 5th, the rebel batteries opened on Gen. Rosecrans' position at long range; the longest being three miles, the shortest about two and sevenths of a mile. The firing was not very rapid.

A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, dated the 6th, says:—

"Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Our men are not annoyed by the long range firing in the least, and keep about their work the same as ever."

The Republican extra says:—"Other despatches go to show the impregnable condition of Rosecrans."

There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that one of Gen. Rosecrans' pontoon bridges across the Tennessee River had been carried away by the freshet and the other been submerged.

The telegraphic communication, broken by rebel raiders between Nashville and Stevenson, Ala., has been re-established.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The United States transport Curlew, from Charleston Bar on the morning of the 6th inst., has arrived here. She left Port Royal on the 4th inst. and towed the Weehawken to Charleston bar.

The Patapsco and Passaic were at work, but generally the navy were doing nothing.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Charleston Bar on the 5th inst., says:—

All is quiet except the occasional firing from the rebel forts.

Gen. Gillmore's preparations are nearly completed, and active operations will soon be resumed.

The steamers Tah Kee and Commodore Dupont arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe.

Peninsular Affairs.

A SAILOR SHOT BY A NEGRO.—On Friday evening last, three sailors, belonging to the gunboat Commodore Jones, visited the contraband camp, outside the fort, and one of them entered a house in which there was a female, who seems to have been the principal object of attraction, his companions remaining at the door. A party of negroes soon collected, some of them bearing arms, and attacked the sailors. The two who remained outside the building made a precipitate retreat and escaped uninjured; but the other, in passing out the door, was shot in the side, causing almost immediate death. We are unable to learn his name. The sailors were intoxicated.

The negro who fired the fatal shot is unknown to the authorities, and is still at large.

SUCCESSFUL RAID INTO MATTHEWS COUNTY, VA.—The expedition sent out on Sunday, the 4th inst., under General Wistar, to break up or capture the guerrillas and boat crews organized by the enemy in Matthews county, has returned, having, in the main, accomplished its object.

Four rebel naval officers, twenty men and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the Confederate Government, together with horses and arms, are the results. Large numbers of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss is one man killed. General Wistar reports the Fourth United States Infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the Nelson Hospital, no deaths occurred during the past week.

At the hospital of the 9th Vermont Vols., there were two deaths, James F. Bowen,

company B, and Woodard, company B.

In the 2d Wisconsin Battery there were two deaths, Frederick Fickler and Thos. Reingruber.

Capt. Behrer informs us that the health of this battery is rapidly improving, and that there are now very few cases of disease among his men that are considered dangerous.

GOOD MUSIC.—The people of Yorktown have been regaled, for a couple of days, with some excellent music by the band of the 148th New York Vols. Their performances are excellent, and the long interval that has occurred since this place was enlivened by any other music than the drum and fife, makes the change the more appreciable. The band is under the leadership of Professor Legrande Terry.

PRICES CURRENT.—By order of Brig. Gen. Naglee, of Sept. 16th, the following are established as the maximum prices at which the articles enumerated may be sold in the markets, shops, stores, or other places, at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fort Monroe and Yorktown. Any person who shall be convicted of selling at higher rates will be punished according to the discretion of the Provost Marshal, and the produce shall be forfeited. The only currency will be that permitted by the Government of the United States:—

Bacon, western, per lb., 10 cents; do. Virginia, 15; beef, surloin, 15; do., not surloin, 12; do., salt, 12; ham, western, 15; do., Virginia, 18; mutton, 12; Pork, 12; shoulders, western, 8; do., Virginia, 10; veal, 12; butter, keg, 25; do., fresh, 35; ice, 1½; lard, 15; meal, 2. Fish—spots, croaker, mullet, drum, flounder, rock, chub, grey trout, mackerel, salt spots, 5 cents per lb.; sheephead, blue, hog, sun, roundhead, taylor, salmon, trout, Spanish mackerel, 10 cents; apples, per peck, 25; potatoes, 25; peaches, 50; sweet potatoes, 30; beans, per quart, 15; milk, 8; ocre, 10; beets, per dozen, 12; crabs, 10; crabs, soft shell, 25; cucumbers, 10; eggs, 25; figs, 10; spots, alive, 30; squashes, 12; chickens, per pair, 50; ducks, 75; fowls, \$1; squabs, 25 to 50 cents; clams, per hundred, 30; cabbages, very large, 8; do., very small, 3; cantelopes, each, 5; watermelons, 10; roasting pigs, 50 to \$1; geese, \$1; wood, pine, per cord, \$3 50; do. hard, \$4; bread, 14 ozs., 5 cents; oysters, per quart, 15 cents; do. shell, per bushel, 50; do. Lynnhaven, 75; peas, black-eyed, per quart, 5; pears, ordinary, per peck, 25.

The above prices will be altered as the change of season and state of the market may require.

Advertisements.

\$15 PER DAY EASY \$15
AND A WATCH FREE.

100,000 men and women wanted to act as Agents in every Town, Village and Camp, to sell our immensely popular, unexcelled and valuable EXTRA LARGE SIZE STATIONERY, RECIPES, YANKEE NOTIONS and PRIZE PACKAGES. Largest, Best and Cheapest ever manufactured. Each package contains fine Writing Materials, such as Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Blotters, Emblems, Ladies' Paris Fashion Plates, Designs for Needlework, Cottage Keepsakes, Household Companions, Camp Companions (for Soldiers), Parlor amusements, Guide for Letter Writers, Many Ways to Get Rich, Likenesses of Generals, Gents' Pocket Calendars for the Year, Union Designs, Yankee Notions of all kinds, Recipes, Games, Army Laws and Advice, Rich and Costly Presents of Fashionable Jewelry, &c., &c., &c., the whole worth MANY DOLLARS, if bought separately. Price of each Package ONLY 25 cents retail. Wholesale rates to Agents very low. 100 to 200 PER CENT. PROFIT ALLOWED. Packages of all descriptions put up for Suters, Pedlars, Wholesale Dealers, &c. GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE ARMY SAFE. All soldiers are allowed to receive and sell our goods. A splendid Solid Silver Watch, English Movements, and Correct Timepiece, presented free to all who act as Agents. Watches and Jewelry at low prices. Send for our New Circulars, with Extra Premium Inducements, free. S. C. RICKARDS, CATELY & CO., No. 102 Nassau street, New York, the Great Original. Largest and Oldest Prize Package House in the World. Beware of impostors of similar names. jy14-1m

O. L. LAWSON HAS PROURED the services of H. N. LANGLEY, Watchmaker, who has had twelve years' experience in Northern cities. All work done with despatch and in the best style. He will always be found at his post, ready to accommodate citizens and soldiers, at the corner of McClellan avenue and Ellsworth streets, Yorktown, Va. je30-tf

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 fe3 1m F. B. PATTERSON.

