

lived and his division was halted near the college on the morning of the 20th, adjacent to the Cambridge road. It is probable that all of Johnson's brigades were not up, and that some of his men were moving in the night. Of that, however, I have no certain knowledge. In this position he was immediately in rear of Hodes' line, a half mile or more from it, and the town, as well as Hodes' and my lines, were between him and the enemy. He could not, therefore, have been advancing upon the enemy when he fired the shot which he did not on my part until after dark. It is highly probable he was awaiting the result of the conference and the instructions given. He should give the instructions. He may have halted, while Lieut. Turner and Early were ascertaining if the skirmishers had seen the enemy's position. Johnson was not to place all idea of advancing to the creek of Cemetery Hill that night had been abandoned. It was apparent to all that the time for that had passed.

I have stated all these facts to show the doubt and difficulty we had to do with. It was our duty to advance against the heights, and would have made it with my own division, immediately after the enemy was driven through the line, if not at the point where with his brigade went sent for, as soon as Gordon's ammunition was replenished. Gen. Smith had been posted so as to advance on that flank, and receiving information which he credited, that the enemy was advancing on that flank, in the exercise of a discretion necessarily entrusted to him, he did not think it prudent to withdraw, for which he was not censurable. My other two brigades were greatly encumbered with prisoners at the close of the day, and the loss already sustained, which was 200, their joint numbers had been reduced to 1,000. Gordon's Brigade had sustained a loss of 200 and its strength was 1,200. For loss in marching in either brigade since we crossed the Potomac, in the report, it says he went into action with 1,200 men— one regiment being detached to support the artillery. Subsequent developments have satisfied me that the attack, if made, though Hodes may have joined in it, would probably have met with a repulse.

It turns out that Steinwehr's division had been left on Cemetery Hill as a reserve, with several batteries of artillery, and Doubleday, who was not at all disposed to exaggerate the forces on his side, says that division numbered 2,000 or 2,500. We may, therefore, assume that it was fully 4,000 strong.

When Howard came up he left one division under Gen. Alex. von Steinwehr upon this hill, with directions to hold the position, and to cover the retreating troops. Around the base of this hill were some low walls, the above tier, extending from the Tenneyson road around the hill to the extremity of Wolf's Hill. These afforded excellent protection to infantry, and behind which the soldiers, weary with their long march and covered with dust, threw themselves (or rest).

Von Steinwehr was an accomplished soldier, having been thoroughly schooled in the practice of the Prussian army. His military eye was delighted with this position, and thither he drew his heavy pieces, and planted them at the base of the hill, and pointed them at the town. There was no time to build a fort, for which the ground was admirably adapted. He accordingly threw up a breastwork around each of the batteries below. His position faced the line occupied by Hodes and myself after we advanced into the town, and we would have had to storm in order to cut through the breastwork. My troops that had been engaged were considerably demoralized, yet a number of them rallied behind Steinwehr's position, and he had been seen by Meade to take command at Gettysburg, in his testimony says: "I found that, practically, the fight was then over. In order to cut through the breastwork, we were coming through the town of Gettysburg." (Con. Rep., 404.)

He is here speaking of the time of his arrival, and not of the time of the following dispatch to Meade.

"When I arrived here, an hour since, I found that our troops had been repulsed at Gettysburg and the town. We have now taken up a position in the cemetery and cannot well be driven from it. It is a position, however, which is not a strong one, and I am taking a position on the right, which will protect the right. But we have as yet no troops on the left, and I think it probable that the enemy is marching up. If so, his flank will be in a degree protected our left flank." (Con. Rep., 387.)

Gen. Hooker, in his testimony, says: "I, therefore, moved to Gettysburg on my own responsibility, and on the morning of the 21st, I arrived there about the time Gen. Howard had taken position on Cemetery Hill. I found his troops well posted in a secure position on the right." (Con. Rep., 397.)

Warren, in his testimony, speaking of his arrival very short time after Hancock says: "Gen. Howard was then in a position to engage the enemy. Gen. Buford's cavalry was all in line of battle on our position there and the enemy. Our cavalry presented a very handsome front, and I think probably checked the advance of the enemy. Gen. Hancock made a great deal of personal effort to get our troops into position, and I think he probably checked the advance of the enemy. Gen. Hancock made a great deal of personal effort to get our troops into position, and I think he probably checked the advance of the enemy." (Con. Rep., 377.)

A WARM WINTER. THE WARM WEATHER IN ST. LOUIS INJURING POULTRY, FRUIT AND GAME.

Direct Trade Between New Orleans and the West Indies—The St. Louis Militia Fever—The Pompliers—The Coopers.

(Special Correspondence of the Democrat.) ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1877. For more than two weeks we have had what the ladies of St. Louis call DELIGHTFUL WEATHER, a mild temperature with a clear sky. One or two slight rains have occurred, but with these exceptions the weather has been very pleasant.

Yesterday the thermometer showed a temperature of 70 degrees, and at no time within the past two weeks has it fallen below 40 degrees. The average temperature for the month has been 43 degrees, one degree more than the average temperature for the month of December, 1876, the warmest December that we have had here in St. Louis for forty-two years.

Dr. Engelmann, an old weather observer here, says that mild Decembers are almost invariably followed by warm Januaries and Februaries, and that his observations the past forty years are good for anything.

AN OPEN WINTER MAY BE LOOKED FOR. The predictions may not be of any value, viewed from a scientific standpoint, but they are sufficient to cause a feeling of alarm among the dealers, pork packers, fruit shippers and dealers in poultry and game in this city. The poultry and game dealers have already suffered considerably, nearly every shipment sent to them the past ten or twelve days having arrived here in an unusable condition.

