

A hasty plate of Soup.

Having published the correspondence between General Scott and the War Department, we should have content to suffer him to drop quietly into that insignificance to which his own weakness has consigned him. True friendship towards Gen. Scott would have dictated such a course, to say nothing of the tenderness with which even the errors of those who have done the State some service, should be regarded by every citizen. Such, however, does not seem to be the opinion of the Whig Editors of this State. Without giving their readers the opportunity of judging of Gen. Scott's merits or demerits, in his controversy with the Government, by the publication of the correspondence, they are generally laboring to produce false impressions by the grossest misrepresentations. Trusting to an extraordinary degree of credulity on the part of the people, they endeavor to throw the entire blame upon the President and Secretary of War; and this is done, not with the extravagant hope of relieving Gen. Scott from the unfortunate dilemma in which he has placed himself, but simply to prejudice the mind of the people against the President and Secretary. They have no reason for this, except that Scott is a Whig, and the President and Secretary are Democrats; and as is usual with men of small minds, they are determined to make it appear, if they can, that nothing good can come out of Nazareth. For these reasons, we feel justified in showing what Whig Editors, who have some character for intelligence and discrimination, if not for honesty, have to say about the matter; and though there may not be much variety in the extracts we present, yet they will serve as the basis of a *supra mare*, if not such a soup would be better relished by a hungry General.

The Commercial Advertiser, a leading Whig paper of New York city, under date of June 10, says— "Gen. Scott is a good soldier, by all accounts a very estimable man, and one who has made considerable pretensions on the score of literary ability and scholarship; but it is the case with him as with many other clever men that he rarely takes a pen in hand without getting himself into a difficulty. Much as we esteem and respect him, we cannot think otherwise than that by his unfortunate letter of May 21, he has done injury to his prospects, political and military, from which he will not soon recover. It is not general, but foolishly chosen to set the part of a diplomatist in preference to that of a soldier."

A correspondent of the same paper, under date of Washington, June 12, says— "That 'hasty plate of soup' will be the death of Gen. Scott. Already the boys about the streets have got the word 'soup' at 6, and the unfortunate General has been dubbed 'Marmite' and 'hot water' by the people on all occasions; and for ten or more of the thirty, he has been commander-in-chief of the army, trusted, praised, flattered and followed. And at the commencement of the present year, he was promptly invited by the President, to conduct that war, and thus to put himself on the high road to the highest popular approval, admiration and trust. All this, the continual ceaseless popular applause and governmental trust for thirty years has been bestowed upon General Scott by 'this ungrateful people'; and it is equally proved 'that ungrateful people'." "Pshaw! And we are gravely told that General Scott would not have been proscribed, if a British general. We admit that he would not have been thus treated, and that he may therefore be thankful for the casting of his lot among 'this ungrateful people.' In England, France or Prussia, he would have been tried by a court martial, and in Austria, he would have been tried by a court martial, cashiered, and imprisoned for life or shot; in Russia, he would have been tried by a court martial and shot, or banished to the mines of Siberia. But, 'this ungrateful people' do not intend to do this. They would rather meet the enemies of his country in front, because he will not leave the enemies of himself in his rear! We leave him in his command and his high salary, and permit him to go on as he pleases, and 'hasty plate of soup,' and allow him to play holiday general for the public expense, with no other punishment than a little ridicule, and permission to keep quiet in both war and politics."

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FOREIGN NEWS

The steamship CALEDONIA arrived at Boston on the 18th instant. The English papers announce the important fact that Great Britain has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Pakenham has received instructions to that effect, from the British Government, by the CALEDONIA.

The Paris paper, La Presse, announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and other military harbors, to despatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico. On this subject, the same paper states that much uneasiness exists in Paris. The opposition prints are all on the side of America, and predict an early conquest of Mexico by the war of the United States with Mexico weighed on the Paris Money market.

On the 24th Lord John Russell gave notice, in the House of Commons, that in the committee on the sugar duties he should move the reduction of the duty on all foreign sugar to the rate proposed for sugar the produce of free labor, and if that should be agreed to, for the abolition of all differential duties on foreign and colonial sugar.

This sugar question is the one on which it is supposed (by some) that Sir Robert Peel will retire from the Ministry.

Prince Louis Bonaparte is in England. The details of his escape from Ham appeared in our paper by the Great Western. The escape was cleverly managed. The Prince wished to see his father, who is dying at Florence; he promised to return on his parole, but the offer was refused, and he escaped disguised as a workman carrying a plank. Louis Philippe ought to have anticipated the escape by a graceful concession to the fugitive on account of the name he bears. It would have added to his popularity, and been a credit to his feelings as a father and a monarch.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.—PROVISIONS.—AMERICAN.—The stock of Beef has been largely increased by last month's arrivals, the greater portion of which being of Western origin, shows the same deficiency in color which has marked all the previous arrivals from that quarter this season. Some of the parcels, under the most favorite brands, being quite black. The probable cause of this defect is the presence of lime, either in the salt or in the water of which the pickle is made; but whatever be the cause, the value of Western Beef is injuriously affected thereby.

Prime parcels of Western Beef are in the market, and command somewhat over our highest quotations; secondary qualities being pressed on the market, have been sold on easier terms. Pork does not sell freely. American shipments not being in favor for ship stores. There is some demand for low qualities for export. For bacon there would be a free sale, but there has been no arrivals during the past month, and there is none on the market. Hams do not sell, except to a very limited extent.