LAWSON'S COLUMN.

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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.

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2 tons New York Dairy, Large Cheese.

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

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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'll rig you all out.

his belly to Robert who dwelt among the tombs, and had eaten dirt before him. Also that he had said, Let us take our city out of the nation. So they put no trust in him.

18. Now so it was that after the space of nearly two years the war which was in the land of Unculpsalm came not to an end.

19. For the men of the North and the men of the South were of one blood; and both were valiant. And the men of the North were more in number than the men of the South. But the men of the South multiplied themselves because of their Niggahs. For their Niggahs went not to war, but stayed at home to till the soil. Moreover, they were fighting upon their own ground; and much of their land was mire and marshes, desert land and wilderness, through which the armies of Unculpsalm wandered vainly, and where they stuck fast. And the men of the South cast up mounds upon their roads and before their cities, and made strong their high places with towers. And their land was filled with strong places, and with men of war and engines of war, such as the men of the North looked not to see in that land.

20. For the men of the South were astonished when the men of the North marched against them; because the men of the North had so often compromised themselves unto them, that they thought they were all Phlunkees, and that the spirit Bak Bohn had been utterly cast out of them. And without that spirit men cannot fight.

21. Wherefore the men of the South which had Niggahs, even the Tshivulree and the Phiretahs, seeing that their case was desperate, forced all the men of their country into their armies, and took the men which had respect unto the government of Unculpsalm, according to the Great Covenant, and loved the banner of Unculpsalm, and would not fight against it, and cast them into pits and into dungeons, and scourged them, and hanged them upon trees, after their manner. And being men of blood, and seeing that their case was desperate, they made it a terror to live in their country except unto them that professed to desire the destruction of the nation. So all men professed to desire it, or held their peace.

22. But in the land of the men of the North no man was molested. And men of the South dwelt there, and were spies and helpers unto their brethren. And men of the North, men of peace, which also were Phlunkees, helped their masters the Tshivulree and the Phiretahs.

23. And the men of the South had among them great captains; men of might and wisdom in battle. And they chose to be ruler over them Jeph, surnamed the Repudiator.

24. (Now among the men of Unculpsalm when a man would neither pay the debt that he owed, nor acknowledge it and ask it to be forgiven him, he was called a repudiator.)

25. And Jeph had been captain over a thousand in the armies of Unculpsalm when they went into Meesicho, and had also been one of the great Council: and he was a bold man, and a crafty, one who knew neither fear nor scruple.

26. Moreover, the men of the South were helped mightily from beyond the sea, even by the men of the kingdom of Jonbool, from which their land was wrested by the forefathers of the men of Unculpsalm.

27. Yet the men of Unculpsalm would have loved the men of that nation, even as a son loveth his mother which bore him. But the nobles and rich men of Jonbool scorned the men of Unculpsalm, and would none of their affection, and made light of their honor.

(To be continued.)

A DANGEROUS DISEASE—Constitution on the brain. Copperhead orators all have it.

Miscellaneous.

DIDN'T WISH TO INSULT HER.—The apology was cool, but it certainly should have been satisfactory.

Bill P. is known all over, and Bill was at this ball in all his glory. All his necessities for pleasure were on hand—good music, pretty girls and excellent whisky. The evening passed off rapidly, as it always does, and Bill had, about one o'clock, become pretty happy. Stepping up to a young lady, he requested the pleasure of dancing with her. She replied that she was engaged.

"Well," said Bill, "are you engaged for the next set?" She said she was.

"Can I dance with you the next, then?"

"I am engaged for that also."

"Can I dance with you to-night?"

"No, sir," with some hesitancy.

"Go to Boston," said Bill, highly indignant, and turned on his heel.

After a few moments Bill is accosted by the brother of the young lady, and charged with insulting his sister.

Bill denies, but professes himself willing to apologize if he has done wrong, and accordingly steps up to the young lady, when the following conversation ensued:

"Miss L., I understand I have insulted you."

"You have, sir."

"What did I say, Miss L.?"

"You told me to go to Boston."

"Well," said Bill, "I have come to tell you that you needn't go!"

CHESS PLAYING.—Mr. Blackburne, now well known in Europe as a remarkable blindfold chess player, has recently exceeded all his previous performances, by playing twelve games at once, against as many players. The exhibition took place in Manchester, England, before a large number of spectators. Six of the games were won by Mr. Blackburne, four by his opponents, and two were drawn. Ten is the largest number of games, we believe, ever played before blindfolded, and without the aid of a chess-board.

A DARKEY preacher arose to announce his text as follows: "In de fust pistole ob Clover, and two hundred and ninety-fust werse." "Hold up, Doctor!" shouted one of his hearers; "you have got into de wrong book; you mean the pistol of Timothy, I s'pose?" The preacher hesitated a moment, "I must cave in dis time; though I know'd dat de text was somewhere among de grasses."

A LAZY fellow, who had long been an importunate but unsuccessful applicant for a government office where there was plenty of pay and no work, at length fell into despondency. "Can you tell me," he said to a wag, "a cure for the blues?" "I should think in your case," replied the joker, "a sinecure would be the thing."

THE nearest approach to swindle is, in our opinion, for a seedy gentleman to ask a blind man to tell him what time it is by the town clock, while he is picking his pockets.

A WRITER called at his printer's and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his poem, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a pointer—I'm a setter."

THE fellow who tried to get up a concert with the band of his hat, is the same genius who, on last Sunday night played upon the affections of a down town lady.

ANATOMISTS say that man changes every seven years. "Therefore," says the inimitable Jones, "my tailor should not remind me of the bill I contracted in 1855, I ain't the man."

MUSICAL BIRDS.—Gillmore's Parrots.

Advertisements.

LATE ARRIVAL OF GOODS.

