Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MEXICO.

From the Tribune.

The subjugation of Mexico by French bayonets, and the abolition of republican institutions, are now nearly complete. Of the national armies but little appears to be left. Juarez is reported to have under his immediate control no more than two thousand men. A national navy unfortunately never existed. Of the leaders of the national party many have given their adhesion to the Empire, while others have left the country. The imperial reconstruction of the Government is making some progress, and vast hopes are naturally conceived as to the future.

We referred some time ago to a net of projected telegraphs, traversing the whole country, and connecting with the United States and Cuba. Besides this telegraph, a number of railroad projects have received the imperial approval, the latest of which is that of a railroad from Queretaro to Guaymasio, with a branch road to some city in the State of Michoacan, which is yet to be designed. The cost of the construction of this road is estimated at four and a half millions, to be subscribed for in shares of one hundred and fifty piastres, payable at the rate of only two piastres a month. Thus the interest of a large portion of the moneyed classes is enlisted in the maintenance of peace and the present Government.

Our latest advices from Panama contain the remarkable statement that the question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire is being discussed among the politicians of the former country. It is added that there are no grounds for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out, as every Government of Central America is opposed to such a move. We very much doubt whether the projects of annexation are so insignificant as is here represented. If Maximilian succeeds in awakening in Mexico an interest in commercial, industrial, and agricultural improvements, in developing the resources of the country, in reorganizing the army and the finances, in founding a navy, in attaching to himself and his rule all the classes of the population whose interests are connected with the progress of these schemes, the Governments of Central America will find it very difficult to prevent the springing up of a party of annexationists in their States.

The only possible way for counteracting the influence which the policy of Maximilian, aided by the agents of France in Central America, will produce, is to emulate Maximilian in the introduction of sweeping reforms in the administration of their Governments. If the Congress of plenipotentiaries of South American and Central American States, which was to open at Lima on the 28th of October, understands the signs of the times, it will direct its chief attention to this point. The vast history of the United States proves that a republic may not only equal, but surpass monarchies, in rapid growth and material prosperity. Most or all of the States of South and Central America would have it in their power to enter upon an equally glorious career.

The statesmen assembled at home must endeavor to devise efficient measures for increasing their power by a closer union, for multiplying the means of communication, for promoting emigration, for developing commerce, industry, and all the other vast resources of their rich countries, and they will easily roll back the tide of monarchism which seems to set in in Mexico, and which contains a real danger to their existence so long as it shall prove more beneficial to the material prosperity of the people than a republican form of government.

For, after all, if the rule of Maximilian should be strengthened, it is due not to a predilection of the people for a monarchy, but to their common and natural desire to walk on the road of peaceable progress. Monarchism, regarded by itself, is still viewed in Mexico as a foreign import, and even papers so devoted to the cause of imperialism as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city inform us that a number of disaffected members of the Clerical party of Mexico are conspiring with some of the Liberal exiles in the United States against Maximilian. These conspiracies will be of little danger to the Empire so long as the latter carefully and wisely provides for the material wants of the country. But once satisfy the people that they will gain the same advantages under their old Republican Government, and liberty besides, and the Empire will crumble in a much shorter time than was required to build it up.

HOOD AND SHERMAN—THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

We do not think that, in the whole course of the war, the Rebels have ever made a military mistake as great as is the diversion of Hood's army towards Tennessee. The soldiers of that army were publicly promised by the leaders a month ago that their feet would soon press the soil of that State, and Jeff. Davis himself, in his Columbia speech, spoke of their going as high orthward as the Ohio river.

Now, when we reflect upon the past course and present aspect of military affairs in the Southwest, the madness of such a project must be apparent. The war in that section was *begun* on the Ohio river, pushed up the Cumberland to Doneison, across Kentucky to Bowling Green and Mill Springs, down to Nashville and Memphis, onward to Corinth and Chattanooga, and still forward and southward till our army stood triumphant in Atlanta. As it marched, it destroyed or drove before it the armies of the Rebels, defeating them in not less than twenty pitched battles of magnitude. The country we left behind us in our advance was very effectually conquered and subdued.

