THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hoffman & Marks, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Chartres street, dry goods.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture and a Broadwing sewing machine.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Urselines street, meess beef; at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 93 Camp street, Virginia and other tobacco soap and starch.

Arrival of the Steamship Washington.

We received a telegram yesterday morning that the George Washington had crossed the bar at 10½ o'clock A. M. She arrived at her wharf last evening about 10 o'clock, and brought New York dates to the 23d, the day of her departure. The following is her memoranda:

At noon, off Tortugas, signalized steamship Geo. Cromwell. Same day, at 5½ P. M., passed steamship Star of the South. On the 30th, at noon, signalized steamship Morning Star.

Passengers per steamship George Washington from New York:

E. B. Ball, F Marchell, F Sazelot, Mr Arrowsh, Mrs Case and child, Dr F Bacon, W P Haskell, John Darlie, Mrs Jones and three children, Mr Autombacs, T N Boyd, W J Thatcher; and 51 in the steerage.

We are indebted to Captain Gager, of the steamship George Washington, for favors.

Purser Allen, of the steamship George Washington, will please accept our thanks for particular favors.

STATE TAXES.—W. D. C. Campbell, State tax collector for the Second District, gives notice to State tax payers of that District that he is ready to receive all State taxes due for the year 1861 on real estate, capital, &c., and all State licenses on trades, occupations, &c. for the year 1863. See his advertisement in another column.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Mr. John Toomey, Fire Warden, advertises that the above reward will be paid to any person who will furnish him with such information as will lead to the conviction of the party who set fire, or who caused it to be set, to the building occupied by Desnommes Brothers, corner of Canal and Carrips streets.

At auction, on Monday at 11 o'clock, a fine assortment of furniture and a sewing machine by McCerran & Landry, at their Mart.

GROCERIES—RICH, RARE AND CHOICE.—The most epicurian of our readers will have their palates tickled if they will examine attentively the advertisement of Thompson & Barnes, of 23 and 25 Common street, to be found in to-day's *Bee*. The bare mention of roast beef, roast turkey and chicken, jellies, fresh tomatoes, fruits, fish, oysters, ales, wines and brandies, which they have in store with other good things, will cause a rush no doubt.

There will be important sales on Monday, June 1st, by R. T. Montgomery, at the following hours and places which are of especial importance and interest to dealers in beef, fine manufactured tobacco, starch and soap. At 11 o'clock, ex ship Narragansett, opposite Ursuline street, Second District, will be sold 350 barrels choice mess beef, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, there will be an especial and preemptory sale of 300 boxes and quarter boxes fine manufactured and Virginia tobacco and 800 boxes choice starch and soap. The articles above mentioned will be sold without reserve or limit, and the latter sale offers a fine opportunity for an investment or speculation. Parties interested in the purchase of the above should be present at the sale. For particulars refer to the advertisements.

Four Days Later from the North.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO WASHINGTON.

VALLANDIGHAM SENT SOUTH.

ANOTHER INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—VIA NEW YORK.

Vallandigham Demonstrations in New York and Albany.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, ARKANSAS AND WASHINGTON.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship George Washington, last night, we received files of New York papers to the 23d inst., including dates not received by the Mississippi, the last arrival.

The news is interesting from several quarters, but time will not permit more than a hasty glimpse for this morning's issue.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express, May 25.]

The Rebels Preparing for the Invasion of Kentucky.

BURNING OF TRESTLE WORK NEAR CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Cincinnati, May 23—A Louisville dispatch says that the rebels are certainly preparing for the invasion of Kentucky, and that their forward movements will be made about the 1st of June.

The rebels yesterday burned the extensive trestle work at Hamilton, near Clarksville, Tennessee.

Stonewall Jackson's Successor.

It is represented as coming from rebel sources that Gen. George E. Pickett, formerly of the Ninth United States Infantry, will succeed Jackson. He is now second in command of Longstreet's corps.

[From the N. Y. Herald of the 19th.]

Gen. Hooker to retain command of the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, May 18, 1863.—After Messrs. Wade and Chandler returned from an inspection of the army below, they had a prolonged interview with the President, who has become so firmly convinced as are the former that Gen. Hooker shall retain the command of the army. It is also urged that its condition is such as to warrant the prompt adoption of energetic movements.

News from the Southwest via New York.

Cincinnati, May 23d—The *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Murfreesboro', which gives the rebel reports from Mississippi to the 9th of May.