The undersigned, having made extensive additions to his Warehouse, respectfully calls the attention of Regimental Suters, the Troops and Loyal citizens, to his STOCK OF GOODS, Comprising a large variety of Fresh and Seasonable Merchandise, amongst which may be found,

CLARET, ALE, Messina Lemons, Smyrna Figs, Preserved Peaches and other fruits. Extra Western Flour, Sugar Cured Hams, Bacon Sides, Tea Cakes, Boston Biscuit, No. 1 Mackerel, Yellow Sugar, Coffee Sugar, Crushed Sugar,

Layer Raisins, Java Coffee, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c., Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware and Cutlery.

A fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hoop Skirts, Shirts and Drawers, Under Clothing, Hosiery

A large lot of Tin Ware, Camp Chairs, Crockery and Candy,

Also, several brands of Navy Pounds Tobacco, And Goodwin's Anderson's Lillienthal's and Mrs. Miller's Chewing Tobacco and Smoking Tobacco.

Also, a small lot of genuine Richmond Smoking Tobacco, Together with a large variety of Cigars, Imported and Domestic.

Also, PAINTS AND OILS, White Lead, Turpentine, Benzoin, Paints ready for use,

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Brandreth's Pills, Wright's Pills, Paregoric, Laudanum, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Vermifuge, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Epsom Salts, Seiditz Powders, And many other Goods, such as

Nails, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Yankee Notions, Pocket Knives, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of all kinds, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., &c., &c.

These Goods are all of the best quality and in prime condition, and will be sold reasonably.

se28 B. F. VOORHEES. Yorktown, Sept. 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN C. G. BAKER, HAS PURCHASED of John H. Gotshall, formerly a Suter of the 172d regiment Pennsylvania Militia, his store, known by the sign of "ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,"

on the south side of McClellan street, where he will keep an extensive assortment of Groceries and Provisions, among which you will find Teas, Coffee, Sugar and Spices, 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 Candies 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." jy21-tf

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NATIONAL EATING-HOUSE.

The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and Soldiers of Yorktown and vicinity to the fact that he has opened for their accommodations

PUBLIC EATING-HOUSE,

ON McCLELLAN AVENUE, OPPOSITE KEYES SQUARE,

Where his patrons will always find him ready to serve them to the best the market affords. His

CAKES, PIES

And other PASTRY are always FRESH AND PALATABLE.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, Tobacco, Segars, &c., at

REASONABLE RATES.

N. B.—All orders for FAMILIES AND OFFICERS' MESS ROOMS

served at the shortest notice. McIVER & POWER, au31-tf Proprietors.

B. F. VOORHEES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

ARMY AND NAVY STORES,

YORKTOWN, VA.

A large assortment of

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

Constantly on hand,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

se28-tf

\$15 PER DAY EASY \$15 AND A WATCH FREE.

100,000 men and women wanted to act as Agents in every Town, Village and Camp, to sell our immensely popular, unexcelled and valuable EXTRA LARGE SIZE STATIONERY, RECIPES, YANKEE NOTIONS and PRIZE PACKAGES. Largest, Best and Cheapest ever manufactured. Each package contains fine Writing Materials, such as Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Blotters, Emblems, Ladies' Paris Fashion Plates, Designs for Needlework, Cottage Keepsakes, Household Companions, Camp Companions (for Soldiers), Parlor amusements, Guide for Letter Writers, Many Ways to Get Rich, Likenesses of Generals, Gents' Pocket Calendars for the Year, Union Designs, Yankee Notions of all kinds, Recipes, Games, Army Laws and Advice, Rich and Costly Presents of Fashionable Jewelry, &c., &c., &c., the whole worth MANY DOLLARS, if bought separately. Price of each Package ONLY 25 cents retail. Wholesale rates to Agents very low. 100 to 200 PER CENT. PROFIT ALLOWED. Packages of all descriptions put up for Suters, Pedlars, Wholesale Dealers, &c. GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE ARMY SAFE. All soldiers are allowed to receive and sell our goods. A splendid Solid Silver Watch, English Movements, and Correct Timepiece, presented free to all who act as Agents. Watches and Jewelry at low prices. Send for our New Circulars, with Extra Premium Inducements, free. S. C. RICKARDS, GATELY & CO., No. 102 Nassau street, New York, the Great Original. Largest and Oldest Prize Package House in the world. Beware of imposters of similar names. jy14-1m

JEWS DEPOT, ON McCLELLAN Street, first door East of F. B. Patterson'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.

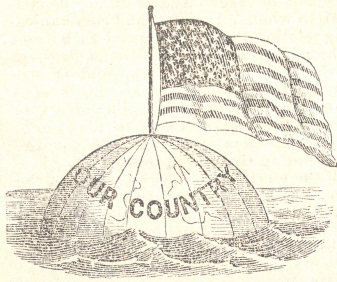
He will also procure to order, on short notice, any book that you may desire. fe3-1m

O. L. LAWSON HAS PROURED the services of H. N. LANGLEY, Watchmaker, who has had twelve years' experience in Northern cities. All work done with despatch and in the best style. He will always be found at his post, ready to accommodate citizens and soldiers, at the corner of McClellan avenue and Ellsworth streets, Yorktown, Va. je30-tf

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 jy23-1m F. B. PATTERSON.

O. L. LAWSON has just received the finest lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that has been brought to Yorktown in some yrs. mh10-tf

The Cavalier.



MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Upon entering our office on Thursday morning, which we had left about 11 o'clock on the night previous, three hours after the first explosion, and which up to that time had received no other injuries than the breaking of one pane of glass and the cutting of an additional and rather unnecessary skylight in the roof—where a piece of shell weighing about two pounds had made its descent, striking the floor at the spot from which we had moved a single step not more than three seconds before—we found that a large portion of our types had been thrown into such a confused state of "pi" by the explosion of the magazine that we almost despaired of making our appearance today in any shape. Our doors had been thrown open and windows broken, files of papers blown into the street or scattered loosely about the floor, forms scattered in every direction, and the head of our paper nowhere to be found. Our outside columns, which were already in type, were a hopeless wreck, and we find it impossible to turn out more than half sheet issues this week and next. The week after next we will be able to make our usual appearance, and trust our readers will, in the meantime, be content with the best that we can do.

Peninsular Affairs.