The whole belligerent and able-bodied population was in the Rebel armies that we whipped; and all the main strategic or otherwise important points we captured, fortified, and garrisoned. In striking for Tennessee, Hood struck for a region where the successful prosecution of offensive military operations was next to impossible. It was easy enough for Forrest and his horsemen to dash around and capture little towns or assault outposts. But when it came to the movement of a large army, the matter was altogether different. On every hand there were great fortresses; all around there were minor but powerful works; the rivers were patrolled by gunboats; the railroads guarded by block-houses; the cities garrisoned; and besides all this, there was a large movable army (leaving Sherman altogether out of the count) ready at any point and at any moment to meet the Rebels in front, to assail them in flank, to fall upon their rear, or to cut their communications and destroy their supplies. The Rebels could not have selected a more hopeless region in which to campaign, with the prospect of any valuable or durable results, than the State of Tennessee. East, Centre, and West, North and South, it is ours, and everywhere it is a field prepared for battle. Under these circumstances and conditions, what could Hood possibly hope to effect? Sweep swiftly across Tennessee?—It might be done.

Across Western Kentucky? It were not altogether impossible. Up to the Ohio, and across the Ohio? Well, what then? Has he gained anything? Does he hold anything? Can he stay there? Has he got Chattanooga or Montgomery, or Nashville? Has he got Knoxville or Memphis? Does he command the Cumberland, the Tennessee, or the Mississippi? Has he got the State of Tennessee? What has he done to forward the triumph or secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Well might the grim Sherman give vent to the most inexpressible contempt in regard to the northward movement of Hood; well might he exclaim:—"Let him go North, d—n him! If he will go to the Ohio river, I will give him rations."

Where Hood's main body is stationed at this moment is not given out; but the appearances are that he has not as yet passed Tennessee; that he has not even yet got beyond North Alabama.

In the meantime, while Hood's army, according to the programme set forth by himself and by Jeff. Davis, was to be moving into and through Tennessee, what was Sherman, at Atlanta, to be about?—what were the opportunities that this mad Rebel movement afforded him? Sherman followed Hood a considerable distance, but getting disgusted with the pursuit, and being determined, as he remarked, that the Rebels should not plan his campaigns or work out his strategy for him, he turned back toward Atlanta and prepared for the prosecution of a new campaign in Rebeldom, upon his own plan. Hood had not only gone where he himself could effect nothing; he had not only failed in drawing Sherman upon a wild-goose chase after him; but he had uncovered the whole of the important country between the Savannah and Alabama rivers, and from the mountains to the sea. So that, whether Sherman dashed to strike for Savannah, for Mobile, or for Lynchburg, his work was simplified, and his path rendered comparatively clear, by the fact that Hood was struggling desperately and wrestedly among the bristling strongholds of Tennessee.

The real purpose and direction of the new campaign which General Sherman has embraced the opportunity of Hood's absence to undertake, is still unknown. It has been a topic of the greatest public interest for the past week; but no man or journal is able, apparently, to give anything definite about it. Speculation runs over a thousand miles, from Lynchburg to Mobile; but fortunately for Sherman, it can fix itself certainly nowhere. The Rebels seem to be even more excited about the matter than we are; but they also fail to give us reliable news.

BLOWING UP OF GUNBOAT "TULIP."

Official Report of the Circumstances of the Disaster.

The Navy Department has received the following official report of the particulars of the deplorable disaster in the lower Potomac:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER "DON," Potomac Flotilla, November 15—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—SIR: It has become my painful duty to report to the Department the total destruction of the United States steamship *Tulip*, by a boiler explosion on Friday evening last, off Ragged Point, in the Potomac River.

Of a complement of fifty-seven officers and men, ten only were saved, two of whom have since died.