Gen. Pemberton had evacuated Vicksburg and marched out to attack Gen. Grant in the rear, while Gen. Joe Johnson attacked him in the front.

The rebels anticipate a great battle between the opposing forces in a few days.

Gen. Bragg is reported by a gentleman who passed through his lines as being fearful of an attack by Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Bragg's whole position at Horse Shoe Mountain is strongly fortified.

Important from East Tennessee.

TEN UNION REGIMENTS ADVANCING ON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 20, 1863.—A Knoxville paper of the 16th inst mentions the advance of ten Federal regiments on Cumberland Gap.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* speculates on Gen. Burside's anticipated movement on East Tennessee, and thinks the mountains will prove an insuperable barrier to his advance.

It is stated that General Buckner has been appointed to the command of the Knoxville, Tenn., Department.

The Blockade Runners.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL TRADER HCDINIE—A REBEL GENERAL SAID TO BE ON BOARD, &c.

Of Mobile Bar, May 7, 1863.—Last night the gunboats Cuyler and Kanawha, after an exciting chase, captured the rebel steamer Eugenie, loaded with arms and ammunition. She was from Havana, and was chased three times after leaving that place by our vessels. She will be sent to Key West.

It is said there is a rebel general among her passengers, but I did not learn his name.

News from Arkansas.

SWAMP SWIMMING WITH THE REBELS—DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

[From the N. Y. Herald of the 21st.]

Cairo, May 20, (1863.—Col. Clayton, of the Fifth Kansas cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnoissance a few days since from Helena towards Little Rock, destroying 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, and a number of grist mills and Cotton Plant.

After sending his infantry back he encountered two rebel brigades under Gen Carter, had a severe skirmish and escaped by swimming the Lorraquelle river with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. The rebels lost several fifty-three killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 15th in the direction of Wittsburg.

Vallandigham Demonstrations in New York and Albany.

Vallandigham Meeting at Albany.

An indignation meeting to protest against the condemnation and sentence of Mr. Vallandigham was held at Albany yesterday. Some very strong speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as an unwarrantable assumption of military power. The Governor (Seymour) sent a letter to the meeting characterizing the arrest as "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front a revolution full of lawless and lust of power." An attempt was made by some disorderly returned soldiers to interrupt the proceedings, and some turbulent scenes ensued for a time, but the police put down the disturbance and the meeting ended peacefully.

N. Y. *Herald*, 16th inst.

News from Tennessee.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 22, 1863.—Portions of two brigades of cavalry made a night march to Middletown, for the purpose of surrounding Allen's brigade of rebel cavalry stationed there. Difficulties were encountered which prevented the arrival of all the forces, and the Fourth regular cavalry, in advance of the main column, only reached the point at daylight.

The advance, gained by the Fourth regulars, under Lieuts. O Connell, Wood and Randall, with the officers of Gen Rosecrans' staff, charged upon the rebel camp completely surprising the two regiments encamped. They made no resistance, but fled in disorder, and scant relics of Georgia summer costume.

The Fourth cavalry took about seven hundred prisoners. Among the officers were Major Pointe and Lieutenant Colonel Coleon of the First Alabama. But the supports failed to come up, and the weak force under Lieutenant O Connell found itself unable to secure them.

The latter took place in a dense cedar brake, and many prisoners managed subsequently to escape. Sergeant Owen, with a portion of Company K of the Fourth regulars, pursued the rebels as far as Sourterville and succeeded in taking and dismounting a piece of artillery and thirty prisoners. They ran upon another battery in the light in Sourland and Sergeant Owen and seven were taken. We were unable to carry off the gun and prisoners.

At Easterville General Stanley destroyed the camp of the brigade and all the weapons. About ten rebels were killed and eighty have been brought in. The battle-flag of the Eighth Confederate regiment was taken. We took all their horses. The rebel force consisted of the First Alabama and the Eighth Confederate.

Our casualties are Lieutenant Ford, seriously wounded, and Sergeant Owen and five men prisoners.

Philadelphia, May —, 1863.—Dispatches received here say the rebel General Wharton was thrown from his horse at Sparta, Tenn., last week, and fatally injured.

Wheeler's rebel cavalry are mainly at McMinnville. Morgan has gone up the Cumberland to East Tennessee. Their cavalry are almost wholly without sabres

[From the Herald of the 20th.]

Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 19, 1863.—It is suspected that Gen. Bragg's late demonstration on our immediate front was for the purpose of drawing a part of this force to reinforce Vicksburg. Nothing, however, is positively known as to the actual withdrawal of troops from Gen. Bragg.

The three brigades reported as retiring from Vicksburg under Gen. Stevenson, supported by three of Churchill, Gist and —— are noticed as moving West about the 10th.

Col. Dodge, from Tuscumbia, says there is but little doubt of reinforcements for Gen Pemberton from Georgia and Charleston.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Express, May 23.]

Important from Washington.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is, that the line is being changed from before Fredericksburg to a point more convenient for the protection of Washington in case of necessity.

At present Gen. Hooker's headquarters are seven miles nearer the capital than before. There are rumors also of a new base of operations of activity on the York and Pamunky, and of starting a new forward campaign, and letting the advance by way of the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg alone.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

It is stated that General Hooker has been fully reinforced, and is again ready to move. Doubtful.

The Gold Market.

The New York Evening Express of the 23d says

Gold stands about 148¾ to 149, and is without special activity. The crowd of gold speculators has been pretty well cleaned out of William street, under the effect of the law taxing all operations over three days.

Anglo-Rebel Cruisers.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express, May 23.]

Another of the British gunboats for the Emperor of China has been entered through the Custombouse by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Liverpool, as the Twang Tung. Captain A. Young, for Hong Kong, via Falmouth. The Tein-Tein, (another one, and pioneer of the Emperor's fleet from Birkenhead,) left the same port on the 11th ult., arriving at Falmouth on the 14th to ship her crew.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the China at this port yesterday we received European news to the 10th instant—two days later—with dispatches from our special correspondents in London, Paris and St. Petersburg, containing matter of much importance and interest.

Our correspondent in London states that two ironclad rebel privateers had sailed from England for the coast of China, in order to operate against the merchant shipping of the loyal States in the waters of China and India. These vessels are described as powerful, swift and heavily armed, and the writer anticipates that they will inflict heavy losses on our commerce. That they have sailed, he does not doubt, and gives such reasons for his convictions as must induce others to think they are well founded. This naval movement of the rebels had been planned from the beginning of the war, and it is said that it has been undertaken now in consequence of Confederate agencies to direct the work having been formed in Shanghae, Calcutta, Singapore and other cities of the Eastern coast in communication with a large number of sympathizers and abettors who are enumerated by the writer.

A British ship in the Thames details the fact of having seen a ship burning at sea on her voyage, from the circumstances induce the belief that the Alabama was again at work.

The London *Post* congratulates England and on the repulse of the Union ironclads at Charleston, believing that if the attack had succeeded the American navy might end by attempting to wrest the "supremacy of the sea" from England.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Richmond, dated on the 23d of March. In this communication the Abolitionists —both of Exeter Hall and America—are denounced as sensationist impostors and the enemies of reunion. The negroes of the South are, he alleges, contented, and proud of the fact that they fetch more money at auction in Richmond at present, not understanding that the seeming advantage is produced by the depreciation of rebel currency. Republication was spoken of all over the Confederacy at the moment. The line of defence of the rebels is described as that of unbridled greed and great wealth; but it is fully acknowledged that the Confederates viewed with great anxiety the approaching operations of the Union commanders. Death has entered almost every house in the South, and some of the most eminent men who had fallen are mentioned. The rebels knew that the parties did not "fight on a level," the North receiving recruits from Europe, while they had to pet the best blood of the body politic into the field.

The House of Commons debated the Brazilian imbroglio, as developed in the personal affair of Gen. James Watson Webb and Mr. Christie, the minister of the United States and Great Britain in that country. The discussion was chiefly remarkable for the eloquent defence of the President. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck expressed entire confidence in the conduct of Mr. Christie, giving him credit for being an able, prudent and veracious man, and acting up to his instructions. A letter written by the United States representative in Brazil to Lord Russell, in explanation of Mr. Christie, was stamped, as Lord Palmerston said, by the head of the Foreign Office "with the entire disregard it justly merited." Lord Palmerston also say stated that he did not know Gen. Webb.