A NIGHT OF TERRORS. THE CONFLAGRATION. TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

Demolition of Buildings and Destruction of Government Property.

GOVERNMENT LOSS \$50,000.

CITIZENS' LOSSES \$22,000.

NOBLE DEEDS OF DAUNTLESS BRAVERY.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

Casualties, Incidents, &c.

About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, the usual quietude and sense of security from danger that had so long pervaded Yorktown was disturbed by the startling alarm of "Fire!" and soldiers and citizens rushed from their quarters to behold one of the most alarming sights that the imagination could picture.

The frame building occupied for hospital purposes by the 148th N. Y. Vols. and the 16th N. Y. Foot Artillery, in the kitchen of which the fire originated, was in flames, and separated from it only by the Government Bakery, also a light wooden structure, stood the Court House, in which a large quantity of ammunition was stored, whilst on the other side of the street, and directly opposite the Court House, was the old frame tavern stand, with timbers dry and combustible as punk, which also contained a quantity of almost every variety of explosive missiles, threatening with death the hardy soldiers who rushed to the scene of the conflagration and exerted every energy in fruitless efforts to suppress the flames.

The hospital contained about twenty patients, all of whom escaped uninjured, and found refuge in buildings remote from the fire.

Gen. Wistar was absent on official business at Fortress Monroe, Col. Duncan, of the 4th U. S. Colored Troops, being in temporary command of the fort, who, together with Capt. Wilson, formerly of Gen. Wistar's Staff, Lieut. Fleming, A. D. C., and other officers, did everything that could be done in the emergency.

Provost Marshal Brooks, with his guard; the officers and men of the 16th N. Y. Foot Artillery, who were encamped a few yards in the rear of the old tavern, the officers and men of Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, who were quartered just back of the Court House, together with crowds of officers and men from the 148th N. Y., the 2d Wisconsin Battery, Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and other regiments and batteries in and about the fort, were promptly at the scene, and never did men struggle more gallantly with an obstinate foe than did these brave soldiers against the insidious fury of the destructive element. But in spite of every effort to stay its progress, the fire communicated with the old tavern and soon afterwards with the Court House, spreading so rapidly that the removal of the ammunition from the buildings was beyond all human possibility of accomplishment.

The alarm and excitement throughout the fort, when the bursting of heated shells gave the terrible warning of an explosion more terrific that was certain to follow, was most intense. None knew at what moment the expected crash would come, and few dared to hope for other than the most destructive results. Where might safety be found was now the absorbing question, which none could answer, and upon which but little time was left to deliberate. The more timid ran to the remoter extremities of the fort, and sought refuge behind the numerous guns that peering over the parapet defy an army of human beings, yet remained silent and powerless under the broad and baleful glow of the triumphant flames. Others fell upon the ground, or got behind buildings, hay bales, in the ravines and behind trees—wherever the slightest promise of shelter was offered, to await, in painful suspense, the inevitable explosion.

A few stout hearts lingered around the burning buildings, unwilling to give up the field of strife to the devouring element, until finally forced by the increasing heat to abandon the conflict and save themselves from destruction. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieut. Hunt, of Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, and a portion of the men of that battery, who, whilst fragments of shells and bricks flew thick and fast around them, undertook and accomplished the desperate work of banking up a magazine near the burning buildings, and thus saved it from explosion.

Thicker and faster flew the missiles through the air and along the streets, until about 8 o'clock, when the old tavern was blown up, destroying the upper portion of the Court House and igniting the powder in the basement of that building, causing a second explosion, which followed the first so quickly as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. The concussion that followed was tremendous, making the earth tremble for miles around as though shaken by some awful revulsion of nature.

Burning timbers were scattered in every direction, and showers of whistling shot and howling shell were hurled through the air, which was darkened by clouds of smoke and sand, and almost simultaneously following the explosion, and mingling with the unearthly noise, came the crash of falling buildings, followed by the more rapid explosion of shells, whose fragments filled the air during the whole night, rendering it impossible to ascertain, with safety, the extent of the damage.

We are informed that nearly all the ammunition that was stored in the

basement of the Court House and the tavern building consisted of old stores that were left here by General Magruder. A large quantity of the powder, in cartridges, had been fished from the river, where it was thrown by the rebels, and which, after the fire was extinguished, lay scattered among the rubbish, unexploded.

The camp of the 16th N. Y. Artillery was a mass of burning ruins, and the men of that regiment were, most of them, left shelterless during the long hours of that night of terrors, exposed to the increasing cold, many having lost their blankets and overcoats in the general ruin.

The camp of Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, was also partially destroyed.

The explosion had scattered the fire over the whole space of ground extending from the spot where the hospital had stood to the northern gate of the fort, and embracing the camp of the 16th N. Y. Artillery and a portion of the camp of the Battery L, and from among the scattered and burning fragments of buildings that strewed the ground there was poured forth a continual shower of shell and brick, that went whistling, screeching and howling through the air, and fell thick and fast on every hand, in a manner that was truly appalling.

Old soldiers, who have fought at Fair Oaks and on other desperate battle fields, declare that they never encountered danger in so terrible a form.

Before the explosion took place, the mail boat and other vessels lying at or near the wharves withdrew to a respectful distance, and received no other injury than the breaking of a few windows.

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a magazine in the north citadel of the fort was pierced by a shell, which burst in the vault, when another explosion took place. The concussion, we believe from the effects produced in the CAVALIER office and in our sleeping quarters, was much greater than that of the evening previous, though the damage done to property, compared with the losses by the first explosion, was trifling, the magazine being situated at a greater distance from the business portion of the town.

Two 20-pounder guns that were mounted near the magazine were thrown into the camp of Battery L, 4th Artillery, a distance of about 70 yards. Doors were torn from their fastenings in every part of the fort, and windows and walls that had resisted the first shock were shattered by this.

As the day dawned upon the ruins in the fort, the rain commenced falling copiously, which continued for several hours, and the bursting of shells became less frequent, until, early in the afternoon, the fire was entirely extinguished. But the scene of the terrible explosions presented an appearance that defies description.

Fifteen or more buildings were completely destroyed, whilst almost every house in the fort was more or less damaged by the concussions or by flying fragments of shells and other missiles.

It was at first thought that a number of persons were killed; but, strange as it may appear, not a human life was lost, and the number wounded will not exceed a dozen or fifteen, most of them being but slightly injured, and none mortally.