The *Tulip* left St. Inigoes by my order on Friday afternoon bound to the United States Navy Yard, Washington, for the purpose of having her starboard boiler repaired, which was reported by Chief Engineer Reilly to be in an unsafe condition. She started with steam on her port boiler only, and her master (officer was assigned by Chief Engineer Reilly not to get steam on the starboard one under any circumstances, as will be seen by the accompanying reports led to the fearful explosion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commander Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WYANDANK," St. Inigoes, November 12, 1864.—Commander F. A. Parker, Sir:—In obedience to your orders of the 12th instant, I proceeded to make the following report of the disaster to the United States steamer *Tulip*:

On the 11th of November, at 3 o'clock, we left St. Inigoes Naval station, bound for Washington, steaming and towing. After passing the guard schooner Western Union, being officer of the deck, the pilot asked me why we were going to stop at Piney Point. I told him I did not know. He then asked Senior Engineer George H. Parks, and he told him that they were going to get up a seam on the other boiler. Third Assistant Engineer John Gordon, then on watch, said it was not necessary to stop, that he had already steam on the other boiler. We did not stop at Piney Point, but passed on up the Potomac.

Nothing unusual had occurred up to 6 P. M., when I was relieved. About 15 minutes pas. 6 o'clock I was on the lower part of the vessel, heard some noise and excitement in the engine-room, started aft, saw volumes of steam come up the engine and fire-room hatchways, and heard Engineer Gordon cry out, "Haul your fires!" At that moment Senior Engineer Parks rushed down the engine-room, and Engineer Gordon cried out, "For God's sake, somebody raise the safety valve!" Seeing there was danger, I walked aft, when I came abreast of the cabin companionway the explosion occurred, and the after part of the vessel went down in about two minutes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN DAVIS, Acting Master's Mate.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WYANDANK," St. Inigoes Creek, November 12.—Commander A. F. Parker, Sir:—I have to report to you the loss of the United States steamer *Tulip*, on the evening of the 11th instant, in consequence of orders we received from one boiler from St. Inigoes creek at about 3 o'clock P. M., bound for Washington. At about 8 o'clock Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Parks said to me—Cap ain Smith and myself—that if we would stop at Piney Point about two hours he would have steam in the starboard boiler, which was the Carpenter one.

Before we reached Piney Point, Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gordon, then on watch, said to me that if there was no need of stopping at Piney Point, for he had already got steam in the other boiler. I then reported to Captain Smith what Mr. Gordon had said, and he directed me to proceed on up the river. At about 6 o'clock and 15 minutes, when abreast of Ragged Point, I was setting in the ward-room with Acting Third Assistant Engineer Geo. Parks, when I heard Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Gordon call out to "haul fires." Engineer Parks ran on deck, and followed. I saw steam coming from the engine-room. Engineer Parks jumped down into the engine-room, and immediately returned. Acting Third Assistant Engineer Gordon called out, "For God's sake some one raise the safety valve!" Acting Third Assistant Engineer Parks again jumped down into the engine-room, and at this moment the explosion took place.

The vessel, to the best of my belief, sank within three minutes from the time of the explosion. We, ten in number, were picked up at 7 o'clock by the tugboat *Hudson*, and brought to this place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. WAINSHAW,
Acting Ensign and Executive Officer.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "JUNIPER," Potomac Flotilla, November 13.—F. A. Parker, Commodore Commanding Potomac Flotilla:—Sir:—In obedience to your orders of the 12th instant, I proceeded to Ragged Point in search of the bodies and remains of the United States steamer *Tulip*, which was blown up by steam on the eve of the 11th instant off that point. I sent out two boats and landed on the beach, where I found large fragments of her remains. I found a trunk belonging to Acting Master's Mate Reynolds, of that vessel, a valise belonging to the pilot, a chest, bag, one several blue shirts, and a number of officers' caps. I also found two sponges, and a lot of letters addressed United States steamer *Tulip*, large portion of her deck, the top of her pilot-house, and her first cutter lay on the beach, and lay up to the present time. I have not been able to find any bodies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PHILIP SHERIDEN,
Acting Ensign Commanding.