Russian telegrams state that the Poles had been defeated in two or three engagements, and that some of their leading men had been executed. The Poles claim one brilliant victory, gained with heavy loss to the Russians. Europe was still seriously agitated by the Polish question. The Czar's reply to Austria is published. He again expresses his desire for peace and reform, and warns Francis Joseph against the "cosmopolitan" revolutionists, who may eventually disturb all the surrounding countries. The Paris *Moniteur* seems to have been instructed to declare that there is a perfect accordance in the views of France, England and Austria regarding the Polish insurrection, and that, as the Russian replies admit negotiations on the subject, there is good reason to hope "some diplomatic form not yet agreed upon" may be devised to "protect the legitimate interests of Poland."

Nevertheless, there are not wanting rumors that the Emperor Napoleon secretly contemplates something more than diplomatic intervention in favor of the Poles. The Minister of Marine had sent orders to the different ports on the Atlantic for the reception of a Swedish fleet, which is expected in those waters next month. Earl Russell stated in Parliament that England feared that a long and costly war may ensue—a result which she "did not wish." The Prussian Government had commenced to make arrests of the Polish subjects in Posen. Upwards of sixty persons have been arrested in the city, and many noblemen and others in the province.

A State Convention.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR SHEPLEY.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1863.

Thomas J. Durant Esq., President, and James Graham, Esq., Secretary of the General Committee of the Union Association of New Orleans and Jefferson:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., submitting to me, in behalf of the various Union Associations of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, a plan of proceedings for the calling of a convention of the loyal citizens of Louisiana, to the end of framing a new State Constitution and of reëstablishing civil government under the Constitution of the United States.

I cannot but feel that the suggestions you make are deserving of the highest consideration, as the conclusions to which the members of these associations have arrived, after long and thorough deliberation, fully convinced, as I am, that in the minds of these associations are numbered a very large majority of the loyal and patriotic citizens of these two parishes, who are laboring to establish in Louisiana a civil government, under a State Constitution, "republican in form," and under the Constitution of the United States.

The ordinance of secession was adopted in a convention of delegates purporting to represent the people of Louisiana.

Had the basis of representation been such as to have given a fair and equal representation to all the voters of the State, it will be remembered that the secession ordinance could never have been passed, and this State would have been spared the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

It is certainly most fitting, if not indispensable, that the act of withdrawal of this State from the Union by the State, should be, as the act of disruption of allegiance purported to be, the expression of the will of a convention of delegates fresh from the people.

What the basis of representation to that convention should be is a question more properly to be decided by the people themselves than by me or any other military authority.

The more directly this movement emanates from the people themselves—the more free it is from all extraneous influences—the more surely will the action of this convention command the acquiescence and secure the ratification of the people of Louisiana. No shadow of suspicion of military dictation should darken the future page of the brilliant record of returning loyalty and renewed devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

Whatever, therefore, I may do in furtherance of your views in relation to the call of a convention, must be rather in aid of the expression of the popular sentiment than as originating, in the least degree, any form of expression or mode of action.

The only immediate action you desire on my part is, that I should order a registration of the loyal voters of the State, and appoint one or more loyal citizens of the United States in each parish to superintend the registration, and to make returns of the registered names of all citizens of such Parish who shall have taken and subscribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, and of repudiation of any allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

This registration I shall immediately order to be made of those voters who voluntarily come forward to register themselves. I invite the cooperation and assistance of your Committee, and of the associations they represent, not only by recommending suitable persons for commissioners in the various parishes, but in every legitimate and honest effort to secure a full registration of all loyal voters.

Further and early action upon the second and third propositions in the concluding clause of the plan submitted to me, until I shall have had an opportunity to receive definite instructions on the subject, and also to afford an opportunity for the expression of the sentiments of the people in the other parishes in the State

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you individually, and to the associations you represent, my heartfelt gratitude for the generous manner in which you have alluded to my public labors in Louisiana.

From my first advent in Louisiana my most earnest desire has been to see the State restored to its position prosperity in the Union and its loyalty to the Constitution. No citizen of Louisiana desires more earnestly than I do to see a civil government re established on that basis.

With the assistance of your Associations in dispelling the delusions of treason from the minds of the people, with the aid of our gallant and victorious army, which will soon drive the last armed rebel from the soil of Louisiana, and with the blessing of that Providence which has ever proudly hover the destinies of the Union, I expect soon to witness its accomplishment.

To that end I pledge you my unceasing efforts. With the assistance of my full appreciation of the patriotism and loyalty of the Union Associations, and the high respect and sincere regards I entertain for yourselves individually

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant,

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana

Gen. Corcoran's Court of Inquiry.