Lieut. Beecher, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, had a very fine gray horse ruined by the explosion of a shell. All the other horses of Battery L of that regiment escaped injury, though they remained in the stables near the quarters of the battery throughout the night. The guns and caissons of the battery were removed before the explosions took place, and were all saved. Some four or five men of this battery were injured slightly, and one man was blown about four feet into the air by the explosion of a shell near him, receiving no other

hurt than a few trifling bruises sustained on his return to the ground.

Numbers of others escaped death narrowly, among whom were some who did not shun it in the performance of their duty. Some of these cases, we are happy to know, have come to the notice of the Commanding General, and called forth the following complimentary order, of which the brave soldiers therein named may be justly proud:

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
YORKTOWN, VA., Dec. 18th, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.

The thanks of the General Commanding, and of every officer and man in the service who loves a brave and faithful soldier, are due to a number of officers and men who rendered efficient service during the late conflagration and explosions at Fort Yorktown.

Prominent among many already mentioned in my official report are Sergeants JOHN W. THOMAS, Co. F, 9th Vermont Vols., and ALPHONSO WILSON, Co. D, 148th New York Vols., (both detached on Provost Guard,) who were the last to leave the roof of the burning magazine; Private MICHAEL RYAN, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Foot Artillery, who, when posted as a special sentinel, and his leg was fractured by a shell, remained at his post on his knees, musket in hand, till regularly relieved; Private JOHN O. HEADLY, Co. B, 148th New York Vols., posted as sentinel at the North gate, who maintained his post close to the burning magazine, till the explosion destroyed the gate he was guarding and hurled him far away, and Private FREEMAN L. HILLEGAS, Co. B, 148th New York Vols., posted at the jail to replace a sentinel who fled from his post, and who kept back the terrified prisoners with musket cocked and bayonet fixed—telling them that he meant to die at his post—until the expected explosion came and demolished the jail.

All of these men were wounded and injured, but live to adorn the service. Each of them expected and was prepared for death at his post. The fragments of shells and masses of brickwork, which all night flew like hailstones through the streets of Yorktown, constituted a scene far more appalling than any hostile bombardment.

All honor and gratitude to those brave men, who loved honor more than life, and who feared not death confronted in the path of duty.

ISAAC J. WISTAR,
Brig. Gen'l Comd'g.

The brave fellows mentioned in the above order have each received a furlough of twenty days.

Lieut. Cole, of the 148th N. Y., who was acting as Officer of the Guard, displayed commendable fearlessness in the discharge of his duties, remaining in close and dangerous proximity to the fire during the whole night.

Mr. H. N. Snow, telegraph operator at this place, and his orderly, John H. Garrison, of the 139th N. Y. Vols., are deserving of especial praise, for the promptness with which they re-established the communication with Fortress Monroe, which they accomplished in twenty minutes, after a portion of the wire had been destroyed by the explosion of the old tavern, making the connection and setting up an apparatus in an exposed portion of the fort.

We regret that we cannot mention the names of all who distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery on last Wednesday night; but whilst we have heard of many acts of daring intrepidity, the names of parties performing them have not come to our knowledge, and we have been too busily engaged with other matters to hunt them up.

The total loss of the Government, it is believed, will not exceed \$50,000, whilst the losses sustained by civilians will not amount to more than \$22,000, of which Mr. B. F. Voorhees loses at least \$7,000.

The back part of Mr. Voorhees' store was unroofed, and a portion of the

rear of the building torn away; the contents of the shelves and counters thrown upon the floor, where dry goods, groceries and sutlers' stores were piled in an indiscriminate and conglomerated mass, exposed to the terrible showers of bricks and shells from the burning ruins.

The jail was blown to pieces, and the guard house unroofed and otherwise badly shattered.

All the buildings between the square and the north gate, on McClellan avenue, were demolished, except the brick structure at the corner of the square, which was rendered uninhabitable.

The photograph gallery of Warren & Barney and Jones' clothing store were shivered to atoms, whilst Mr. Langley's jewelry store, which stood between them, remains uninjured. All three were small, light buildings.

The Monitor House was considerably injured, though not enough to cause suspension of business. Eager & Co.'s store and Mr. Williams' store escaped injury. The barber shop was slightly damaged, and the building occupied by Mr. Bent, news dealer, had the back end knocked away.

The mess-rooms on the other side of McClellan avenue, opposite the square, occupied by Mr. Voorhees' clerks, were destroyed. McIver's eating house had its roof broken in, almost demolishing the building. Capt. C. G. Baker's store and goods were damaged to the extent, he estimates, of about \$800. The other buildings in this row sustained little or no damage, other than the breaking of a few windows.

Lawson's store was considerably injured, and the goods thrown from the shelves and counters upon the floor, causing great loss.

The house in the northwest corner of the fort, occupied by Mr. D. H. Miller and others, was struck by a hundred-pound shot, at the time of the magazine explosion, which passed through the roof, knocked away a partition, and lodged in the eaves on the opposite side of the building from where it struck.

Nelson Hospital, the Mallicot House, and other buildings in that vicinity, were pretty hotly bombarded during the night, but with no very serious results, nor was any damage done to the headquarter buildings beyond the smashing of a few windows, bursting open of doors, &c., at the time of the heavy explosion. Two fragments of shells entered the building opposite the General's quarters, one passing through a window into the Assistant Engineer's office, and the other through the roof into the printing office, neither doing any damage.

Gen. Wistar has appointed a Board of Survey to inquire into the extent of the losses of Government property by the fire and explosion, and to fix the responsibility connected therewith.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Among the many well-merited promotions that have taken place from time to time in this command, we know of none that it has given us more pleasure to record than that of Adjutant Henry T. Noyes, of the 148th N. Y. Vols., to be Major of that regiment, vice Major Murray, promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

None who know Major Noyes can fail to recognise in his character all the traits of the courteous gentleman and the true soldier. His well-known merits as a brave and efficient officer, evinced in the performance of his duties as Adjutant, cannot fail to render his promotion highly popular with the regiment.

A NEW POST HOSPITAL.—A Post Hospital has again been established here, in the Nelson building, with the following officers:—C. H. Voorhees, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge; A. P. Childs, Chief Steward.