Of Lard, there is now a large stock in first hands, the arrivals more than keeping pace with the demand. We make 1 per cent. reduction on our last quotations, both in barrels and kegs, but not in casks. The market, and consequently cannot quote its value accurately. From the high value of English, however, we infer that 54s to 56 could be readily obtained for the best varieties of America.

Imports of North American Produce, from the 1st to 31st May, inclusive.—From United States: Best 7147 barrels, 476 bbls; Pork, 1228 bbls; Hams, 2 casks; Tallow, 128 bbls, 1061 lbs; Lard, 2672 bbls, 4756 lbs; Hides, 6747; Wheat, 6534 quarters; Flour, 72268 bbls; From Canada: Best, 125 bbls; Pork, 40 bbls; Butter, 840 casks; Apples, 206 Pot, 76 Pearl; Hides, 1365 qrs; Flour, 7444 bbls.

LOS ANGELES.—No improvement has taken place in the grain trade here, notwithstanding the large majority by which the second reading of the corn bill has been carried in the House of Lords.

On the first instant, there was a very dull demand for home produce, and the rates for last week obtained with some difficulty.

Nothing was done in foreign wheat. Certificates were required for 10s to 10s 6d per quarter. Flour was almost unsaleable, though freely offered at the recent reduction.

More Troubles at Nauvoo. We have an extra from the "Hancock Eagle," dated June 11th, which gives a long detail of the troubles in the vicinity of Nauvoo, between the Anti-Mormons and Mormons, or rather the outrageous conduct of the desperadoes whose object is to plunder the few remaining Mormons of their property. We have room only for the following extracts:

"On Sunday last about thirty armed and mounted men, came into this place, (Macedonia) and arrested some three or four families, as they valued their lives, to decamp instantly. They then called upon a man by the name of Fabron, and instructed him to carry a 'warning' to his father. He declined being the bearer of the message, and was then arrested by the mob, and taken to their camp, with a promise to return; and sure enough on Monday morning, they held a council of war and sentenced him to 20 lashes, well laid on with a hickory dog, and he was forthwith marched to the public square and received 15 of them, 5 having been remitted in consequence of his suffering from a fever. This company was mostly from the N. W. corner of the county. They passed through La Hyve wearing all atrocious persons, and on arriving at White's settlement barbarously mangled a man named Taylor. They supplied themselves with necessaries from the cellars, corn cobs and whiskey barrels of the neighbors, and took up their march toward their giving three cheers, which were returned by the company of the neighbors. On their onward march they overtook two men who had traded a buggy for oxen and were driving them into Nauvoo. They were detained some time by threats until one of their oxen got away. They threatened if they did not get their oxen for them, they would leave them left their ox, and went on with all speed. Their course was characterized by the greatest cruelty, and several sick and infirm persons are threatened, if they do not leave immediately. They cannot do, and they must stand the consequences. Fabron was lashed so, is not a Mormon, and never was one. After whipping him, they wanted him to join their party which he indignantly refused to do.

A great many of the more humane Anti-Mormons tried to get them to let him off, but they were inexorable—they said the law must be enforced.

Since the receipt of the above, we have heard of several occurrences of a similar kind; indeed 'Lyoch Law' is now the law which prevails throughout the greater part of the county. A female residing in the eastern part of the county was scourged 'until she could not get off her heels.' This is the language of our informant.

A Mormon who has been trying to sell his property worth \$500, has been visited by a force, who compelled him to take \$100 for it and leave. He seems satisfied that he got off as well as he did.

Thursday morning—all is confusion and alarm—expresses have come in with news that several armed bands menace the city, and that the combined force will be precipitated upon the town to-morrow or on Saturday. A paper which professes to be in the interest of the Anti-Mormon party, announces that 'war has been declared in Mormon and never was one. After whipping him, they wanted him to join their party which he indignantly refused to do.

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in view of past and threatened outrages, and every good citizen mourns over the desecration of law. We subjoin the last item of information from the city of Nauvoo:

Sunday Morning, nine o'clock.—The whole city is in a hubbub, the bells are rung to call every man to arms, and men of might are moving hastily to the muster ground. The force sworn in to act under the sheriff exceeds 6000. They will move in two or three hours towards the hostile camp.

The issue is made, and in a few hours the result will probably be known. Captain Clifford, formerly of Quincy, who has been deputized by the sheriff to act and who heads the New Citizens, desires us to say that he is the friend of peace, and has done all in his power to make peace; but in the present emergency, both himself and the New Citizens are favored by the progress of the flames.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House of Commons, on the 24th inst., discussed the bill for the abolition of all differential duties on foreign and colonial sugar. The bill was carried by a majority of 100.

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already distressed city with a fire. Last night, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis street, at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a candle lamp was overturned, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame—the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape. The staircase communicating with the boxes, was a steep one, and we are of the opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it.

At least, such was our opinion at the moment. Our gaze was interposed between the crowd and eternity; and at that space we, with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few moans escaped the doomed.

At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the fatal soil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep.

By our side was one brother trying to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the face before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us, but they were not of so availing; in five minutes from the time in which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized; a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last week. Some of the bodies were found in a street that can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden re-venge. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes, indulged in the deplorable lamentation. We have fallen upon many, for those who thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

Annexed is a list of the names of the unhappy sufferers whose bodies have been rescued from the ruins. It will be seen, there are many women and children:

Horatio Carvell, dr. goods merchant—Horatio aged 6, and Ann, aged 4, his children;