We give below a sketch of the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry called at the request of General Corcoran, to investigate the death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. V. The Court was composed of Brig Gen. E. Harland, Col. D. W. Wardrop, commanding Brigade. Col. R. S. Foster, 13th Indiana, commanding Brigade; Lieut. J. D. Mahan, Judge-Advocate of Post.

Lieut. Hogbee, 155th New York, deposed:—On the morning of the 12th of April last I left the headquarters of Gen. Corcoran, about 2 o'clock, in company with the General and they, no orderly, and a citizen from New York. I saw an order from General Peck to have the troops under arms at 3 A. M., we started out, but when we had reached the brigade hospital of the Irish Legion, a man stepped out from the gate, and ordered us to halt, this the General said, "Youngs, for Hog Island?" The man made no answer that I could understand. The General said, "Who are you?" He answered, "I want the countersign—it is none of your business who I am." The General started his horse to within two or three paces of him, and asked him again who he was and what he commanded. He answered, "I command the Ninth; it's none of your d—d business what I command." The General said, "I'll be more polite with you; I'm Gen. Corcoran. I am going to the front under orders from Major General Peck, and must pass." The man turned around, walked a step or two away, and, at the same time drawing his sword, faced about and put it in position to thrust; the General drew a pistol from his holster, at the same time asking the man if he knew who he was talking to. He answered, "No," and that "he did not care a d—n." The General asked him again to step aside. He replied, "I'll see you d—d first." The General then shot him. He brought his sword to the ground and said, "Now, God d—n you, shoot again." The General then said, "Will you get out of my way, Sir?" He made no answer, but staggered and fell. At the point where this took place there have been a picket to my knowledge. Col Kimball, I thought, was either drunk or insane, from the manner in which he acted. Corcoran's manner after shooting was the same as before. His tone of voice had not altered. On the night in question there was sufficient light to distinguish the shoulder straps of an officer. The place of this occurrence was on a public road leading to the Fort Dix front, or the Edenton front. Gen. Corcoran usually took this road, and he knew where the guards were stationed. He told Kimball that he had no right to stop him, and that he was sure Kimball was not on duty.

Q. by the Court—Had this man who stopped the General any guard or soldiers with him, or was he by himself?

A. He was alone.

Q. by Judge Advocate—From the manner of the man after the shot was fired, what was your impression?

A. I thought he was not injured.

Q. Was a second shot fired?

A. No.

Q. How much time elapsed before he fell?

A. From ten to fifteen seconds.

Several other witnesses testified to substantially the same effect. The court then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION—MAY 11.

Col. H. S. Fairchild testified that Kimball was sober about 11 o'clock the night of his death. He had been drinking some. Other witnesses proved that Kimball and his regiment were off duty that night, having just marched a great distance, and being greatly fatigued.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty deposed—I am commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, stationed at Camp Suffolk, Va.; the Ninth New York belonged to my division since I joined it in the fall of 1862; Col. Kimball arrived here in advance of his regiment, and reported to me; I gave him a letter to Gen. Peck, which referred him back to me; don't think on that night that I ordered the regiment, or any portion of it, on duty of any kind; think Col. Kimball was not placed on any duty; the last time I saw him he was sober; on the night in question the enemy was reported just outside of the lines, and it was thought were besieging the place, which report since proved true; the Ninth New York had marched from Portsmouth, a distance of 25 miles, and the Colonel reported them very much fatigued, which was why I did not put them on duty; I thought they would have a comfortable night's rest, so they might be in condition to work the next morning.

Philip Fitzsimmons, Hospital Steward 155th New York—On the morning of the 12th of April I was in the brigade hospital of the Corcoran Legion; saw Col. Kimball, I think, between 3 and 4 o'clock; at that time I thought he was under the influence of liquor. I thought that he required assistance to stand up; his head went from one side to the other, as if he were intoxicated; about an hour afterward I saw his body on the porch of the hospital; I looked at him closely; I am certain that the dead man I saw was the same I had seen an hour before, at the time I saw Col. Kimball first some of his friends wanted him to go toward Suffolk; I think the friends I saw with him were not officers of his regiment, as they did not wear the uniform they wore, I think, citizens' clothes. I have never seen them since; they were not with Col. Kimball's body when I saw it when I first saw Col Kimball he was in front of the hospital the next morning I saw a pool of blood about fifteen feet from where I first saw Col. Kimball stand.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday last, when a decision would be reached.