SERGEANT CHAS. J. JOHNSON, Co. A, 148th N. Y. Vols., who has for some time held the position of Postmaster at this place, has been promoted to a 2d Lieutenantcy in his regiment.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHARLES CITY. The expedition to Charles City Court House, sent out from Fort Magruder on the 12th inst., was the most successful in its results of any movement that has been made on the Peninsula for a long time.

The forces composing the expedition consisted of some 300 men of the 139th N. Y. Vols., under Col. Roberts, and 250 of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, under Col. Onderdonk, the whole under command of Col. Robert M. West, 1st Pa. Artillery, commanding the U. S. forces at Fort Magruder, acting under instructions from Brig. Gen. Wistar.

The affair was admirably planned and most faithfully carried out, as the results will show.

Whilst the 139th N. Y., under Col. Roberts, marched to the "Forge" and succeeded in reaching the rear of the rebel pickets, the Mounted Rifles, in two columns, pushed for Charles City Court House.

One column, led by Major Wheeler, dashed into a rebel camp, completely surprising the enemy, who, after firing a single volley, immediately surrendered.

The other column, under Col. Onderdonk, led by Colonel West in person, crossed a stream and dashed into another rebel camp; but the enemy had received the alarm and rushed into their quarters, from whence they poured a raking fire into the Rifles, who, nothing daunted, charged with such impetuosity that the rebels were glad to yield themselves prisoners.

Eight commissioned officers and eighty-two enlisted men were captured in the two camps, all belonging to the 42d Virginia Cavalry.

All their camp and garrison equipage, arms, stores, etc., were brought away or destroyed. 55 horses and 3 mules were captured and brought in.

Sergeant Arnold Wood and Corporal Thomas Smith, of the Rifles, were killed.

Capt. Gregory, of the Rifles, Mr. F. H. Wilson, the guide; Sergeants W. E. Hendrickson and Robt. G. Johnson, and Private John H. Shipplebearer, of the Rifles, were wounded.

The expedition returned to Fort Magruder on Monday last.

UNION PICKETS DRIVEN IN.—On Thursday night, our pickets on the Gloucester side of the river were driven in by about 150 rebel cavalry. A small detachment of the Mounted Rifles, under the command of Capt. W. S. Poor, was immediately sent out, who drove in the advance guard and found a strong force of rebel cavalry in line of battle, which it would have been imprudent to attack. Our forces therefore fell back to within one mile of the picket line, where they awaited reinforcements. About 4 A. M. an advance was made with cavalry and infantry, but the rebels skedaddled without a fight, our forces pursuing about four miles.

ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.—General Wistar, acting under an order from the General commanding the Department, has appointed officers to enroll the names of all citizens in this command, preparatory to the draft in January next.

H. N. LANGLEY, watchmaker and jeweller, authorizes us to state that he will pay full value for all articles taken from his establishment on Wednesday night, and ask no questions. Upon the return of an album taken from his place, five dollars will be paid.

Advertisements.

HENRY N. LANGLEY,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Opposite Voochee's Army and Navy Store
Next Door to Warren & Barney's
Photograph Gallery,
de7-tf YORKTOWN, VA.

MONITOR HOUSE, CORNER OF KEYES SQUARE AND Mc- CLELLAN AVENUE, YORKTOWN, VA.

The growing popularity of this Establishment has induced the Proprietor to make extensive additions and alterations in his building, to meet the wants of the Public, and he takes this method of informing the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of Yorktown and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish them with the best the market affords, in any department of his business. The

DINING SALOON

Always affords a Sumptuous and Substantial Meal, consisting of everything desirable to the palate that is to be found in this or other markets—no pains or expense being spared to render his table equal to that of any first-class Hotel.

THE OYSTER SALOON,

Which is entirely distinct from the other departments, is supplied with the finest Oysters in the market, which are served up in every variety of style, to suit the taste.

AN EXTENSIVE BAKERY

Is attached to the establishment, and keeps it constantly supplied with the most tempting variety of Fresh Pies, Cakes, and Pastry of every description.

There is also connected with the Monitor House an

ARMY STORE,

Where may be found Confectionery of all kinds, Fruit, Nuts, Tobacco and Segars, Condensed Milk, Preserves, Canned Fruit, Pickles, &c., which are sold at the lowest possible prices.

Families, Parties and Officers' Mess Rooms

Will be served in good style and at the shortest notice.

In short, nothing shall be left undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which the Monitor House has hitherto enjoyed.

VOLENTINE BAKER,
Proprietor.

**\$15 PER DAY EASY \$15
AND A WATCH FREE.**

100,000 men and women wanted to act as Agents in every Town, Village and Camp, to sell our immensely popular, unexcelled and valuable EXTRA LARGE SIZE STATIONERY, RECIPES, YANKEE NOTIONS and PRIZE PACKAGES. Largest, Best and Cheapest ever manufactured. Each package contains fine Writing Materials, such as Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Blotters, Emblems, Ladies' Paris Fashion Plates, Designs for Needlework, Cottage Keepsakes, Household Companions, Camp Companions (for Soldiers), Parlor amusements, Guide for Letter Writers, Many Ways to Get Rich, Likenesses of Generals, Gents' Pocket Calendars for the Year, Union Designs, Yankee Notions of all kinds, Recipes, Games, Army Laws and Advice, Rich and Costly Presents of Fashionable Jewelry, &c., &c., &c., the whole worth many dollars, if bought separately. Price of each Package ONLY 25 cents retail. Wholesale rates to Agents very low. 100 to 200 PER CENT. PROFIT ALLOWED. Packages of all descriptions put up for Suters, Pedlars, Wholesale Dealers, &c. GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE ARMY SAFE. All soldiers are allowed to receive and sell our goods. A splendid Solid Silver Watch, English Movements, and Correct Timepiece, presented free to all who act as Agents. Watches and Jewelry at low prices. Send for our New Circulars, with Extra Premium Inducements, free. S. C. RICKARDS, CATELY & CO., No. 102 Nassau street, New York, the Great Original. Largest and Oldest Prize Package House in the World. Beware of imposters of similar names. jv14-tf

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 fe3 1m F. B. PATTERSON.