Out of seventy-five shipments received in one day last week by W. W. Judy & Co., only ten of them could be sold, and the rest had to be dumped into the river. The business of every game and poultry dealer in the city has been affected more or less, and if the warm weather continues for two or three weeks, the dealers will be brought to their knees.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE DEPARTMENT has recently added the Pomplier fire-saving apparatus to its stock of fire-fighting machines. The Southern Hotel fire last April brought all agents of patent fire escapes in the country to St. Louis, and for weeks after the fire the establishment was a scene of activity, as the agents with their ropes and wire ladders, endless chains and sliding pulleys. A number of our German citizens also got enthusiastic on

the subject and organized a Pomplier company, and supplied themselves with the same kind of canvas tubes and hooking ladders as are used by the firemen of New York. The members of the Pomplier company spent a week or two in drilling with their apparatus, and then gave a public exhibition at Peper's tobacco store, where the apparatus was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the members of the municipal assembly, and resulted eventually in the purchase of the apparatus by the fire department. One fireman was killed in the first test made of the canvas tubes by the fire department, but no serious accident happened since, in case of a second Southern Hotel fire, is no longer a matter of doubt. Four members of the Pomplier company have been asked to join the fire department, and the members of two of the old hook and ladder companies are now being drilled every day in the use of the apparatus.

THE EARLIEST OF ITALIAN POTTERY. This development was the result, of course, of tardy and laborious experiments; the secret had been discovered prior to the fourteenth century, but the discovery and perfection of the art dates to Luca della Robbia, born in the fifteenth century, who threw into his work all the identity and glory of the Chastellain. An industry was established at Chastellain, and in due time other factories sprang up, frequently rendering the towns where they were built famous for their pottery. The most sought after; the wares of Urbino are celebrated for their exquisite taste, delicacy in color and finish. Urbino was a famous potter of Urbino in the sixteenth century. "Gubbio" were manufactured at the city of that name. Giorgio Andreolo was a celebrated workman and artist of the town, whose bold designs and harmonious blending of colors rendered his name and porcelain famous. But over and above the adaptations to presents, vases and other articles, the most prized by connoisseurs, the subject of porcelain and pottery, however, needs and deserves a chapter of its own. The annual exhibition of the products of the pottery industry in our own city, and comparing the modern with what he can read of the antique. The Parisian Bazaar and the London Exhibition, as also do the stores of Messrs. Offner, Moreau, on Royal street, Nava, on Canal, and Charles Touilly, at 27 Chartres street, and the stores of Messrs. A. and J. Kringlo have scattered his gifts with a most liberal hand.

THE BRONZE ARTICLES are particularly handsome; the beaver's eye, which the ancients used for spectacles, and not only because they are perfect. It is as well to do away with the pernicious notion that all things must be cheap, and in art, let us get, when we can, a little more of the exquisite, rather than two cheap and shabby things. Then one may content his soul in the object of art, like a true and perfect friend, should be "above suspicion." FLORENCE.

A PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT. The Consolidated Bondholders and the City. Editor Democrat.—The apprehension of the increase of taxation by the enormous levy of the \$250,000 which is claimed by the holders of the consolidated bonds of the city in the pending mandamus suit before Judge Billings justly gives no little anxiety and concern to the taxpayers of the city.

While the arguments of the bondholders cannot be justly censured for a tenacious adherence to their contract rights, they are not of a class who would be easily affected by an increase of taxation. That result would be regarded as calamitous which could not be prevented by every means, except by a resort to the abortive and disreputable expedient of repudiation.

Every good citizen will shrink from either of these alternatives, and will co-operate in any adjustment by which the city will be spared the affliction of both an increased taxation and the disgrace and demoralization of repudiation. Why is not such a plan prepared and submitted to the city? Why do the bondholders and the city, who are engaged in the angry contest over the abridgment and debilitation of our city? Such a plan must embody a surrender of something of what is claimed by both contestants. It must be in the spirit of all amicable settlements of "the great Lakes."

THE CONSOLIDATED BONDHOLDERS, the largest of whom are property holders or the representatives of property holders, must perceive that the addition to the city's budget of the \$250,000 for the payment of their interest and principal, for the several years of default of the city, on that condition of their contract, would involve a large increase of the liabilities of the corporation and of the taxation of the property holders. To avoid such a result, the bondholders, who should not the holders of these bonds unite in a proposal to modify their demand and contract, so as to reduce the liability of the city to the payment of the interest on their bonds, which would, after applying the \$250,000 now demanded in the pending mandamus to the payment of the interest on their bonds, require an appropriation of only \$200,000 per annum for the future.

THE PATENT FOLDING MIRRORS are a very quaint and rare design; the doors are of a Japanese ware, and when closed form a convenient mode of laying aside the costly glass. The workmanship is of the highest order, and the mirrors are of the most massive and handsome; the stock of gloves and handkerchief boxes, writing desks, music boxes, musical albums and flower baskets, is of the most elegant and artistic design.

THE LATEST FASHION IN VASES is to have them of oxidized silver—"Giallino"—is the effect produced by the use of the vases is ordinarily after the medieval style, with flower stands to match.

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K. K. K. -NOT- KU KLUX KLAN!

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FOR SWETHEARTS; FOR MOTHERS-IN-LAW; FOR WIVES; FOR HOUSEKEEPERS; FOR "HUBBY"; FOR "GOOD COOKS" AND "TIDY HOUSE GIRLS" AND "AFFECTIONATE NURSES";

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