St. Louis As It Is.

We extract the following from a correspondence addressed to a New York paper

St. Louis, May 11, 1863 2-I found this city —once far the pleasantest in all the West greatly altered. Its former fair—careless, hearty, open, and, above all, kindly—is gone. Not Hector much more changed from his usual self, when he came to bid Æneas fly the devoted town of Ilium. Its precious throng of busy traders, dusty artisans, seamen of the Mississippi "owners of steam," trappers from the great mountains its swarms of laboring Irish and Germans, its working negroes whom they now far outnumber, with whatever else bustles along, in the eager life of a great American trading and industrial town, are hugely shrunk as to their numbers, and killed as to spirit. The busy oughfares of business are no longer thick with crowds and commodities blocking the way; but a house seems to be doing almost the traffic of a square, a steamer the freightage of a fleet. A new population, and attendant upon it a new commerce, have sprung up—soldiers and their supplies, a population that disemploys, a commerce that impoverishes, whatever they visit. The presence of these, temporary in one event of the war, permanent in the other, but half fills, yet goes to render much less sensible, the enormous void in real inhabitants and legitimate traffic and industry of three-quarters of the city. Two years since the chief outposts of Western trade and of swift advancing civilization, the unhapy town has now passed into one of the main arsenals and *places d'armes* of a war which already, for its magnitude and its fury, beggars nearly all that mankind has ever seen.

Poor St. Louis! Well may it, as, along with Baltimore and New Orleans, the third of our great cities on which this pitiless war has set its iron heel, have lost the frank, the cheerful, the open-hearted spirit of vigor, and health with confidence, radiant with almost universal prosperity, which it wore when first I knew it, first learned to wonder at its prodigious natural advantages and the swift career of commercial greatness which it seemed sure of. Then it was a rapid and healthful growth, quick as it was, not overshooting its strength. Now was that all recent as, commercially, it must be said to be, it already possessed many fortunes that could be, and, without exaggeration, were counted by the millions, I know not what, seemed, from its origin, to have given to its world of trade instincts of larceners and liberality seldom bred except where there is foreign commerce on a great scale. It lacked as if a spirit of great public and private munificence in its princelier shapes were native to the place, and the angury of its future splendure. Nothing could be more unlike those huckstering cities where even the worship of our one god, the Almighty Dollar, has fallen into polytheism, and each does not worship its own divinity. Here one saw little of that spirit of reckless rapidity which so ill assorts with large enterprises, and still less befits prosperous ones the rivalries, jotter and envious, that are so much in America the shame and the bane of all the best enjoyments and especially of the mercantile and industrial, found to countenance and little example here. Instead of waging a continual competition, the men engaged in the same trade prosecuted it like friends; helped each other, lived like brothers and like brothers and like sensible people, acted upon the plain idea that "there was a plenty for everybody, and more profit to be got out in doing one's own business than in trying to steal away another's." They who knew nothing of the cool nature of St. Louis will be apt, I am sure, to look on all this as the romance, the myth of its primitive commerce, not the reality of anything subsequent to the first American settlement of the town. For not easily will Americans believe that such things could be among Americans. And certainly I myself am loth to admit that, according to the best of my judgment, it is in a right sense the Yankees that the next golden age of St. Louis will derive its character from. Yet I differ and unhesitatingly upon the second and third propositions in the concluding clause of the plan submitted to me, until I shall have had an opportunity to receive definite instructions on the subject, and also to afford an opportunity for the expression of the sentiments of the people in the other parishes in the State

Mormon Complications.

The Mormons are playing a big game of bluff on Governor Hardings. As we anticipated, Brigham Young is too astute to engage in any hostile operations against the Federal authorities, and relies on other and perhaps more effectual means to accomplish his purposes and maintain his ascendancy. Every device of saintly ingenuity is resorted to for the purpose of harassing the Governor and defeating the operations of the Federal law. The latest and most notable expedient is the action of the grand jury in presenting his Excellency as a "dangerous man" and a nuisance. They present him as an "unsafe bridge over a dangerous stream, as a suspicious character, and dangerous disease and death." This is decidedly cool, to say the least of it. The real motives of the charge, however, are betrayed in the statement that he withheld the "Royal Sanction" from appropriation bills without assigning any cause, and thus thwarted legislation; and also converted justice into a mockery by extending the Executive clemency to convicted criminals.