CAPTAIN C. G. BAKER, HAS PURCHASED of John H. Gotshall, formerly a Suter of the 172d regiment Pennsylvania Militia, his store, known by the sign of

"ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES," on the south side of McClellan street, where he will keep an extensive assortment of Groceries and Provisions, among which you will find Teas, Coffee, Sugar and Spices, 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 Candies 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." jv21-tf

HEAD-QUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 5, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 46.

The recruitment of colored troops has become the settled purpose of the government. It is therefore the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in carrying out that purpose, by every proper means, irrespective of personal predilection. To do this effectually, the former condition of the blacks, their change of relation; the new rights acquired by them; the new obligations imposed upon them; the duty of the government to them; the great stake they have in the war, and the claims their ignorance and the helplessness of their women and children make upon each of us, who hold a higher grade in social and political life, must all be carefully considered.

It will also be taken into account that the colored soldiers have none of the machinery of "State aid" for the support of their families while fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the white soldiers, nor the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great boon awarded to him, the result of the war—FREEDOM FOR HIMSELF AND HIS RACE FOREVER!

To deal with these several aspects of this subject, so that as few of the negroes as possible shall become chargeable either upon the bounty of Government or the charities of the benevolent, and at the same time to do justice to those who shall enlist, to encourage enlistment, and to cause all capable of working to employ themselves for their support and that of their families—either in arms or other service—and that the rights of negroes and the Government may both be protected, it is ordered:

I. In this department, after the 1st day of December, instant, and until otherwise ordered, every able bodied colored man who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall be paid as bounty, to supply his immediate wants, the sum of ten (10) dollars. And it shall be the duty of each mustering officer to return to these head-quarters duplicate rolls of recruits so enlisted and mustered into the service, on the 10th, 20th and last days of each month, so that the bounty may be promptly paid and accounted for.

II. To the family of each colored soldier so enlisted and mustered, so long as he shall remain in the service and behave well, shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of the Superintendents of Negro Affairs, or their assistants; and each soldier shall be furnished with a certificate of subsistence for his family, as soon as he is mustered; and any soldier deserting, or whose pay and allowances are forfeited by Court Martial, shall be reported by his Captain to the Superintendent of the district where his family lives, and the subsistence shall be continued for at least six months to the family of any colored soldier who shall die in the service of disease, wounds or battle.

III. Every enlisted colored man shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital treatment as are furnished to the United States soldiers of a like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from these head-quarters.

IV. The pay of the colored soldiers shall be ten (\$10) dollars per month—three of which may be retained for clothing. But the non-commissioned officers, whether colored or white, shall have the same addition to their pay as other non-commissioned officers. It is, however, hoped and believed, by the Commanding General, that Congress, as an act of justice, will increase the pay of the colored troops to a uniform rate with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason why a colored soldier should be asked to fight upon less pay than any other. The colored man fills an equal space in the ranks while he lives, and an equal grave when he falls.

V. It appears by returns from the several recruiting officers that enlistments are discouraged, and the Government is competing against itself, because of the payment of sums larger than the pay of the colored soldiers, to the colored employes in the several staff departments, and that, too, while the charities of the Government and individuals are supporting the families of the laborer. It is further ordered: That no officer or other person on behalf of the Government, or to be paid by the Government, on land in this department, shall employ or hire any colored man for a greater rate of wages than ten dollars per month, without rations, except that mechanics and skilled laborers may be employed at other rates—regard being had, however, to the pay of the soldier in fixing such rates.

VI. The best use during the war for an able bodied colored man, as well for himself as the country, is to be a soldier; it is therefore further ordered: That no colored man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who can pass the surgeon's examination for a soldier, shall be employed on land by any person in behalf of the Government (mechanics and skilled laborers alone excepted.) And it shall be the duty of each officer or other person employing colored labor in this department to be paid by or on behalf of the government, to cause each laborer to be examined by the surgeons detailed to examine colored recruits, who shall furnish the laborer with a certificate of disability or ability, as the case may be, and

after the first day of January next, no employment rolls of colored laborers will be certified or passed at these head-quarters wherein this order has not been complied with, and are not vouched for by such certificate of disability of the employes. And whenever hereafter a colored employe of the Government shall not be paid within sixty days after his wages shall become due and payable, the officer or other person having the funds to make such payment, shall be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

VII. Promptness of payment of labor, and the facilities furnished by the Government and the benevolent, will enable colored laborers in the service of the Government to be supported from the proceeds of their labor: Therefore no subsistence will be furnished to the families of those employed by the Government at labor, but the Superintendent of Negro Affairs may issue subsistence to those so employed, and charge the amount against their wages, and furnish the officer in charge of payment of such laborers with the amounts so issued, on the first day of each month, or be himself chargeable with the amount so issued.

VIII. Political freedom rightly defined is liberty to work, and to be protected in the full enjoyment of the fruits of labor; and no one with the ability to work should enjoy the fruits of another's labor: Therefore, no subsistence will be permitted to any negro or his family with whom he lives, who is able to work and does not work. It is, therefore, the duty of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs to furnish employment to all the negroes able to labor, and see that their families are supplied with the necessities of life. Any negro who refuses to work when able, and neglects his family, will be arrested and reported to these head-quarters, to be sent to labor on the fortifications, where he will be made to work. No negro will be required to labor on the Sabbath, unless upon the most urgent necessity.

IX. The Commanding General is informed that officers and soldiers in the department have, by impressment and force, compelled the labor of negroes, sometimes for private use, and often without any imperative necessity.

Negroes have rights so long as they fulfill their duties: Therefore it is ordered, that no officer or soldier shall impress or force to labor for any private purpose whatever, any negro; and negro labor shall not be impressed or forced for any public purpose, unless under orders from these head-quarters, or because of imperative military necessity, and where the labor of white citizens would be compelled, if present. And any order of any officer compelling any labor by negroes or white citizens shall be forthwith reported to these head-quarters, and the reasons which called for the necessity for such order be fully set forth.

In case of a necessity compelling negro or white labor for the purpose of building fortifications, bridges, roads, or aiding transportation or other military purpose, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Negroes in that district to cause employment rolls to be made of those so compelled to labor, and to present said rolls, as soon as the necessity ceases, to the Assistant Quartermaster of the district, that the laborers may be paid; and the Superintendent shall see that those that labor shall have proper subsistence, and may draw from the Commissary of Subsistence rations therefor. Any officer offending willfully against the provisions of this order will be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

And no negro shall be impressed into military service of the United States, except under orders from these head-quarters—by a draft, which shall equally apply to the white and colored citizen.