List of officers and crew belonging to and on board of the United States steamer *Tulip* at the time of her loss, November 11 1864, so far as can be ascertained from Paymaster Carpenter's books:—

William H. Smith, Acting Master Commanding, missing; R. M. Wainstaff, Ensign and Executive Officer, saved; John Rattenberg, Master's Mate, missing; John Davis, Master's Mate, saved; Julian S. Reynolds, Master's Mate, saved; John Hammond, Master's Mate, missing; George H. Parks, 3d Assistant Engineer, missing; John Gordon, 3d Assistant Engineer, missing; Benanda F. Teal, 3d Assistant Engineer, saved; Charles Benning, Paymaster's Steward, missing; James Jackson, Pilot, missing; John Roberts, Master's Mate, missing; John Adams, 2d class Fireman, missing; John Nolan, 2d class Fireman, missing; James Porter, 2d class Fireman, saved (since dead); James Campbell, 2d class Fireman, missing; W. H. Simpson, 2d class Fireman, missing; Benjamin Pollock, 2d class Fireman, missing; Patrick Carroll, 3d class Fireman, hospital at Point Lookout; Henry Johnson, ship's cook, missing; Michael Holland, Wardroom cook, saved, (since dead); Thomas Carter, Wardroom Steward, missing; Charles Reid, Captain's Steward, missing; Martin Beazin, ordinary seaman, missing; Patrick Quinlan, ordinary seaman, missing; James Robinson, George H. Niles, James Carroll, John Colley, coal-heavers, missing; Jeremiah Holland, coal-heaver, saved; George Wilson, William O'Connell, James Freeman Thomas Watson, Richard Conover, James Leary, David Peyser, landsmen, missing; Nelson Gaskins, landsman, saved; Beverly Bork, Elijah Jedersom, Robert Warren, Benjamin Brown, landsmen, missing; Fleet Burrell, landsman, saved; Waverly Mason, Frank Green, William Fletcher, landsmen, missing; Charles Stone, B. Pitchugh, Noah Brooks, James Bruger, John Digge, Jules Talbot, William Lindsey, first-class boys, missing; Frank Snowden, first-class boy, saved; George Ireland, boy not enlisted, belonging to Annapolis, Md., missing.

At 11 o'clock Friday evening, November 11, the army tug *Hudson*, Captain James Allen, placed the following wounded men on the United States storeship *Wyandank*, at St. Mary's Naval Station, where they received every attention:—

Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff, with contusion of right foot; Acting Master's Mate John S. Reynolds, without one fracture of left femur; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Benjamin F. Teal, with contusion of right thigh and of face; James Porter, 2d class fireman, scalded; Nelson Gaskins, landsman, with dislocation of knee; Fleet Burrell, scalded; Frank Snowden, with fracture of left femur; Michael Holland and Jeremiah Holland, scalded.

Total, nine persons, survivors of the wreck.

—Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

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TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many (11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELSIOR ORGANS, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 321 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. D 9-1m*

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;
Also for the
TEN-FORTY BONDS,
Interest on both payable in Gold.
10-26-fmw1m W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

COAL AT FIRST COST.
Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COAL OF BEST QUALITY.
SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $100.00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 1 next, of the MUTUAL
BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.
Office 121 S. THIRD Street,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.
Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.
Subscriptions of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $150; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $850; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possesses large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DODALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mines and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.
The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.
For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the
Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOLLE, President.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOLLE.
10-24. A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1835 and 1837 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-21-1m

$8 A TON
For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton
For Stove and Heater Coal.
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (907),
below Girard avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
11-1-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, &c., or MERCHANDISE of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.
Government Sale of
HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at SIXth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:—
800 Beef Hides (more or less).
1200 Sheep Pelts (more or less).
600 pounds of Tallow.
Also, a lot of worn out Horses, Empty Barrels, &c.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.
S. C. GREENE,
11-14 Captain and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864.
While sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on 15th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of condemned ORDNANCE STORES, viz.:—
1 Steam Boiler and Pump,
1 Double Lathe,
6 Grindstones,
741 Grey Blankets,
1000 Blue Blankets,
1161 Red Blankets,
47 Pole Axes, Gutta Percha,
55 Yatagans, Cavalry Round,
2217 Sack Bags,
2800 Bayonets,
2121 Blankets,
180 McClellan Saddle Trees,
110 yards silk Serge,
40 pounds Worsted Yarns,
1000 pounds do Rags,
3 pounds Shoe Thread,
50 Barrels,
5 Jugs,
7 bottles,
2 Water Cans,
222 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha,
19 do do Lea her,
ALSO
A large lot of
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
J. G. BENTON,
11-4-13t Major Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY,
November 8, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.
Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.