The charge that the Governor withheld his signature to appropriation bills is simply untrue. The fact is, the Governor's message fully specified the Governor's message denied him copies of the journals of the House, and even forged his name to a bill, that was hurriedly recorded by the Secretary of the Territory as having passed. Upon this Governor Hardings with his own hands arrested the forgery, and adopted measures to prevent the recurrence of similar acts. With respect to the appropriation bill which was adopted, it contained, among other glaring items, a grant of $35,000 to Brigham Young and his nephew for bogus improvements in the Territory. The Governor signs good reasons for his conduct, but these were never suffered to appear before the Mormon public.

As for the charge respecting the abuse of the pardoning power, it arose from the fact that Gov. Hardings refused to permit the civil power to be used as a means of religious persecution. In this time since, it will be remembered, seventy-six persons were convicted in Judge McKinney's court, whose chief crime was that, under the guidance of a crazy zealot named Morris, they threw off allegiance to Brigham Young, and were found guilty by a docile Mormon jury of trumped-up charges. Gov. Hardings, of course, had no alternative but to shield these victims of religious persecution.

An amusing instance of the peculiarities of Mormon doctrine and statecraft was afforded on the occasion of Gov. Hardings's recent visit to the tower to obtain an autobiography over him and enlist his feelings in their behalf. With a sublime faith in the divinity of crinoline, the Mormon elders invoked its aid as an unfailing specific. When he first arrived in the territory it was announced that the "hand of the Lord" was with him, and painted and scented crinoline, dressed to kill, waylaid him at every step. Presents of fruit and flowers poured in upon him, and old saints trained young and beautiful ones of the feminine gender to put a hook in his nose. To the credit of our excellent and virtuous Governor, the trick failed, and other tactics have since been adopted to counteract his authority. The latest of which culminates in the presentment of the Grand Jury.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Case in the Municipal Court of Portland.

John James Jackson was brought before the Court. According to his story he was with Hooker in the last "on to Richmond" movement. In a flippant manner he entertained the Court by giving an account of the several battles. Elegantly he told how the dogs of war were let slipped and Greek met Greek until he thought there were "six Richmonds in the field"—how it was charge to the right, charge to the left, ahead and "a charge to keep I have," and that all manner of shells were poured and mine sells filled the air—how that not a Fed paid any more attention to leaden hail than the Rebs did to Hail Columbia—how that no sooner was fire cried when one of 2's fellows started for his machine—how that the Rebs drank rye, looked very and lost their boasted victory—and so he went on, and with studied impropriety of speech, furnished material enough for a serial story (2 vols. 8vo., muslin, with notes explanatory and practical, the trade liberally supplied) of accidental judgments, casual slaughters, of deaths put on by cunning and forced cause, when he was ordered by the Court to "dry up."

"Certainly I will," said John James, "but really I should like to ask your Honor one question."

In its magnanimity the Court consented; when John James remarked "Why, your Honor, should the Mississippi river never be accused of cowardice?" a question which the Court could not answer, whereupon John James elucidated by saying, "Because it's always running South."

John James immediately received his sentence.—*Courier.*

GARDEN FLOWERS.—Not many years ago a garden meant little more than a collection of pretty flowers; and

"To parishioners babbling waters flow,
And watch the opening roses blow."

comprised most of the ornament derived from gardening. Lately it has been brought to speak, as it were, to the mind; and no garden now is considered worthy of the name, unless some *design* is manifested in its arrangement. In a place that has any pretensions to taste, everything has an *expression*, and we are not only to see that it is *pretty*, but to understand *what it means*.

In the past age to which we have referred, flowers were mixed any way together. The tallest had, perhaps, the back of the bed and along in the front, and so that they could be easily seen, the lower growing were put wherever a space could be found which any one would completely fill. It was simply a collection of flowers, and meant nothing more.

But with progress of refined taste, the system of massing flowers was introduced and borders, carpetings, and ribbon beds filled with flowers arranged in accordance with the laws of harmony in colors, so entirely displaced the old system, that many a beautiful flower, well worthy of cultivation for its own sake, was entirely lost to the amateur, and are now only known in the works of the botanist, or study scientific man.

The system of massing flowers according to their colors originated with the French, who are ever foremost in matters of elegant taste and social refinement; but has been brought to greater perfection in modern English gardens. To the English alone is due the credit of being the first to make extensive and still use of the first to make extensive and still use of the first to make extensive and still use of