X. The theory upon which negroes are received into the Union lines, and employed, either as laborers or soldiers, is that every negro able to work who leaves the rebel lines, diminishes by so much the producing power of the rebellion to supply itself with food and labor necessary to be done outside of military operations, to sustain its armies, and the United States thereby gains either a soldier or a producer. Women and children are received, because it would be manifestly iniquitous and unjust to take the husband and father and leave the wife and child to ill-treatment and starvation. Women and children are also received when unaccompanied by the husband and father, because the negro has the domestic affections in as strong a degree as the white man, and however far South his master may drive him, he will sooner or later return to his family.

Therefore it is ordered: That every officer and soldier of this command shall aid by every means in his power the coming of all colored people within the Union lines; that all officers commanding expeditions and raids shall bring in with them all the negroes possible, affording them transportation, aid, protection and encouragement. Any officer bringing or admitting negroes within his lines shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs within his district, so they may be cared for and protected, enlisted or set to work. Any officer, soldier or citizen who shall dissuade, hinder, prevent or endeavor to hinder or prevent any negro from coming within the Union lines, or shall dissuade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to prevent or hinder any negro from enlisting, or who shall insult, abuse, ridicule or interfere with, for the purpose of casting ridicule or contempt upon colored troops, or individual soldiers, because they are colored, shall be deemed to be, and held liable under the several acts of Congress applicable to this subject, and be punished with military severity for obstructing recruiting.

XI. In consideration of the ignorance and helplessness of the negroes, arising from the condition in which they have been heretofore held, it becomes necessary that the Government should exercise more and peculiar care and protection over them than over its white citizens, accustomed to self-control and self-support, so that their sustenance may be assured, their rights respected, their helplessness protected, and their wrongs redressed, and that there be

one system of management of negro affairs. It is ordered that Lieutenant Colonel J. Burnham Kinsman, A. D. C., be detailed at these head-quarters, as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this department, to whom all reports and communications relating thereto, required to be sent to these head-quarters, shall be addressed. He shall have a general superintendence over all the colored people of this department, and all other Superintendents of Negro Affairs shall report to Lieutenant Colonel Kinsman, who is acting for the Commanding General in this behalf.

All the territory of Virginia south of the James River shall be under the superintendence of Captain Orlando Brown, Assistant Quartermaster. All the territory north of James River shall be under the superintendence of Captain Charles B. Wilder, Assistant Quartermaster. The district of North Carolina shall be under the superintendence of the Rev. Horace James, Chaplain.

Each Superintendent shall have the power to select and appoint such assistant superintendents for such sub-districts in his district as may be necessary, to be approved by the Commanding General; such appointments to be confirmed by the Commanding General.

The pay of such assistant, if a civilian, shall in no case exceed the pay of a first class clerk in the Quartermaster's department.

It shall be the duty of each Superintendent, under the direction of the General Superintendent, to take care of the colored inhabitants of his district, not slaves, under the actual control of a loyal master in his district; (and in all questions arising as to freedom or slavery of any colored person, the presumption shall be that the man, woman or child is free or has claimed protection of the military authorities of the United States, which entitles the claimant to freedom;) to cause an accurate census to be taken of colored inhabitants in his district, and their employments; to cause all to be provided with necessary shelter, clothing, food and medicines. To see that all able to work shall have some employment, and that such employment shall be industriously pursued; to see that in all contracts for labor or other things made by the negroes with white persons the negro is not defrauded, and to annul all contracts made by the negro which are unconscionable and injurious, and that such contracts as are fulfilled by the negro shall be paid; to take charge of all lands and all property allotted, turned over or given to the use of negroes, whether by government or by charity; to keep accurate accounts of the same and of all expenditure; to audit all accounts of the negroes against Government and to have all proper allowances made as well to the negro as the Government; and to have all claims put in train for payment by the Government; to keep accurate accounts of all expenses of the negro to the Government, and of his earnings for the Government; to see that the negro who have wrought on land furnished by the Government on shares shall have their just portion, and to aid in disposing of the same for the best good of the negro and Government; to make quarterly returns and exhibits of all accounts of matters committed to them, and to hold all monies arising from the surplus earnings of the negro over the expenditures by the United States for the use and benefit of the negro, under orders from these head-quarters.

XII. It appearing to the Commanding General that some of the labor done by the negroes in this department remains unpaid—some for the space of more than two years, although contracts were duly made by the proper officers of the Government for the payment thereof—whereby the aid of the negro in the justice of the Government is impaired, and the trust in its protection is weakened, it is ordered that each superintendent shall be a commissioner to audit all such accounts, procure evidence of their validity, make out accurate pay-rolls, and return the same so that they may be presented for adjustment to the proper departments. Provided, however, that no suit of any such claim against the Government shall be valid, and no payment shall be made of any such claim except in hand to the person actually earning it—if he is within this department—or to his legal representative, if the person earning it be deceased.

XIII. Religious, benevolent and humane persons have come into this department for the charitable purpose of giving to the negroes secular and religious instructions, and this, too, without any adequate pay or material reward. It is therefore ordered that every officer and soldier shall treat all such persons with the utmost respect; shall aid them by all proper means in their laudable avocations, and that transportation be furnished them whenever it may be necessary in pursuit of their business.

XIV. As it is necessary to preserve uniformity of system, and that information shall be had as to the needs and the supplies for the negro, and as certain authorizations are had to raise troops in the department, a practice has grown up of corresponding directly with the war and other departments of the Government, to the manifest injury of the service: it is therefore ordered that all correspondence in relation to the raising or recruiting of colored troops, and relating to the care and control of the negroes in this department, with any official organized body or society, or any department or bureau of the Government, must be transmitted through these head-quarters, as by regulation all other military correspondence is required to be done.

XV. Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry in relation to all offences committed by or against any of the colored troops, or any person in the service of the United States connected with the care or serving with the colored troops, shall have a majority of its members composed of officers in command of colored troops, when such can be detailed without manifest injury to the service.

All offences by citizens against the negroes, or by the negroes against citizens—except of a high and aggravated nature—shall be heard and tried before the Provost Court.

By command of Major General BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS,
Major and A. A. G.